S 2702

THE BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

The Official Organ of

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

VOLUME 25

LONDON:

Printed by Order of the International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature
and
Sold on behalf of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature by the International Trust at its Publications Office, 14, Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1
1968

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The Official Organ of

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

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LONDON:

Printed by Order of the International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature

and

Sold on behalf of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature by the International Trust at its Publications Office 14, Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1.

1968

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BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Volume 25, Part 1 (pp. 1–64) 24th May 1968

RESIGNATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS

Commissioners will be sorry to learn that Dr. Carl L. Hubbs, owing to pressure of work, has submitted his resignation from the Commission and this has been accepted with regret by the President and Council. Dr. Hubbs, of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, La Jolla, California, was appointed to the Commission at the XVI International Congress of Zoology, Washington, in August 1963.

The following new members have been elected to the Commission:

1. Mr. R. V. Melville, palaeontologist, of the Institute of Geological Sciences, London, who in 1958–1959 was Assistant Secretary to the Commission and was Secretary to the Editorial Committee, appointed by the XV International Congress of Zoology in London 1958, to prepare the new text of the Code. The English draft had been prepared by Mr. Melville.

Mr. Melville fills the vacancy caused by the retirement at the age of 75 of Mr. N. D. Riley, C.B.E.

Mr. Melville has also been appointed by the Council to be Honorary Secretary to the Commission, so that Dr. W. E. China reverts once more to Assistant Secretary.

2. Dr. Eugene Eisenmann, ornithologist, of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, nominated by the American Ornithologists' Union and the Standing Committee on Ornithological Nomenclature of the International Ornithological Congress. Dr. Eisenmann fills the vacancy created by the death of Dr. Alden H. Miller, our late President.

3. Dr. Ya. I. Starobogatov, malacologist, of the Zoological Institute, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Leningrad, who was nominated by the Soviet Committee on Zoological Nomenclature and the National Committee of Soviet Biologists. Dr. Starobogatov fills the vacancy created by the death of Dr. N. S. Borchsenius.

Dr. E. G. Munroe has resigned from the Council owing to pressure of work and his resignation has been accepted by the President and Council. The vacancy created on the Council will be filled in due course.

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary
February 1968

NOTICES

(a) *Date of Commencement of Voting.*—In normal circumstances the Commission starts to vote on applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* six months after the publication of each application. Any zoologist who wishes to comment on any of the applications in the present part is invited to send his contribution, in duplicate, to the Secretariat of the Commission as quickly as possible, and in any case in time to reach the Secretariat before the close of the six-month period.

(b) *Possible use of the Plenary Powers.*—The possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers is involved in the following applications published in the present part of the *Bulletin:*

(1) Validation of, and designation of a type-species for, *Siganus* Forsskål, 1775 (Pisces). Z.N.(S.) 1721.

(2) Suppression of *Brachyrhinus* Latreille, 1802 (Insecta, Coleoptera). Z.N.(S.) 1819.

(3) Validation of *Simia leucophaea* Cuvier, 1807 (Mammalia). Z.N.(S.) 1820.

(4) Suppression of *Julus pallipes* Olivier, 1792 and designation of a type-species for *Tropisoma* C. L. Koch, 1844 (Diplopoda). Z.N.(S.) 1823.

(5) Interpretation of *Anomia pecten* Linnaeus, 1758, setting aside the Ruling given in Opinion 224 (Brachiopoda). Z.N.(S.) 1832.

(6) Suppression of *Larius* Boddaert, 1783 (Aves). Z.N.(S.) 1833.

(7) Suppression of *Python timorensis* Müller, 1844 and *Python timoriensis* Müller, 1857 (Reptilia). Z.N.(S.) 1834.

(8) Suppression of *Gelasimus macrodactylus* Milne Edwards & Lucas, 1843 (Crustacea, Decapoda). Z.N.(S.) 1835.

(9) Designation of a neotype for *Lepralia punctata* Hassall, 1841 (Polyzoa). Z.N.(S.) 1837.

(10) Validation of *Arapaima* Müller, 1843 (Pisces). Z.N.(S.) 1807.

c/o British Museum (Natural History),
Cromwell Road,
London, S.W.7, England.
1 *April* 1968

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary,
International Commission on
Zoological Nomenclature

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF *STRIX CAPENSIS* DAUDIN, 1800. Z.N.(S.) 1692

By P. A. Clancey (*Durban Museum, Durban*) and J. M. Winterbottom (*Percy Fitzpatrick Institute of African Ornithology, Cape Town*)

In 1967, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **24** (1) : 34–35, one of us (P.A.C.), acting as Honorary Secretary of the South African Ornithological Society List Committee, submitted a proposal for the suppression of *Strix bubo capensis* Daudin, 1800, the existence of which jeopardises the continued usage of the long established and widely used name *Strix capensis* Smith, 1834, for the Grass Owl of Africa (*Tyto capensis* (Smith)). The proposal for the suppression of Daudin's *capensis* was supported by Kenneth C. Parkes, of the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, in 1967, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **24** (4) : 203–204. In the original application by P.A.C. the issue was restricted entirely to the scientific name of the African Grass Owl, but as shown by Parkes, Daudin's *Strix bubo capensis* not only affects the generally used name of the Grass Owl but also that of the Cape Eagle Owl *Bubo capensis* Smith. Perhaps prompted by Parkes' comments, Mees, 1967, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **24** (5) : 263–266, has contested the wisdom of the proposal to suppress *Strix bubo capensis* Daudin. While much of the argument in this latter communication is irrelevant to the present issue, Mees re-affirms that in his view the name should stand, at the same time broadening the issue to affect the names of two African owls: the Grass Owl and the Cape Eagle Owl.

In proposing that the name of the Cape Eagle Owl should become *Bubo capensis* (Daudin), 1800, instead of *Bubo capensis* (Smith), 1834, Mees, *loc. cit.*, p. 265, makes pl. 40 in Levaillant's *Hist. Nat. Ois. d'Afr.* vol. i, 1799, the lectotype of the former. The bird figured in part on pl. 40 was taken by Levaillant on the banks of the Olifants R., in the western Cape, during his travels in the sub-continent. In this connection we would like to point out that the Cape Eagle Owl has never to our knowledge been recorded in the western Cape to the north of the Cape Peninsula and the vicinity of Cape Town, though the Spotted Eagle Owl *Bubo africanus* (Temminck) is widespread in the region. Furthermore, *B. africanus* is often present in riverine bush, while *B. capensis* is a species of montane forest edge and highland uplands (such ecological requirements are not present along the banks of the Olifants R.), and all over South Africa is an uncommon species, whereas *africanus* is common. Looking at the plate we are not convinced that the head and foot depicted are indeed those of a Cape Eagle Owl and feel that they could equally well apply to *B. africanus*. Indeed, the circumstantial evidence suggests that they do. As *Strix africana* Temminck was proposed in 1821, the continued availability of *capense* Daudin, 1800, could mean that we would have to change the names of three owls. In the event of *capensis* being applied to the Spotted Eagle Owl, the Cape species would have to assume the name *Bubo Dillonii* des Murs and Prévost, 1846, with a new racial name being proposed for the South African populations. All of this seems to us so utterly unnecessary, if by suppressing *capensis* Daudin, 1800, we can preserve the long established names currently in use.

While we sympathize with the view that too many African owls possess the name *capensis*, largely due to the fact that Dr. Andrew Smith unwisely used this name no less than five times when naming his South African material, we are not aware that current usage of the combinations *Tyto capensis*, *Asio capensis*, *Glaucidium capense*, *Bubo capensis*, and, if Mees, *loc. cit.*, be followed, *Otus* (*senegalensis*) *capensis*, causes or is likely to cause any confusion. Indeed it seems most desirable to preserve matters as they stand at present by adopting the proposal by P.A.C. to place *Strix bubo capensis* Daudin, 1800, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSAL TO SUPPRESS *AMPHISBAENA MILDEI* PETERS, 1878. Z.N.(S.) 1746

(see volume 23, pages 162–163; volume 24, pages 8, 209)

By Carl Gans (*University of New York, Buffalo, New York, U.S.A.*)

Some time ago, I found out by accident that the Nomenclature Committee of the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists had taken a negative position on my proposal to suppress the name *Amphisbaena mildei* Peters, 1878. After some argument, I have finally obtained a copy of their letter of 10 April giving their position. I wish to express my objection to the views there indicated for the reasons given as follows:

1. I discussed this question while at the British Museum and asked and received the welcome assistance of the office of the Commission in clarifying the situation and preparing a petition. The facts presented at that time have not changed nor are they in question.
2. Since that time and in expectation that the proposal would meet no serious objection I have published the substitute name in a checklist (*Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist.* **135** (2) : 70) and in a major paper (*Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist.* **136** (3) : 232, 237).
3. The recommendation of the A.S.I.H. Committee appears to be based upon the idea that this group of "lizards is of little significance to biologists outside of taxonomy." This is a subjective statement. It may well be the opinion of this committee but it is precisely the intention of the code to avoid name changes due to such subjective judgements.
4. The selection of a neotype in either of the two modes suggested by the A.S.I.H. Committee is not a satisfactory alternative since it would not be certain to stabilize these names. The holotype of *A. mildei* was lost rather than destroyed. It is entirely possible that it or some other "possibly pertinent, specimen" may some day be "re-discovered." In this case, a new petition would have to be drawn according to Art. 75f.

Under the circumstances, I should appreciate a favourable consideration of this petition.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED VALIDATION OF SCUTELLUIDAE RICHTER & RICHTER, 1925. Z.N.(S.) 1789

(see volume 24, pages 230–233, 322–323)

By J. T. Temple (*Birkbeck College, London, W.C.1, England*)

This is a difficult case, but on balance and not without some regret I think that THYSANOPELTIDAE is to be preferred to SCUTELLUIDAE. The latter cannot be considered so firmly entrenched that its replacement would seriously embarass trilobite specialists, while THYSANOPELTIDAE has been used on at least one other occasion since 1959 (i.e. Příbyl & Vaněk in 1962). The relatively slight inconvenience to trilobite specialists of using THYSANOPELTIDAE should not outweigh the permanent possibility of confusion of SCUTELLUIDAE with its echinoid near-homonym.

COMMENTS ON APPLICATIONS CONCERNING THE GENUS *POLYGNATHUS* HINDE. Z.N.(S.) 1796

(see volume 24, pages 239–243)

By D. Mason (*Chevron Standard Limited, Calgary, Alberta, Canada*)

After study of the application, I find myself in agreement with the contents of paragraphs 1–11 and the proposals put forward in paragraph 12 by Klapper, Lindström and Ziegler.

The alternative application to designate a neotype under the plenary powers of the Commission, by Müller and Clark, should not be entertained on the grounds that:

(a) there has been no "loss or destruction" of the type material; and

(b) such a neotype is not essential for solving a complex zoological problem.

Müller and Clark, in their reasoning (paras. 1–4) argue essentially that a neotype for *Polygnathus dubius* Hinde is necessary to preserve a long established species, which is the basis of a zone, and to avoid complex taxonomic changes. In my opinion, neither of these reasons falls within the meaning of Article 75a.

Polygnathus dubius Hinde, as pointed out by Ziegler, Klapper and Lindström (1964), is a *nomen dubium* and thus has no validity. These latter authors have proposed to replace *P. dubius* Hinde with a new name for this species concept: *Polygnathus asymmetrica ovalis* Ziegler and Klapper.

The taxonomic complexities which arise from this change are not insurmountable and are probably easier to carry through than the selection of an acceptable neotype for *Polygnathus dubius* Hinde.

Since *P. dubius* Hinde is a *nomen dubium*, the application of Klapper *et al.* to the International Commission to designate *Polygnathus robusticostatus* Bischoff and Ziegler as the type-species of the genus, etc., is thus most reasonable. This species, in my opinion, embodies the concepts inherent in this genus, and its designation as the type-species will protect the stability of the widely used name *Polygnathus* Hinde, 1879.

By J. Helms (*Institut für Paläontologie und Museum der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany*)

Ich möchte mich hiermit dem Antrag von Klapper, Lindström & Ziegler in allen 12 Artikeln anschliessen. Ich stimme auch Müller & Clarke in Paragraphen 1 und 3 zu, möchte aber zu 2 und 4 bemerken, dass in den letzten Jahren in der biostratigraphischen Praxis bereits die neuen Namen *Polygnathus asymmetrica ovalis* und *P. asymmetrica asymmetrica* sowie auch die entsprechende Zonenbezeichnung allegemeine Verbreitung gefunden haben. Im Gegensatz zu Müller & Clark möchte ich zu Paragraph 5 sagen, dass die von Klapper, Lindström & Ziegler vorgeschlagene neue Typus-Spezies *Polygnathus robusticostatus* Bischoff & Ziegler 1957 wohl eine ganz andere Art von *Polygnathus* ist, aber wichtige Vorteile hat. Sie gehört der zentralen, persistierenden Formengruppe von *Polygnathus* in der allgemeinen Auffassung an und steht nicht so extrem abseits wie *Polygnathus dubius*, der Ausgangspunkt der Gattung *Palmatolepis* ist. *Polygnathus robusticostatus* is ausserdem gut beschrieben sowie klar abgegrenzt und beruht auf einem isolierten, von allen Seiten zu betrachtenden Typus. *Polygnathus robusticostatus* ist auch mehr als andere Arten des zentralen Formenkreises von *Polygnathus* gegen eine Synonymie gesichert, da aus ihrem stratigraphischen Niveau kaum Polygnathen in älteren Arbeiten beschrieben wurden.

OPINION 842

PAPILIO LINTINGENSIS OSBECK, 1765 (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA): SUPPRESSED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the specific name *lintingensis* Osbeck, 1765, as published in the binomen *Papilio lintingensis*, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The specific name *lintingensis* Osbeck, 1765, as published in the binomen *Papilio lintingensis* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 889.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1708)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Mr. N. D. Riley in May 1965. Mr. Riley's application was sent to the printer on 31 May 1965 and was published on 2 November 1965 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **22** : 248–249. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to eight entomological serials. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 1 September 1967 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (67)39 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **22** : 249. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 1 December 1967 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—nineteen (19), received in the following order: China, Lemche, Holthuis, Munroe, Simpson, Vokes, Obruchev, do Amaral, Jaczewski, Mayr, Brinck, Bonnet, Alvarado, Boschma, Binder, Uchida, Mertens, Forest, Kraus.

Negative votes—two (2): Sabrosky, Ride.

On Leave of Absence—one (1): Evans.

Voting Papers not returned—one (1): Hubbs.

Commissioner Tortonese returned a late affirmative vote.

The following comment was made by Dr. Ride in returning his vote: "The author provides no information that *P. hierta* has remained in general use since 1941. In fact, of the examples cited, only one employs it; two of the others employ *lintingensis*, and the other a subjective synonym, *oenone*. As it stands the application gives no more reason for use of the plenary powers than for adherence to the normal provisions of the Code."

ORIGINAL REFERENCE

The following is the original reference for the name placed on the Official Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

lintingensis, *Papilio*, Osbeck, 1765, *Reise nach Ostindien und China*: 148.

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (67)39 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 842.

W. E. CHINA
Acting Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
19 *January* 1968

OPINION 843

MONOPSYLLUS KOLENATI, 1857 (INSECTA, SIPHONAPTERA): DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS AND RELATED MATTERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers:

(a) all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Monopsyllus* Kolenati, 1857, made prior to the present Ruling are hereby set aside, and the nominal species *Pulex sciurorum* Schrank, 1803, is hereby designated to be the type-species of that genus;

(b) the following specific names are hereby suppressed under the plenary powers for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy:

(i) *sciuri* Kolenati, 1856, as published in the binomen *Ceratopsyllus sciuri*;

(ii) *sciuri* Kolenati, 1857, as published in the binomen *Monopsyllus sciuri*;

(iii) *monoctenus* Kolenati, 1856, as published in the binomen *Ceratopsyllus monoctenus*;

(2) The generic name *Monopsyllus* Kolenati, 1857 (gender: masculine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1)(a) above, *Pulex sciurorum* Schrank, 1803, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1782.

(3) The specific name *sciurorum* Schrank, 1803, as published in the binomen *Pulex sciurorum* (type-species of *Monopsyllus* Kolenati, 1857) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2228.

(4) The following specific names, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(b) above, are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *sciuri* Kolenati, 1856, as published in the binomen *Ceratopsyllus sciuri* (Name No. 890);

(b) *sciuri* Kolenati, 1857, as published in the binomen *Monopsyllus sciuri* (Name No. 891);

(c) *monoctenus* Kolenati, 1856, as published in the binomen *Ceratopsyllus monoctenus* (Name No. 892).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1709)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Mr. G. H. E. Hopkins in June 1965. Mr. Hopkins' application was sent to the printer on 12 August 1965 and was published on 2 November 1965 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **22** : 250–254. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to seven entomological serials. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 1 September 1967 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote

under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (67)40 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **22** : 253–254. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 1 December 1967 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty (20), received in the following order: China, Lemche, Holthuis, Simpson, Vokes, Obruchev, Sabrosky, do Amaral, Mayr, Brinck, Munroe, Bonnet, Alvarado, Boschma, Binder, Uchida, Ride, Mertens, Forest, Kraus.

Negative votes—none (0).

On Leave of Absence—one (1): Evans.

Voting Papers not returned—one (1): Hubbs.

Commissioners Tortonese and Jaczewski returned late affirmative votes.

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

monoctenus, *Ceratopsyllus*, Kolenati, 1856, *Parasiten der Chiroptern*, Brünn ed.: 32

Monopsyllus Kolenati, 1857, *Wiener entom. Monatschrift* **1** : 65

sciuri, *Ceratopsyllus*, Kolenati, 1856, *Parasiten der Chiroptern*, Brünn ed.: 32

sciuri, *Monopsyllus*, Kolenati, 1857, *Wiener entom. Monatschrift* **1** : 65

sciurorum, *Pulex*, Schrank, 1803, *Fauna boica* **3**(1) : 195.

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (67)40 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 843.

W. E. CHINA
Acting Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
11 *January* 1968

OPINION 844

DIODONTUS CURTIS, 1834 (INSECTA, HYMENOPTERA): DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Diodontus* Curtis, 1834, made prior to the present Ruling, are hereby set aside, and the nominal species *Pemphredon tristis* Van der Linden, 1829, is hereby designated to be the type-species of that genus.

(2) The generic name *Diodontus* Curtis, 1834 (gender: masculine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Pemphredon tristis* Van der Linden, 1829, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1783.

(3) The specific name *tristis* Van der Linden, 1829, as published in the binomen *Pemphredon tristis* (type-species of *Diodontus* Curtis, 1834) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2229.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1711)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. R. M. Bohart and Dr. A. S. Menke in June 1965. The application was sent to the printer on 12 August 1965 and was published on 2 November 1965 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **22** : 257–258. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin*, as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to seven entomological serials. The proposals were supported by Dr. Howard E. Evans.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 1 September 1967 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (67)41 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **22** : 258. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 1 December 1967 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-one (21), received in the following order: China, Lemche, Holthuis, Munroe, Simpson, Vokes, Obruchev, Sabrosky, do Amaral, Mayr, Jaczewski, Brinck, Bonnet, Alvarado, Boschma, Binder, Uchida, Ride, Mertens, Forest, Kraus.

Negative votes—none (0).

On Leave of Absence—one (1): Evans.

Voting Papers not returned—one (1): Hubbs.

Commissioner Tortonese returned a late affirmative vote.

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Diodontus Curtis, 1834, *Brit. Ent.* **11** : No. 496

tristis, *Pemphredon*, Van der Linden, 1829, *Nouv. Mém Acad. roy. Sci. Belg.* 5 : 78.

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (67)41 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 844.

W. E. CHINA
Acting Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
11 *January* 1968

OPINION 845

PROSPALTELLA ASHMEAD, 1904 (INSECTA, HYMENOPTERA): DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Prospaltella* Ashmead, 1904, made prior to the present Ruling are hereby set aside, and the nominal species *Coccophagus aurantii* Howard, 1894, is hereby designated to be the type-species of that genus.

(2) The generic name *Prospaltella* Ashmead, 1904 (gender: feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Coccophagus aurantii* Howard, 1894, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1784.

(3) The specific name *aurantii* Howard, 1894, as published in the binomen *Coccophagus aurantii* (type-species of *Prospaltella* Ashmead, 1904) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2230.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1713)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. M. N. Nikolskaya and Dr. V. A. Trjapitzin in July 1965. The application was sent to the printer on 12 August 1965 and was published on 2 November 1965 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **22** : 261–262. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin*, as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to seven entomological serials. The application was supported by Dr. B. D. Burks (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 11) and Dr. Oswald Peck.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 1 September 1967 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (67)43 either for or against the proposal set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **22** : 261–262. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 1 December 1967 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-one (21), received in the following order: China, Lemche, Holthuis, Munroe, Simpson, Vokes, Obruchev, Sabrosky, do Amaral, Mayr, Jaczewski, Brinck, Bonnet, Alvarado, Boschma, Binder, Uchida, Ride, Mertens, Forest, Kraus.

Negative votes—none (0).

On Leave of Absence—one (1): Evans.

Voting Papers not returned—one (1): Hubbs.

Commissioner Tortonese returned a late affirmative vote.

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

aurantii, *Coccophagus*, Howard, 1894, *Insect Life* **6** : 231
Prospaltella Ashmead, 1904, *Proc. ent. Soc. Washington* **6** : 126

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (67)43 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 845.

W. E. CHINA
Acting Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
12 *January* 1968

OPINION 846

MULLUS AURIFLAMMA FORSSKÅL, 1775 (PISCES): SUPPRESSED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the specific name *auriflamma* Forsskål, 1775, as published in the binomen *Mullus auriflamma*, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Mulloidichthys* Whitley, 1929 (gender: masculine), type-species, by designation by Jordan, 1919, through *Mulloides* Bleeker, 1849, *Mullus flavolineatus* Lacépède, 1802 (Name No. 1785);

(b) *Parupeneus* Bleeker, 1863 (gender: masculine), type-species, by designation by Jordan, 1919, *Mullus bifasciatus* Lacépède, 1802 (Name No. 1786).

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *flavolineatus* Lacépède, 1802, as published in the binomen *Mullus flavolineatus* (type-species of *Mulloidichthys* Whitley, 1929) (Name No. 2231);

(b) *bifasciatus* Lacépède, 1802, as published in the binomen *Mullus bifasciatus* (type-species of *Parupeneus* Bleeker, 1863) (Name No. 2232);

(c) *barberinus* Lacépède, 1802, as published in the binomen *Mullus barberinus* (Name No. 2233).

(4) The specific name *auriflamma* Forsskål, 1775, as published in the binomen *Mullus auriflamma* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 893.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1714)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. Jørgen G. Nielsen and Dr. Wolfgang Klausewitz in July 1965. The application was sent to the printer on 12 August 1965 and was published on 2 November 1965 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **22** : 263–264. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to one specialist serial. The proposals were supported by Prof. E. Tortonese and the Nomenclature Committee of the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 3 November 1967 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (67)44 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **22** : 264. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 3 February 1968 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-one (21), received in the following order: China,

Holthuis, Boschma, Lemche, Mayr, Evans, Vokes, Obruchev, Ride, Sabrosky, Munroe, Alvarado, Jaczewski, Uchida, Simpson, do Amaral, Binder, Bonnet, Forest, Mertens, Kraus.

Negative votes—none (0).

On Leave of Absence—one (1): Brinck.

Commissioner Tortonese returned a late affirmative vote.

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

auriflamma, *Mullus*, Forsskål, 1775, *Descr. Anim.*: X, 30

barberinus, *Mullus*, Lacépède, 1802, *Hist. nat. Poissons* **3** : 406.

bifasciatus, *Mullus*, Lacépède, 1802, *Hist. nat. Poissons* **3** : 383

flavolineatus, *Mullus*, Lacépède, 1802, *Hist. nat. Poissons* **3** : 406

Mulloidichthys Whitley, 1929, *Rec. Australian Museum* **17** : 123

Parupeneus Bleeker, 1863, *Ned. Tijdschr. Dierk.* **1** : 234.

The following are the original references for the designation of type-species for two genera concerned in the present Ruling:

For *Mulloidichthys* Whitley, 1929: Jordan, 1919, *Genera of Fishes*: 240

For *Parupeneus* Bleeker, 1863: Jordan, 1919, *Genera of Fishes*: 322.

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (67)44 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 846.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
8 *February* 1968

OPINION 847

CHAMAEMYIA MEIGEN, 1803 (INSECTA, DIPTERA): DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers all fixations of type-species for the nominal genus *Chamaemyia* Meigen, 1803, made prior to the present Ruling, are hereby set aside, and the nominal species *Chamaemyia elegans* Panzer, (1806–1809), is hereby designated to be the type-species of that genus.

(2) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Chamaemyia* Meigen, 1803 (gender: feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Chamaemyia elegans* Panzer, (1806–1809) (Name No. 1787);

(b) *Chyromya* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (gender: feminine), type-species by monotypy, *Chyromya fenestrarum*, Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (Name No. 1788).

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *elegans* Panzer, ↿1806–1809), as published in the binomen *Chamaemy*[*i*]*a elegans* (type-species of *Chamaemyia* Meigen, 1803) (Name No. 2234);

(b) *flava* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Musca flava* (Name No. 2235).

(4) The following family-group names are hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) CHAMAEMYIIDAE Hendel, 1910 (type-genus *Chamaemyia* Meigen, 1803) (Name No. 424);

(b) CHYROMYIDAE Hendel, 1916 (type-genus *Chyromya* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830) (Name No. 425).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1716)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. J. F. McAlpine and Dr. C. W. Sabrosky in August 1965. The application was sent to the printer on 12 August 1965 and was published on 2 November 1965 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **22** : 267–268. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to seven entomological serials.

Dr. L. B. Holthuis suggested that para. (1) of the proposals be amended to read "to set aside all designations of type-species, for the genus *Chamaemyia*" since the author's wording might create difficulties if another type designation for the genus was found to have been published between 1803 and 1809.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 3 November 1967 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (67)45 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **22** : 268, and as amended by Dr.

Holthuis (see above). At the close of the prescribed voting period on 3 February 1968 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-one (21), received in the following order: China, Holthuis, Boschma, Lemche, Mayr, Evans, Vokes, Obruchev, Ride, Sabrosky, Munroe, Jaczewski, Alvarado, Uchida, Simpson, do Amaral, Binder, Bonnet, Forest, Mertens, Kraus.

Negative votes—none (0).

On Leave of Absence—one (1): Brinck.

Commissioner Tortonese returned a late affirmative vote.

In returning his vote, Dr. Sabrosky made the following comment: "Dr. Holthuis' well-intended point unfortunately fails to accomplish what is needed. He would suppress all 'designations', but that action would not suppress Illiger's subsequent monotypy, which was a fixation but not a designation, strictly speaking (i.e. not 'an express statement'). I suggest 'to set aside all fixations' as being more inclusive. Perhaps this point should be kept in mind in other similar cases as well."

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Chamaemyia Meigen, 1803, Illiger's *Mag. f. Insektenk.* **2** : 278.
CHAMAEMYIIDAE Hendel, 1910, *Wien. Ent. Ztg.* **29** : 313
Chyromya Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, *Essai sur les Myodaires*: 620
CHYROMYIDAE Hendel, 1916, *Ent. Mitt.* **5** : 297
elegans, Chamaemy[*i*]*a,* Panzer, (1806–1809), *Fauna Ins. germ.* (105) : 12
flava, Musca, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 600.

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (67)45 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 847.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
8 *February* 1968

OPINION 848

XYLEBORUS BOWDICH, 1825 (INSECTA, COLEOPTERA): SUPPRESSED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the generic name *Xyleborus* Bowdich, 1825, and all uses of this name prior to that by Eichhoff, 1864, are hereby suppressed for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The generic name *Xyleborus* Eichhoff, 1864 (gender: masculine), type-species, by designation by Lacordaire, 1866, *Bostrichus monographus* Fabricius, 1792, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1789.

(3) The specific name *monographus* Fabricius, 1792, as published in the binomen *Bostrichus monographus* (type-species of *Xyleborus* Eichhoff, 1864) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2236.

(4) The generic name *Xyleborus* Bowdich, 1825 (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1916.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1720)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Mr. R. T. Thompson in August 1965. Mr. Thompson's application was sent to the printer on 9 September 1965 and was published on 2 November 1965 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **22** : 269. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to seven entomological serials. The application was supported by Mr. E. A. J. Duffy (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **22** : 269–270), Dr. D. E. Bright (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 132), Dr. G. H. Thompson and Prof. L. A. Hetrick.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 3 November 1967 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (67)46 either for or against the proposal set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **22** : 269, with the addition to para. (1) after "1825" of the words "and all uses of this name prior to that by Eichoff, 1864", as an additional safeguard for Eichoff's name. At the close of the voting period on 3 February 1968 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-one (21), received in the following order: China, Holthuis, Boschma, Lemche, Mayr, Evans, Vokes, Obruchev, Ride, Jaczewski, Sabrosky, Munroe, Alvarado, Uchida, Simpson, do Amaral, Binder, Bonnet, Forest, Mertens, Kraus.

Negative votes—none (0).

On Leave of Absence—one (1): Brinck.

Commissioner Tortonese returned a late affirmative vote.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

monographus, *Bostrichus*, Fabricius, 1792, *Ent. syst.* **1** : 365

Xyleborus Bowdich, 1825, *Excursions in Madeira & Porto Santo* 1823: xii, 149, figs. 35a–d

Xyleborus Eichhoff, 1864, *Berlin ent. Z.* **8** : 37

The following is the original reference for the designation of a type-species for a genus concerned in the present Ruling:

For *Xyleborus* Eichhoff, 1864: Lacordaire, 1866, *Gen. Coléopt.* **7** : 381.

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (67)46 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 848.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
8 *February* 1968

OPINION 849

KASSINA GIRARD, 1853 (AMPHIBIA): GRANT UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF PRECEDENCE OVER *HYLAMBATES* DUMERIL, 1853

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers it is hereby Ruled that the generic name *Kassina* Girard, 1853, is to be given precedence over *Hylambates* Duméril, 1853, by any author who considers these names to belong to the same taxonomic genus.

(2) The generic name *Kassina* Girard, 1853 (gender: feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Cystignathus senegalensis* Duméril & Bibron, 1841, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1790.

(3) The specific name *senegalensis* Duméril & Bibron, 1841, as published in the binomen *Cystignathus senegalensis* (type-species of *Kassina* Girard, 1853) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2237.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1718)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. Raymond F. Laurent and Dr. Hobart M. Smith in August 1965. The application was sent to the printer on 15 October 1965 and was published on 31 January 1966 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **22** : 317–318. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to two specialist serials.

The proposals were unanimously supported by the Nomenclature Committee of the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists. Dr. W. I. Follett pointed out that *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* **5** : 357 shows that *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **6**, No. 11 was received before 2 December 1853, whereas *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **6**: lxxi shows that *Ann. Sci. nat.* (3) **19,** No. 4 was received before 23 August 1853, and (: lxxiii) No. 5 before 11 October 1853. Since it seems almost certain that Duméril's article was published in No. 3 of vol. 19 of *Ann. Sci. nat.*, it is almost certain that *Hylambates* antedates *Kassina.* This further information on the dates of the publications concerned was given to the Commission on the Voting Paper.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 3 November 1967 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (67)47 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **22** : 318. At the close of the prescribed Voting Period on 3 February 1968 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty (20), received in the following order: China, Holthuis, Boschma, Lemche, Mayr, Evans, Vokes, Obruchev, Ride, Sabrosky, Munroe, Alvarado, Uchida, Simpson, Jaczewski, Binder, Bonnet, Forest, Mertens, Kraus.

Negative votes—one (1): do Amaral.
On Leave of Absence—one (1): Brinck.
Commissioner Tortonese returned a late affirmative vote.

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:
Kassina Girard, 1853, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **6** : 421
senegalensis, *Cystignathus*, Duméril & Bibron, 1841, *Erpet. Gén.* **8** : 418.

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (67)47 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 849.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
8 *February* 1968

OPINION 850

ANOPHELES AFRICANUS THEOBALD, 1901 (INSECTA, DIPTERA): SUPPRESSED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the specific name *africanus* Theobald, 1901, as published in the combination *Anopheles barbirostris* var. *africanus*, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The specific name *africanus* Theobald, 1901, as published in the combination *Anopheles barbirostris* var. *africanus* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 894.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1722)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Mr. M. T. Gillies in September 1965. The application was sent to the printer on 15 October 1965 and was published on 31 January 1966 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **22** : 324. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to seven entomological serials. The proposals were supported by Dr. P. F. Mattingly and Dr. J. A. Reid (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 132).

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 3 November 1967 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (67)49 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **22** : 324. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 3 February 1968 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—nineteen (19), received in the following order: China, Holthuis, Boschma, Lemche, Mayr, Evans, Vokes, Obruchev, Ride, Munroe, Alvarado, Simpson, do Amaral, Jaczewski, Binder, Bonnet, Forest, Mertens, Kraus.

Negative votes—two (2): Sabrosky, Uchida.

On Leave of Absence—one (1): Brinck.

Commissioner Tortonese returned a late affirmative vote.

In returning his negative vote, Dr. Sabrosky made the following comment: "The types are lost, and the synonymy of *africanus* and *obscurus* is uncertain and cannot be proved. This is unnecessary bookwork to get rid of a *nomen dubium*".

Original Reference

The following is the original reference for the name placed on the Official Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

africanus, Anopheles barbirostris var., Theobald, 1901, *Mem. Liverpool Sch. Trop. Med.* **4**, app.: 1.

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (67)49 were cast as set out

above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 850.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
13 *February* 1968

OPINION 851

CHRYSOPINAE IN NEUROPTERA AND DIPTERA: USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO REMOVE THE HOMONYMY

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers it is hereby Ruled that the correct form for the family-group name based on *Chrysops* Meigen, 1803, is CHRYSOPSINAE.

(2) The following family-group names are hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) CHRYSOPINAE (correction of CHRYSOPINA) Schneider, 1851 (type-genus *Chrysopa* [Leach, 1815]) (Insecta, Neuroptera) (Name No. 426);

(b) CHRYSOPSINAE (emend. under the plenary powers of CHRYSOPINAE) Lutz, 1909 (type-genus *Chrysops* Meigen, 1803) (Insecta, Diptera) (Name No. 427).

(3) The generic name *Chrysops* Meigen, 1803 (gender: masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Tabanus caecutiens* Linnaeus, 1758, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1791.

(4) The specific name *caecutiens* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Tabanus caecutiens* (type-species of *Chrysops* Meigen, 1803) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2238.

(5) The following family-group names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) CHRYSOPINA Schneider, 1851 (type-genus *Chrysopa* [Leach, 1815]) (an incorrect original spelling for CHRYSOPINAE) (Name No. 433);

(b) CHRYSOPINAE Lutz, 1909 (type-genus *Chrysops* Meigen, 1803) (Ruled under the plenary powers to be an incorrect original spelling for CHRYSOPSINAE) (Name No. 434).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1725)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. Bo Tjeder in October 1965. Dr. Tjeder's application was sent to the printer on 15 October 1965 and was published on 31 January 1966 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **22** : 332–333. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **22** : 184) and to seven entomological serials. The application was supported by Mr. D. E. Kimmins, Prof. F. M. Carpenter (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 132–133), Dr. C. W. Sabrosky (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 194), Mr. H. Oldroyd, Dr. W. Eglin, Prof. P. A. Adams and Dr. H. Aspöck.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 3 November 1967 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (67)51 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **22** : 333. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 3 February 1968 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty (20), received in the following order: China,

Holthuis, Boschma, Lemche, Mayr, Evans, Vokes, Obruchev, Ride, Sabrosky, Munroe, Jaczewski, Alvarado, Uchida, Simpson, Binder, Bonnet, Forest, Mertens, Kraus.

Negative votes—one (1): do Amaral.

On Leave of Absence—one (1): Brinck.

Commissioner Tortonese returned a late affirmative vote.

In returning his negative vote, Prof. do Amaral made the following comment: "Based on linguistic principles and inasmuch as *Chrysopa* as a generic name was previously latinized (from the Greek feminine noun *Chrysops*) I would rather favour CHRYSOPINAE for the family-group based on *Chrysops* and CHRYSOPAINAE for the family-group name based on *Chrysopa* (to conform with MEROPEIDAE, Opinion 140 and Code Art. 55a)."

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

caecutiens, *Tabanus*, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 602

CHRYSOPINA Schneider, 1851, an incorrect original spelling for CHRYSOPINAE *q.v.*

CHRYSOPINAE Lutz, 1909, an incorrect original spelling for CHRYSOPSINAE *q.v.*

CHRYSOPINAE Schneider, 1851, *Symbolae ad monographiam generis Chrysopae, Leach.* Vratislaviae: 35

Chrysops Meigen, 1803, *Mag. f. Insektenk.* (Illiger) **2** : 265

CHRYSOPSINAE Lutz, 1909, *Zool. Jahrb.*, Suppl. **10** (4) : 674.

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (67)51 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 851.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
14 *February* 1968

SIGANUS FORSSKÅL, 1775 (PISCES, SIGANIDAE): PROPOSED VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1721

By Jørgen G. Nielsen (*Universitetets zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark*)
and
Wolfgang Klausewitz (*Senckenberg-Museum, Frankfurt a.M., Germany*)

The purpose of the present application is to validate the use of the alleged generic name *Siganus* Forsskål, 1775, in the commonly adopted sense.

2. Forsskål (1775* – *Descriptiones Animalium*: X) mentioned a generic name, *Scarus*, with ten nominal species included, each of them referring to a new species. In connection with the first-mentioned of these species another generic name *Siganus*, is introduced. The original text in Forsskål (1775 : X) reads as follows:

SCARUS: novum genus. Σκάρος.

9. a) RIVULATUS: *Djezavi* vel *Sigiân*. سيجان nov. genus: SIGANUS.
10. b) STELLATUS. *Ghajtbân*. غيتان
11. c) GALLUS; venenatus. *Dik el bábr*.
12. d) PURPUREUS; pſittacus marinus. *Durrat el bábr*. درة البحر
13. e) GHOBBAN; lituratus. *Ghobban*.
14. f) NIGER. *Chadri*.
15. g) FERRUGINEUS; ore viridi. *Abu meles*.
16. h) PSITTACUS; viridi-flavus. *Durrat el barr*. درة البر
17. i) HARID. Cauda baſi ſquamoſa. *Harîd*. حريت
18. k) SORDIDUS; fuſco-ferrugineus. *Biſſ*.

3. Forsskål (1775 : 25–26) gives a description of the new genus, *Scarus*, followed by a description of the new species *rivulatus* (see p. 27).

4. As shown by the facsimile of pages 25–26 the specific name *rivulatus* is combined with two generic names, *Scarus*, and in smaller capitals, *Siganus*. Judging alone from the last-mentioned facsimile, it could be concluded that *Siganus* was proposed as an alternative specific name for *rivulatus*, but this interpretation is not the least favoured by the facsimile of page X. On this page Forsskål evidently states that *Siganus* is a generic name. Furthermore, the note on page 26 refers only to the genus *Siganus*.

5. The present analysis shows that *Siganus* is an available name, which was introduced by Forsskål for a single species, *rivulatus*, which thus is to be regarded as the type-species of the genus (by monotypy).

6. The name *Siganus* Forsskål, 1775 (the type of the type-species is preserved in the collections of Universitetets zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark) has long been generally accepted, and it would serve no useful purpose to abandon this usage. Moreover, a family name has been formed and is in general use, viz. SIGANIDAE Rutter, 1897 (*Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad.* : 79).

7. The generic name *Scarus* Gronow, 1763 was suppressed by Opinion 261,

* Incorrectly spelled Forskål in the posthumous work published by Niebuhr in 1775.

25

SCARUS.

SCARUS novum genus antiquo nomine Σκάρος. CHARACTER GENERICUS: *Dentium loco maxillæ ipſæ eminentes, margine dentato-crenatæ, oſſeæ.*

9. SCARUS SIGANUS; RIVULATUS; *maxillis continuis, complanatis, margine ſerrato-denticulatis: denticulis approximatis, filiformibus; a medio labio paulatim decreſcentibus.*

DESCR. *Branch.* radiis 5. *Opercula* integerrima. *Spinæ* dorſales & ani in foſſula recumbunt. *P. ventrales* radio primo & ultimo ſpinoſo, fortiore. *P. ani* radii ſpinoſi. *Squamæ* minutiſſimæ. *Ramenta* poſt ſpinas dorſales exilia ad apicem. Cæruleſcens, maculis nigris, rivulis flavis longitudinalibus. *Spina* ante pinnam D. *Cauda* bifida. *Radii Ventr.* primus & ultimus pungentes. Radios ſpinoſos venenum ferre putant; quia locus vulneratus, inflammatur cum tumore & ardore; poſt aliquot horas ceſſante. Piſcis edulis; ſed neſcio quam incaleſcendi vim ei adſcribunt. Victitat herbis, imprimis *Zoſtera*. Adipe carbonibus ignitis liquefacto, ungunt genua, gonagra laborantes. Piſcis *Lohajæ* ½. uln. longus; *Basræ* fere ulnæ.

RAD. B. 5. D. $\frac{13}{23}$. P. 15. V. $\frac{1-5}{5 \text{ vel } 4}$ A. $\frac{7}{18}$. C. 17.

Arab. *Djezavi.*

D

OBS.

26

PISCES.

OBS. Videtur genus proprium una cum ſequente conſtituere; quum habitus prorſus proprius. Nomen *Sigani* deſumtum ex Arab. *Sidjan.* vel *Sigian.* سجان

which rejected all the names published in "Zoophylacium Gronovianum" (1763) as non-binominal. Thus it follows that *Scarus* Forsskål, 1775 is validated.

8. The discrepancies in Forsskål's paper (1775) might be explained by the fact that it was published posthumously from his field notes. Forsskål did not directly indicate a type-species of the genus *Siganus*. Jordan (1917 – *Genera of Fishes*) seems to have been the first to choose a type viz. *rivulatus*.

9. However, in order to put an end to all doubts, it is proposed here that the International Commission:

(1) use its plenary powers

(a) to validate the generic name *Siganus* as from Forsskål, 1775, and

(b) to designate *Scarus rivulatus* Forsskål, 1775, as the type of that genus;

(2) place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the names

(a) *Siganus* Forsskål, 1775 (gender : masculine), as validated under

(1) (a) above, type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) (b) above, *Scarus rivulatus* Forsskål, 1775;

(b) *Scarus* Forsskål, 1775 (gender : masculine), type-species, by subsequent selection by Jordan & Gilbert (1882), *Scarus psittacus* Forsskål, 1775;

(3) place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the names

(a) *rivulatus* Forsskål, 1775, as published in the binomen *Scarus rivulatus* (type-species of *Siganus* Forsskål, 1775);

(b) *psittacus* Forsskål, 1775, as published in the binomen *Scarus psittacus* (type-species of *Scarus* Forsskål, 1775);

(4) place on the Official List of Family Group Names in Zoology the name SIGANIDAE Rutter, 1897 (type-genus *Siganus* Forsskål, 1775).

OTIORHYNCHUS versus BRACHYRHINUS (INSECTA, COLEOPTERA, FAMILY CURCULIONIDAE).[1] Z.N.(S.) 1819

By Elwood C. Zimmerman (*Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii*)

The genus commonly and widely known as *Otiorhynchus* Germar, 1824 : 343, is a large assemblage of a thousand or more Palaearctic species and lesser forms. It includes a number of species of economic importance, and some of these have been transported to and established in widely separated parts of the world. The literature on the genus is one of the most extensive in all of the Coleoptera, and it is evidently the most voluminous of any genus of the Curculionidae. There is confusion, however, regarding the generic name. For more than 140 years the name *Otiorhynchus* (or *Otiorrhynchus*) has been used extensively in hundreds of publications, but the name *Brachyrhinus* has been used by a number of North American authors who have followed Pierce's unfortunate 1913 report and the Leng *Catalogue* of 1920. The purpose of this communication is to attempt to establish stability, and the facts are as follows:

2. *Brachyrhinus* Latreille, 1802 : 200, was erected to include four species: *Curculio pyri* Linnaeus, *C. ligustici* Linnaeus, *C. lineatus* Linnaeus and *C. niger* Fabricius. No type-species was selected by Latreille in 1802, but he cited *Curculio viridis* Linnaeus as type-species in 1810 : 430, although *viridis* was not one of the originally included species and is thus not available as type-species. Germar, 1817 : 341, moved *pyri* to *Polydrusus*, *lineatus* to *Sitona* and *viridis* to *Chlorima*, thus leaving only *niger* and *ligustici* in *Brachyrhinus*. Today, *niger* is in *Otiorhynchus*, sensu stricto, and *ligustici* is in subgenus *Arammichnus* of *Otiorhynchus*.

3. Pierce, 1913 : 422, said "The type of the genus is *ligustici* Linnaeus, designated by virtue of elimination by Latreille (1807) and Bedel (1881)." Pierce was wrong when he concluded that *ligustici* became type-species by the process of "elimination" by Latreille and Bedel. Latreille, 1807 : 255–257, listed the following three species as examples of *Brachyrhinus*: *viridis*, *incanus* and *ligustici*. (The species *viridis* Linnaeus belongs to *Chlorophanus* Germar, 1824, in the Tanymecinae and *incanus* Linnaeus belongs to *Brachyderes* Schoenherr, 1826, in the Brachyderinae.) Perhaps Pierce concluded that Latreille had by "elimination" chosen *ligustici* as type-species because *ligustici* is the only one of these three species that originally was included in the genus when Latreille described *Brachyrhinus* in 1802. In 1802, Latreille said "Exemples, *Curculio pyri*; *ligustici*; *lineatus*; *niger*. F." It is probable that Latreille considered in 1802 that more than these four described species belonged to his genus, although he cited only these four species as "exemples", because only two years later, in 1804 : 157–186, he listed 118 species in *Brachyrhinus*. *Brachyrhinus ligustici* did not become type-species of *Brachyrhinus* by "elimination" by Latreille in 1807 as Pierce contends, and the originally included *niger* remained in the genus. Bedel did not publish on the group in 1881, and I presume that Pierce meant to refer to Bedel, 1883. It cannot be considered

[1]This is the 15th of a series of publications made possible by National Science Foundation Grant G-18933.

that Bedel had anything to do with establishing *ligustici* as type-species by "elimination", because in his 1883 paper he reported only upon the fauna of the Seine Basin and was not treating all of the species, and he did not remove *niger* from the genus. Pierce's suggestion that Bedel established *ligustici* as type-species by "elimination" also is incorrect. Although Pierce was wrong when he said that *ligustici* is type-species for the reasons he gave, we are required to accept that designation, provided there are no other objections, under Article 69a(iii) which states that "In the absence of a prior valid type-designation for a nominal genus, an author is considered to have designated one of the originally included nominal species as type-species, if he states that it is the type (or type-species), for whatever reason, right or wrong, and if it is clear that he himself accepts it as the type-species." Pierce would have caused less confusion and have been on sounder ground had he designated the available *niger* as type-species, because *ligustici* had been removed from *Brachyrhinus*, sensu stricto, by Stierlin when he placed it in subgenus *Cryphiphorus* in 1883 : 535, and *Cryphiphorus* was later merged with subgenus *Arammichnus* Gozis, 1882 : 203. The acceptance of Pierce's listing *ligustici* as type-species of *Brachyrhinus* would result in the reduction of *Arammichnus* and *Cryphiphorus* to junior synonyms of *Brachyrhinus*.

4. *Otiorhynchus* was erected by Germar, 1824 : 343, with the statement "Genus novum", about 80 species were assigned to it, and Germar did not select a type-species. Schoenherr, 1826 : 205, designated *Curculio clavipes* Bonsdorff, 1785 : 40 (= *tenebricosus* Olivier, 1790) as type-species. Today, *clavipes* is included in *Otiorhynchus*, sensu stricto. A complicating factor is the fact that Germar originally called the group *Pachygaster* but that name proved to be a homonym of *Pachygaster* Meigen, 1803, in the Diptera. In 1817, Germar said "36) *Pachygaster* nob. *Curc. niger*, *gemmatus*, *ovatus*, *raucus*, *hirticornis* Hb., *Ligustici*, *sulphurifer*, *caudatus* Rossi." In 1824, when Germar proposed the "Genus novum" *Otiorhynchus*, he included all eight of the species he placed originally in *Pachygaster*, and, as noted above, many others. However, Germar did not state that *Otiorhynchus* was a replacement name for his *Pachygaster*, and, in fact, he did not mention *Pachygaster* in his 1824 text. Hence, it can be accepted that *Otiorhynchus* was a new genus proposed in 1824, and the designation by Schoenherr of *Curculio clavipes* Bonsdorff (= *tenebricosus* Olivier) as type-species is a valid type designation. [Had Germar stated or indicated that *Otiorhynchus* was a replacement name for *Pachygaster*, then the type selection of *Curculio clavipes* by Schoenherr would be invalid, and one of the species originally included in *Pachygaster* would have to be designated type-species to conform to Article 67(i) and (i)(i) which rules that "The type-species must be a species eligible for fixation as the type of the earlier nominal genus."]

5. Although *Brachyrhinus* was validly proposed, it has been ignored by most authors since it was erected in 1802, for the probable reason that it was originally a compound concept that included representatives of several genera. Most authors who have written about the insects have used *Otiorhynchus* and have not even mentioned *Brachyrhinus*, although a few have listed *Brachyrhinus* in synonymy.

6. Some authors have used the family-group name Brachyrhininae (or

Brachyrrhininae) in error, because the first use of a family-group name for these weevils was by Schoenherr, 1826 : 203, and he used Otiorhynchides. Hence, the name of the subfamily is Otiorhynchinae.

7. An outline of the use of the two generic names in some of the more pertinent publications follows:

FOR OTIORHYNCHUS

In 1826 : 203, the great master Schoenherr, in his basic *Curculionidum Dispositio Methodica . . .* used *Otiorhynchus* and listed *Brachyrhinus* as one of several synonyms.

In 1839, Stephens, *A Manual of British Coleoptera or Beetles*, used *Otiorhynchus*.

In 1840, Blanchard, in *Histoire Naturelle des Insectes*, used *Otiorhynchus*.

In 1853, Melsheimer, in *Catalogue of the Described Coleoptera of the United States*, used *Otiorhynchus*.

In 1854, Jacquelin Du Val, in his *Genera Coléoptères D'Europe*, used *Otiorhynchus* with *Brachyrhinus* placed in synonymy.

In 1861, Stierlin, in his *Revision der Europäischen Otiorhynchus-Arten*, the first revisional monograph of the group, used *Otiorhynchus*.

In 1863, Lacordaire used *Otiorhynchus* in his monumental *Genera des Coléoptères*, and he did not mention *Brachyrhinus* even in synonymy.

In 1868, Seidlitz published his large revision entitled *Die Otiorhynchiden s. str.* He used *Otiorhynchus* and did not mention *Brachyrhinus*.

In 1871, in Gemminger and Harold, *Catalogus Coleopterorum*, 444 species are listed in "*Otiorhynchus*", and "*Brachyrhinus* Billberg" is listed as a synonym of "*Sitones*", but there is no mention of *Brachyrhinus* Latreille.

In 1873, Stierlin published his *Analytische Uebersicht der Arten der Gattung Otiorhynchus* without mention of *Brachyrhinus*.

In 1876, LeConte and Horn published their great monograph *The Rhynchophora of America, North of Mexico*, the most important of all works on American Curculionidae, and they used *Otiorhynchus* and did not mention *Brachyrhinus*.

In 1883, LeConte and Horn followed the same course in their *Classification of the Coleoptera of North America*.

In 1885, Des Gozis used *Otiorhynchus* when he established some new subgenera and gave a key to subgenera.

In 1885, the Henshaw *List of the Coleoptera of America, North of Mexico* was issued, and *Otiorhynchus* was used.

In 1891, Fowler, in his *The Coleoptera of the British Islands*, used *Otiorhynchus* with *Brachyrrhinus* in synonymy.

In 1894, Seidlitz published an article in which he defended the use of *Otiorhynchus* and opposed Bedel's 1883 resurrection of *Brachyrhinus* (see Bedel, 1883, under *Brachyrhinus* below).

In 1906, the Heyden, Reitter and Weise *Catalogus Coleopterorum Europae, Caucasi et Armeniae Rossicae*, ed. 2, was issued, and *Otiorrhynchus* was used with *Brachyrrhinus* listed as a synonym.

In 1912–13, Reitter used *Otiorrhynchus* in his important *Bestimmungs-Tabellen der europäischen Coleopteren*.

In 1913, In Kuhnt's *Illustrierte Bestimmungs-Tabellen der Käfer Deutschlands*, *Otiorrhynchus* is used.

In 1916, Reitter used *Otiorrhynchus* in his important *Fauna Germanica.*

In 1916, Blatchley and Leng, in their manual *Rhynchophora or Weevils of North Eastern America*, used *Otiorhynchus.*

In 1923, Hustache, in *Curculionidae Gallo-Rhénans*, used *Otiorrhynchus* and said, p. 1, footnote, "Le nom de *Brachyrrhinus* a bien la priorité, mais celui d'*Otiorrhynchus* est consacré par un long et universel usage."

In 1936, Lona, in *Coleopterorum Catalogus*, listed over 880 species and many "subspecies", with several thousand references on about 225 pages, in *Otiorrhynchus*, and he listed *Brachyrhinus* as a synonym.

In 1950, Hoffmann, in his extensive study of the Curculionidae in *Faune de France*, used *Otiorrhynchus*, and he placed *Brachyrrhinus* in synonymy. He said, p. 46, "La priorité de *Brachyrrhinus* n'a pas eu raison de l'usage universel consacré à *Otiorrhynchus* resté *nomen conservandum.*"

In 1960, in the revised *Catalogus Fennoscandiae et Daniae*, Lindroth, ed., *Otiorrhynchus* is used.

The *Zoological Record* has used *Otiorhynchus* (or *Otiorrhynchus*) for 100 years. The Review of Applied Entomology has used *Otiorhynchus* (or *Otiorrhynchus*) since its beginning in 1913.

The above-mentioned citations are only a few examples from a vast literature that uses *Otiorhynchus.*

FOR BRACHYRHINUS

In 1883 : 33, Bedel, in *Faune des Coléoptéres du Bassin de la Seine*, resurrected *Brachyrhinus* Latreille, 1802, and he placed *Otiorhynchus* in synonymy. In a footnote he said: "Germar, en 1824, pouvait restreindre le genre *Brachyrrhinus* Latr., mais non le supprimer; Latreille, en mettant le nom d'*Otiorhynchus* en synonymie du sien (Fam. Nat., 1825; p. 391), a protesté suffisamment contre cette suppression." The so-called 1825 : 391 "protest" by Latreille consists only of the following: "Brachyrhine (*Otiorhynque*)." Bedel was one of history's very few supporters of *Brachyrhinus*, and most of his contemporaries and successors did not follow him. Bedel himself changed his opinion, and in 1887, for example, he used *Otiorhynchus* in two papers (1887A : 200, 1887B : CIX). Seidlitz, 1894 : 73, criticized Bedel for using *Brachyrhinus.*

In 1913, Pierce, who did much to confuse the taxonomy and nomenclature of the Curculionidae, unfortunately followed Bedel's usage of *Brachyrhinus.* Various American authorities did not accept Pierce's conclusions, but Pierce was followed by Leng in his 1920 *Catalogue* of *the Coleoptera of America, North of Mexico* where *Otiorhynchus* is placed in synonymy and Brachyrhinini is used incorrectly for Otiorhynchini. Since the publication of the Leng Catalogue in 1920, it has been the standard guide for North American coleopterists, and most North Americans have used *Brachyrhinus* without regard to the long-established usage of *Otiorhynchus.* Since 1920, the United States Department of Agriculture and U.S. National Museum staffs have mostly used *Brachyrhinus*, and this has led to some confusion and debate. In 1964, Kissinger followed Pierce and Leng and used *Brachyrhinus* in his *Curculionidae*

of America North of Mexico: *A key to the Genera.* It is obvious that the North American usage represents a minority opinion, and the remainder of the world has not followed the Americans.

Another detail that should be noticed is that the use of Brachyrhinini or Brachyrhininae (by those who do so incorrectly) has caused some confusion with the rather similar names Brachyderini and Brachyderinae as used for a different group of Curculionidae. Also, the names *Brachyrhinus* and *Brachyrhynchus* (in the Hemiptera) are subject to confusion.

8. It is thus evident that usage has been and is overwhelmingly in favour of *Otiorhynchus* and that *Brachyrhinus* has been suppressed by most workers since it was proposed in 1802. To avoid confusion and to establish stability and uniformity, we should conserve *Otiorhynchus* and suppress *Brachyrhinus*. Therefore, an appeal is made herewith to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the generic name *Brachyrhinus* Latreille, 1802, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(2) to place the generic name *Otiorhynchus* Germar, 1824 (gender: masculine), type-species, by designation by Schoenherr, 1826, *Curculio clavipes* Bonsdorff, 1785, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the specific name *clavipes* Bonsdorff, 1785, as published in the binomen *Curculio clavipes* (type-species of *Otiorhynchus* Germar, 1824) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(4) to place the family-group name OTIORHYNCHINAE (correction of OTIORHYNCHIDES) Schoenherr, 1826 (type-genus *Otiorhynchus* Germar, 1824) on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology;

(5) to place the generic name *Brachyrhinus* Latreille, 1802 (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology;

(6) to place the family-group name BRACHYRRHINIDAE Bedel, 1883 (type-genus *Brachyrhinus* Latreille, 1802) (invalid because the name of its type-genus has been suppressed under the plenary powers) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology.

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SIMIA LEUCOPHAEA F. CUVIER, 1807 (MAMMALIA): PROPOSED VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1820

By Colin P. Groves (*Dept. of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley, California* 94720, *U.S.A.*)

In 1792 Robert Kerr (*The Animal Kingdom*, Mammalia) described the following primates which he based on descriptions with vernacular names and a figure in Pennant, 1781, *Hist. Quadrupeds*: 176–177, pl. 19 *S. Papio sylvicola* (: 61. no. 7) for the Wood Baboon, *S. Papio variegata* (: 62, no. 8) for the Yellow Baboon, *S. Papio cinerea* (: 62, no. 9) for the Cinereous Baboon and *S. Papio livea* for no. 81 to which Pennant gave no vernacular name.

2. For very many years Kerr's names remained *nomina dubia* but in 1929 Cabrera (*Mem. Soc. espan. Hist. nat. Madrid* **16** : 53) used *sylvicola* Kerr for the Drill instead of *Papio leucophaeus* F. Cuvier, 1807. Cabrera also regarded *S. Papio cinerea* Kerr as a synonym of *sylvicola*. After due consideration I am now convinced that Cabrera was right in his identification of *sylvicola* Kerr.

3. Mr. J. E. Hill of the Mammal Section of the British Museum (Nat. Hist.) also believes (in litt.) that *Papio sylvicola* Kerr must be identified as the Drill, *Papio leucophaeus* F. Cuvier, 1807, and that there is also a case for suggesting that the other three Kerr names also refer to this animal, perhaps to young examples; but for Cabrera's usage, all the names would rank as *nomina oblita*.

4. Kerr's names therefore threaten the stability of *Simia leucophaea* F. Cuvier, 1807, which, except for Cabrera's use of *sylvicola* Kerr in 1929, is in current use for the Drill.

F. Cuvier, 1807 (*Ann. Mus. Hist. nat.*, Paris, **9** : 477, pl. 37) also based his species on Pennant's Wood Baboon and wrote (: 478): "Pennant trouva entre autre choses, dans la collection d'histoire naturelle d'Ashton-Lever à Londres, quatre singes empaillés qu'il ne regarda peut-être que comme des variétés d'une même espèce, et qu'il décrivit dans sa division des babouins à queue courte."

5. In 1895 J. A. Allen (*Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist.* 7 : 179–192) published a paper "On the names of Mammals given by Kerr in his 'Animal Kingdom' published in 1792." He regarded Kerr's work as available for nomenclatural purposes and published an annotated list of species. This includes (: 185) the species mentioned in 1 above. He regarded all these species as not determinable but placed *Simia* (*Papio*) *cinerea* Kerr with a query in the synonymy of *S. leucophaeus* F. Cuvier.

6. In 1939 G. M. Allen (*Bull. Mus. comp. Zool.*, Harvard **83** : 157) transferred *leucophaeus* F. Cuvier to the genus *Mandrillus* Ritgen, 1824 with *S.* (*Papio*) *cinerea* Kerr as a synonym. Following J. A. Allen 1895, he wrote of Kerr's species "unidentifiable but strongly suggestive of the later described *Simia leucophaea* F. Cuvier." He gave *S.* (*Papio*) *variegata* Kerr based on the Yellow Baboon of Pennant and *Simia sylvicola* Shaw based on the Wood Baboon of Pennant, and synonymous with *S.* (*Papio*) *sylvicola* Kerr, both as synonyms of *Papio* (*Cynocephalus*) *cynocephalus* Linnaeus 1766.

7. Buettner-Janusch, 1966 (*Folia primatologica* **4** : 288–308) has rejected Kerr's 1792 work on the grounds that it is not consistently binominal but the work has been accepted by J. A. Allen, 1895, by C. Sherborn (*Index Animalium*), by the Commission in Opinion 452 in 1957 and by Dr. Hans-Jung Kuhn who has recently, following Buettner-Janusch's rejection, applied to the Commission for Kerr's work to be placed on the Official List of available works (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 279–282).

8. As pointed out in paragraph 4 above, Kerr's 1792 names may now be regarded as serious threats to *Mandrillus leucophaeus* (F. Cuvier, 1807) which is the current name for the Drill as opposed to *Mandrillus sphinx* (Linnaeus 1758) the current name of the Mandrill.

The International Commission is therefore requested:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the following specific names for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy:
   (a) *sylvicola* Kerr, 1792, as published in the binomen *Simia* (*Papio*) *sylvicola*;
   (b) *variegata* Kerr, 1792 as published in the binomen *Simia* (*Papio*) *variegata*;
   (c) *cinerea* Kerr, 1792 as published in the binomen *Simia* (*Papio*) *cinerea*;
   (d) *livea* Kerr, 1792 as published in the binomen *Simia* (*Papio*) *livea;*

(2) to place the specific names suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the specific name *leucophaea* F. Cuvier, 1807 as published in the binomen *Simia leucophaea* on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

JULUS PALLIPES OLIVIER, 1792 (DIPLOPODA, POLYDESMIDA): PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1823

By C. A. W. Jeekel (*Zoölogisch Museum, Afd. Entomologie, Amsterdam, The Netherlands*)

Recent investigations (Jeekel, 1967) have shown that the well-known Eastern European paradoxosomatid *Strongylosoma pallipes* (Olivier) in the current concept is not the same species as *Julus pallipes* Olivier, 1792, which was originally described from the surroundings of Paris. *Strongylosoma pallipes* auct. must now take the name of *Strongylosoma stigmatosum* (Eichwald, 1830). *Julus pallipes* Olivier actually refers to the species currently known as *Stosatea italica* (Latzel, 1886). However, the transfer of the name *pallipes* to the concept of *Stosatea italica* would inevitably lead to much confusion. The purpose of the present application, therefore, is to ask the International Commission to suppress the name *pallipes*.

2. By monotypy *pallipes* has become the type-species of *Tropisoma* C. L. Koch, 1844. With the suppression of the name of the type-species, which was incidentally also misidentified by Koch, this generic name loses its status. The International Commission is, therefore, asked to designate for *Tropisoma* a type-species in accordance with Koch's usage of the name *pallipes*.

3. *Julus pallipes* Olivier, 1792 (*Encyclopédie méthodique.* Histoire naturelle. Insectes **7** : 416) was described from the surroundings of Paris. The species was rediscovered there by Gervais, 1835 (*Mag. Zool.* **1835** : **8** (133) : 11), who in 1839 (*Revue zool. Soc. Cuvier.* **2** : 280) synonymized it with *Julus stigmatosus* Eichwald, 1830 (*Zoologia specialis*, Pars altera: 124), from Lithuania and Volhynia. In the meantime Brandt had erected his genus *Strongylosoma* Brandt, 1833 (*Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou* **6** : 205) for *Julus stigmatosus* Eichwald (= *Strongylosoma iuloides* Brandt, 1833), so that *Julus pallipes* became subsequently known as *Strongylosoma pallipes* (Olivier), a name thought to refer to a paradoxosomatid species occurring throughout Europe.

4. The first author who found that the species occurring in the surroundings of Paris is not the same as the one found in Eastern Europe was Latzel. Unfortunately, however, Latzel restricted the concept of *pallipes* to the Eastern European species and redescribed the species from the surroundings of Paris under the name of *Strongylosoma pallipes* var. *gallicum* Latzel, 1886 (*in*: Gadeau de Kerville, *Bull. Soc. Amis Sci. nat. Rouen* **1885** : 175). Eventually the latter form was synonymized with *Strongylosoma italicum* Latzel, 1886 (*Boll. Soc. ent. ital.* **18** : 309) by Brölemann, 1895 (*Boll. Soc. ent. ital.* **27** : 103). This species later became the type of *Stosatea* Gray, 1843 (*in*: Todd (ed.), *The Cyclopaedia of Anatomy and Physiology* **3** : 546), by designation of Brölemann, 1916 (*Annls. Soc. ent. Fr.* **84** : 591), and of *Entothalassinum* Attems, 1914 (*Arch. Naturgesch.* **80A** (4) : 228), by original designation. It is clear that the species now known as *Stosatea italica* is in fact the same as *Julus pallipes* Olivier, whereas the species

up to now known as *Strongylosoma pallipes* should bear the name *Strongylosoma stigmatosum* (Eichwald).

5. Only one generic name has been based on *Julus pallipes* Olivier, viz., *Tropisoma* C. L. Koch, 1844 (*Deutschlands Crustaceen, Myriapoden und Arachniden*, Heft 40, pl. 13). The species, however, which Koch described as *pallipes* is not the same as *pallipes* Olivier, but is *Strongylosoma pallipes* auct., i.e. *Strongylosoma stigmatosum* (Eichwald). On account of this *Tropisoma* has always been considered to be a junior synonym of *Strongylosoma* Brandt, 1833.

6. As the purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission to suppress the specific name *pallipes*, a decision as regards the status of *Tropisoma* is also necessary. Perhaps it would be best to suppress also *Tropisoma*, since it is based on a misidentified type-species and will remain a junior synonym as a result of either of the two possible solutions as regards the type designation.

The first possibility is to designate *Julus stigmatosus* Eichwald, 1830, as type-species of *Tropisoma*, the species which Koch described as *Tropisoma pallipes* (Olivier). In this case *Tropisoma* becomes a junior objective synonym of *Strongylosoma* Brandt, 1833.

The alternative possibility is to designate *Strongylosoma italicum* Latzel, 1886, the valid name for the species described by Olivier if *pallipes* is suppressed. In this case *Tropisoma* becomes a junior objective synonym of *Stosatea* Gray, 1843.

In view of the history of the name *Tropisoma*, which has always been synonymized with *Strongylosoma*, the first of the two alternatives seems the most recommendable.

7. In order to avoid any confusion as regards the status of the names *pallipes* and *Tropisoma*, the International Commission is requested:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *pallipes* Olivier, 1792, as published in the binomen *Julus pallipes*, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(2) to use its plenary powers to set aside any previous designation of a type-species for *Tropisoma* C. L. Koch, 1844, and designate *Julus stigmatosus* Eichwald, 1830, to be the type-species.

(3) to place the specific name suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology;

(4) to place the generic name *Strongylosoma* Brandt, 1833 (gender: neuter), type-species by monotypy *Julus stigmatosus* Eichwald, 1830 (= *Strongylosoma iuloides* Brandt, 1833), on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(5) to place the generic name *Tropisoma* C. L. Koch, 1844 (a junior objective synonym of *Strongylosoma* Brandt, 1833) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology;

(6) to place the specific name *stigmatosus* Eichwald, 1830, as published in the binomen *Julus stigmatosus*, (type-species of *Strongylosoma* Brandt, 1833) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

Reference

Jeekel, C. A. W. 1967. Notes on the nomenclature and taxonomy of European Paradoxosomatidae (Diplopoda, Polydesmida). *Ent. Ber.*, Amst., **27** : 166–172

HELIX HAMMONIS STRØM, 1765 (GASTROPODA): PROPOSED ADDITION TO THE OFFICIAL LIST OF SPECIFIC NAMES. Z.N.(S.) 1830

By Henrik W. Waldén (*Naturhistoriska Muséet, Göteborg* 11, *Sweden*)

A recent survey (Waldén, 1966) has given definite evidence that *Nesovitrea hammonis* (Strøm) and *petronella* (L. Pfeiffer) are specifically distinct and not, as some authors have presumed, colour varieties of one species. In addition, the species described as *Helix viridula* Menke has proved to represent a colour variety of *N. hammonis*. These results make it necessary to settle the question of nomenclature, which long has been open to discussion. The following names have to be considered:

1. *Helix hammonis* was described by Strøm 1765 (*Trondheim. Selsk. Skr.* **3** : 435–436, Copenhagen) from Norway. Strøm's description is given below in original, and in English translation[1], respectively:

Helix (Hammonis) *testa umbilicata, planiuscula anfractibus quatuor, apertura subrotundo-lunata.* Saaledes vil jeg kalde en liden Land-Snegel, som her[2] findes under Stene og raadent Trae paa Marken. Den ligner i Skabning de saa kaldte *Cornua hammonis*,[3] er temmelig flad og har paa øverste Side fire Omdreielser, af hvilke den første er naesten ligesaa tyk som alle andre, men paa den underste kun en eneste, og i Midten et Hull eller rund Hule. Aabningen er naesten som paa den foregaaende,[4] men efter Proportion mindre og lidt mere indskaaren. Farven er som Horn, undtagen foran ved Aabningen, hvor den gierne er noget guul. Skiaellet er meget skiørt og igiennemsigtigt, og Ormen indenfor en sort blaa Snegel med fire Horn. Fig. XVI viser den baade paa øverste og underste Side.

Helix (Hammonis) *testa umbilicata, planiuscula anfractibus quatuor, apertura subrotundo-lunata.* In this way I will distinguish a small land snail, which is found here[2] under stones and rotten wood on the ground. The shell resembles in shape the so-called *Cornua hammonis*,[3] is rather flat and exhibits 4 whorls on the upper side, of which the first is almost as broad as all the others together. On the under side only one whorl is seen, with a hole or rounded cavity in the middle. The aperture is very similar to that of the preceding,[4] proportionally smaller and a little more incised. It is of horn-colour, except near the apertural margin, where it is often somewhat yellow. The shell is very fragile and translucent, and the animal within it a black-blue snail with four horns. Fig. XVI shows its upper as well as underside.

The size is not given exactly, but can be estimated from Strøm's drawing (fig. XVI) if this is compared with the drawings of the further 17 species regarded

[1]Essentially after Taylor (1914, p. 88).

[2]No exact locality is given, but S. Möre in W. Norway has to be regarded as *terra typica* to some degree. Strøm worked here as a vicar and naturalist 1750–1778, during which time his book was written and published.

[3]Ammonites.

[4]*Helix domestica* = *Vitrina pellucida* (Müller).

in the book. These are reproduced in a scale which varies from natural size for the larger species to ×1·4 magnification for the smallest ones. One of the latter is *Helix hammonis*, and in the picture it is 5·5 mm. in diameter. According to the survey of the present author the maximum size of *N. hammonis* auctt. is 4·95 mm. Against this background it can be assumed that Strøm's drawing indicates a size, which must be reasonably consistent with *N. hammonis* auctt.

Nothing in the description is inconsistent with Strøm having dealt with the species called *N. hammonis* by recent authors. On the contrary, the reference to the aperture callus ("where it is often somewhat yellow") very definitely links the description to *N. hammonis* auctt. The description does not fit any other terrestrial gastropod species living in Norway. This fact, as well as certain arguments raised against the identity of *Helix hammonis*, will be considered later.

2. *Helix viridula* was described by Menke 1830 (*Synopsis method. Moll. Gen. omn. & spec.* : 127, *Pyrmont*). The description[1] is not unambiguous and the name was interpreted as a synonym of *Helix pura* Alder by Kennard & Woodward (1926, p. 180). It has also been used for the species known as *N. petronella* (L. Pfeiffer). However, original material collected by Menke in 1827 exists in the Senckenberg Museum (SM 166600/1–2). From this material a lectotype has been selected by Dr. H. Ant (Hamm, Westfalen, Germany) and Dr. A. Zilch (Senckenberg Museum). This was examined by Waldén in his recent survey (1966, p. 172) and proved to represent a light greenish form of *N. hammonis* auctt.

Note: On the original label another locality: Pyrmont, Germany, is given than in Menke's description. There are, however, clear indications that the material must be considered as syntypic, and consequently would allow the designation of a lectotype.

(a) It is the only existing material, collected (July 1827) before the description was published.

(b) In the publication only two localities are mentioned, both situated close to Pyrmont, where Menke was appointed as physician. It may be assumed that he used the indication Pyrmont for material from various localities in the neighbourhood.

(c) The size of the lectotype (alt. 1·95 mm. diam. 3·65), as well of a second specimen, is fairly consistent with that given by Menke in the description.

Actually, similar inappropriateness is the rule rather than the exception when early type material is considered. In the writer's opinion no positive arguments can be raised against the view that the pertinent sample is syntypic. Reasonably the designation of the lectotype must be accepted, and the identity of *Helix viridula* Menke can be regarded as settled.

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[1]*Helix viridula*, m. -H. testa orbiculato-convexiuscula, umbilicata, tenui, glabra, pallide, viridicante, pellucida, nitida; apertura subrotunda; labro simplici.

Altit: 1 lin; lat. 1 ¾ lin.

Hab. sub lapidibus calcareis, locis humentibus, in Hassia prope Eschenberg (*ipse*), in principatu Lippe, prope Bösingfelde (W. Dunker).

Nequit esse albina Helix nitida, *Müll.*; nostra enim minor est et aperturam habet aliquid rotundiorem. Helicem vitrinam, *Fér.* huc referri posse, ex solo loco huic speciei ab illustri auctore in systemate tributo suspicor.

It has not been possible to prove definitively the date of publication of Menke's paper. Generally (cf. Kennard & Woodward, *l.c.*) April 1830 has been accepted as the time of publication. This time is given in the undersigning of the preface of his book by Menke, but from this it does not follow automatically that it was printed that month. However, efforts to obtain more exact information have been without results.

3. *Helix radiatula* was described by Alder 1830 (*Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. North.* **1** : 38, *Newcastle*). The description[1] is quite unequivocal. On the other hand, the date of publication in this case also is partly obscure. Sometimes 1831 is given, because the actual volume of the Transactions appeared that year, sometimes March 16th 1830, because the manuscript was read for the Society on that date. According to Mr. A. M. Tynan, Curator of the Hancock Museum (Newcastle upon Tyne, England) the actual period can be delimited to the early autumn, 1830. Mr. Tynan has kindly examined the Minute Books of the Society for the crucial period. The complete volume appeared in 1831, but in fact it was made up of at least two separately printed parts. At the committee meeting on May 18th, 1830, it was resolved that the papers which should be read at the coming meeting in June, together with the papers already accepted, should be printed in part I of the volume. This includes Alder's paper. At a meeting on August 2nd, 1830, the price of Part I of the volume was decided, which implies that the printing costs now could be estimated. At the same meeting it was resolved that the second part should be printed. According to Mr Tynan this (and some further matters) points to the fact that the first part must have been, if not in print, in any case on the point of appearing on August 2nd, 1830. The present writer agrees with this conclusion.

4. *Helix petronella* was first mentioned as *nomen nudum* by Charpentier (1852), but a nomenclatorically valid description[2] was published by L. Pfeiffer 1853 (*Monographia Heliceorum viventum*, **3** : 95, *Leipzig*). The name is placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology (Opinion 336, nr. 390, 1955). The taxonomic content of the name was definitely settled by Forcart (1960 : 173), who identified the syntypes of Pfeiffer (now in the Cuming Collection of the British Museum (Natural History)) and selected the lectotype.

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[1]50. *H. radiatula*, mihi

Shell depressed, horn-coloured, rather shining, transparent, regularly striated; with 3½ or 4 whorls, flattened at their junction with the inner ones, over which the striae appear continuous and strongly marked, giving the shell a radiated appearance under a magnifier, the outer whorl rather large in proportion to the rest; underside smooth without any whiteness; umbilicus moderately large; diameter 1½ tenth of an inch.

Animal black.

In wet moss, not uncommon.

This species may be distinguished from the young of the foregoing, to which it bears some resemblance, by the regular and more distinct striae, and particularly by the flatness of the whorls at their junctions. The same characters also serve to divide it from the young of the two following species.

[2]402. *H. Petronella* Charpentier.

T. umbilicata, depressa, tenuis, superne distincte et confertim plicatula, pellucida, virenti-hyalina; spira convexiuscula; sutura impressa, submarginata; anfr. 4 planiusculi, ultimus depresse rotundatus, non descendens, basi convexiusculus; umbilicus angustus, pervius; apertura parum obliqua, lunatorotundata; perist. simplex, tenue, rectum, margine columellari superne vix dilatato.—Diam. maj. 5, min. 4⅘, alt. 2⅗ mill. (Mus. Cuming.)

Helix Petronella Charpent. mss.

Habitat in summis Alpibus Helvetiae rarissima.

5. Some further early names, which may reasonably refer to *N. hammonis* auctt. are disregarded here as *nomina nuda* (cf. Kennard & Woodward, *l.c.* : 180–181).

Remarks on the name Helix hammonis

The oldest name, *Helix hammonis* Strøm, was considered as a synonym of other names by some early authors (to *Helix nitida* Müller by Müller, 1774 : 32, Fabricius,[1] 1780 : 389, and Gmelin, 1791 : 3633). However, it seems never to have been used positively, as a valid name for any other species than *N. hammonis* auctt. This has to be kept in mind, because it implies that the objection sometimes raised that the original meaning of a name is obscure, because it has been used in a wrong way by early authors, is not applicable in the case of *Helix hammonis*. What it really shows is that the description of *Helix nitida* is ambiguous.

Martens (1857 : 81) evidently dealt with *Nesovitrea hammonis*, though under the incorrect name *Helix pura*, considering *Helix hammonis* as a synonym of the latter.

The first author, after Strøm, who used the name as a prior synonym and in the present meaning was Mörch (1864 : 14), though he did not discuss the taxonomic and nomenclatorial problems involved.

Westerlund (1871 : 49–53) was the first author who critically discussed *Helix hammonis* and other pertinent names, pointed out the specific difference between *N. hammonis* and *petronella*, considered the distinctive features in Strøm's description, and demonstrated that *hammonis* had priority among 5 alternative names.

The name *hammonis* has long dominated in Scandinavian literature, and especially in later years it has been widely recognized in the international literature (e.g. in Adam, 1960, Jaeckel, 1962, Licharev & Rammelmeyer, 1952, and Pilsbry, 1946).

In British literature Alder's name *radiatula* has always prevailed. Taylor (1914 : 87–88) refused to regard *hammonis* as a senior synonym of *radiatula*. His arguments were principally that the name had been used by early authors for various other species. From this he concluded that the identity of Strøm's original species was doubtful.

Kennard & Woodward (1920 : 84) support Taylor's criticism and, in addition, put forward the possibility that *Helix hammonis* might have represented a juvenile of a larger species.

However, the fact that a description has been misinterpreted by later authors cannot in itself disqualify a name. The decisive condition is if the description is unambiguous in relation to relevant matters. Relevant matters in the present connection are the other land gastropod species living in Norway, as Strøm's description may have been based on another species, or on a mixture of two or more species living in Norway.

Alder's description of *Helix radiatula* is generally accepted as quite unambiguous. If this is compared with Strøm's description it is apparent that they practically agree with regard to a number of characters, viz. the shape and

[1]In fact the identity of Fabricius' species is doubtful. Later authors record neither *Nesovitrea hammonis* (Strøm), nor *Zonitoides nitidus* (Müller) from Greenland.

colour of the shell, the colour of the animal, the number of whorls, the breadth relation between the last and the inner whorls, and the shape of the umbilicus. All these characteristics clearly point *N. hammonis* auctt. Only by Alder the radial sculpture and the flattened suture are mentioned, in addition to which an exact size of the shell is given. On the other hand only Strøm describes the form of the aperture and indicates the callus (which was apparently lacking in Alder's specimens). Concerning the size Strøm writes only "liden" = small, but as considered above there are strong indications that this must refer to a shell of the size of *N. hammonis* auct.

It remains to prove if Strøm's description can cover any other snail living in Norway. Within liberal limits the following species have to be considered:

(i) *Aegopinella pura* (Alder) is of the same size, but is excluded with regard to the colour of the animal (whitish) and the lack of a callus.

(ii) *Zonitoides nitidus* (Müller) is excluded owing to the markedly darker shell, lack of callus, higher number of whorls (4·5), and because the last whorl is less pronounced in relation to the inner ones.

(iii) *Discus ruderatus* (Hartmann) is excluded, e.g. on account of the conspicuously ribbed and convex whorls, lack of callus and its opaque shell.

(iv) *Discus rotundatus* (Müller) is excluded owing to its numerous (6), markedly narrow whorls, opaque shell, etc.

(v) *Euconulus fulvus* (Müller) has been suggested by Binney & Bland (1869, p. 48, under the name *Hyalinia fabricii* Beck). This is definitely absurd, as this species lacks an umbilicus and its general shape is quite different from that indicated by Strøm.

(vi) Concerning Kennard's & Woodward's suggestion that *hammonis* represented a juvenile stage of a larger species, the only species which can be in question when shape and colour are considered are *Aegopinella nitidula* (Draparnaud) and *Oxychilus alliarius* (Miller). The alternative of a juvenile of a larger species has to be seen in relation to the opinion expressed by Kennard & Woodward (*l.c.*), which suggests that all the land gastropods described by Strøm were based on inadequate material. In reality this suggestion is quite unsubstantiated and gives the impression that these authors have not studied Strøm's text in the original. From this it is apparent that Strøm was a trained observer, well capable of distinguishing the adult shells on which his descriptions were based, from the juveniles of various species. If the above mentioned species had formed any part of Strøm's material he would surely have considered the adult forms too. With these the description is definitely inconsistent. If the limits are made still more liberal, and it is admitted that he could have obtained the juveniles but not the adults, the description is likewise inapplicable. The larger species do not reach the actual number of whorls (4) at the size indicated by text and figure. Furthermore, they do not develop an apertural callus or attain a yellow colour at the margin.

(vii) Since these alternatives of small and large species have been excluded it

would be superfluous to extend the discussion to further species, which differ even more from the description of *Helix hammonis*.

From the above it can be concluded that no arguments, which definitely contradict the hypothesis that Strøm's species is identical with *N. hammonis* auct., can be raised, whereas a careful reading of the original text makes it evident that any alternative species is excluded. Considering that Strøm's description positively agrees with *N. hammonis* auct., it must be assigned as high a degree of relevance as is possible, when the original type material is lacking.

Conclusion

Owing to earlier disagreement about the taxonomy there has been considerable confusion in the nomenclature. The name *hammonis* (and its synonym *radiatula*) has been used for both the species involved. The same is the case with *petronella*; in addition it has sometimes been limited to the uncoloured variety of *hammonis*. The name *viridula* has been used both for this variety and for *petronella*, in addition it has been regarded as a synonym for *Aegopinella pura* (Alder). Earlier the nomenclature was fairly stable for a relatively long time, but especially in later years the confusion has increased to an unacceptable level. It is noteworthy that this confusion includes a name *Helix petronella* L. Pfeiffer, which has been placed on the Official List of Specific Names for a long time, but apparently without the requisite taxonomic fixing.

Recent research has, however, clarified the taxonomic relations and the obscure points in nomenclature. The evidence attained allows a definitive settling of the nomenclature, and with regard to the prevailing confusion this is urgently desirable. Experience shows, however, that if the intended stabilization should be guaranteed, the validated names must be given an objective relation, by settling of type specimens.

In the writer's opinion it seems evident that the name *Helix hammonis* Strøm, 1765, is qualified as senior, valid synonym for the one of the two species concerned here. The objections which have been made against it can throughout be dismissed. Its placing on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology appears to be very well justified. This ought to be combined with the settling of a neotype, selected from material from the *terra typica*, Norway.

Present evidence indicates that *Helix viridula* Menke, 1830, is a second synonym for the same species. Its identity is proved by syntypic material. Though it has to be ranked only as a nomenclatorial species, the special conditions make it necessary to define its identity by settling of a lectotype. Finally *Helix radiatula* Alder seemingly is the third synonym. The name is unequivocal, and at present there is no reason to designate a type for it.

Though the evidence for validation of *Helix hammonis* Strøm seems conclusive in the writer's opinion, a clearly undesirable consequence must be pointed out, if the Commission would hesitate to accept it. Most probably this would result in *Helix viridula* Menke attaining priority. This name is clearly inappropriate, as it refers to a subordinate variety of a prevailingly horn-brown species, and, furthermore, it has never been used for the nominate form of this species. On the contrary it has long been controversial and used for other species. Its inappropriateness does not by itself disqualify the name (Art. 18a),

but its acceptance would be clearly against the meaning of the Preamble of the *Intern. Code Zool. Nom.*, according to which the strict application of the Code may be suspended when stability is threatened in an individual case. Difficulties on this level are avoided if *Helix hammonis* is accepted, a name whose meaning is clearly recognizable and has a long, well established use in literature.

Designation of type specimens

To avoid future confusion it is desirable to settle the attained results by the designation of type specimens. The proposed type specimens, which have been examined by the present author, and their taxonomic identity proved in connection with the recent taxonomic survey (Waldén, 1966), are defined in the following way:

(a) *Neotype* for *Helix hammonis* Strøm: A specimen in the Zoological Museum, University of Oslo, Norway. It is light yellowish-brown, has a major diameter of 3·8 mm. and 3·5 whorls. It has two labels, with the text:

(1) Zool. Mus., Oslo: D 27826. *Hyalinia radiatula*, Molde. Coll. Fridthjof Økland 6–7 juli 1915.

(2) *Helix hammonis* Strøm. *Neotypus.* Norvegia, Moere, Molde. Legit. F. Oekland 6–7 juli 1915. Design. H. W. Waldén 1968.

(b) *Lectotype* for *Helix viridula* Menke: A specimen in the Senckenberg-Museum, Frankfurt a.M., Germany. The specimen is light greenish-white, rather hyaline, of 3·65 mm. major diameter and 3·4 whorls. The specimen is registered under the number SMF 166600/1 and the original label runs:

Helix viridula m. Pyrmont, in monte molari. iul. 1827.

The lectotype was selected by Dr. H. Ant and Dr. A. Zilch, as indicated by a particular label. It was published by Waldén 1966 (p. 172).

(c) *Lectotype* for *Helix petronella* L. Pfeiffer: A specimen selected from a series in the Cuming Collection, British Museum (Natural History), London, by Dr. L. Forcart. The specimen is hyaline, nearly colourless, has a major diameter of 4·5 mm. and 3·8 whorls. The label of the whole series runs:

B.M.(N.H.) reg. no. 1966231 (Charpentier nom. nud.) Orig. Ref. L. Pfeiffer *Mon. Helic. viv.* 3, p. 95. Figured Reeve *Conch. Icon.* 7, *Helix* p. 201, fig. 1416, as *H. petronella.* "Summae Alpes Helvetiae". "Rariss(ima)".

The specimen designated as lectotype by Dr. L. Forcart 1960 (p. 219) is indicated by a particular label. Additional data were published by Waldén 1966 (p. 173).

Proposal:

The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is hereby requested:

to place the specific name *hammonis* Strøm, 1765, as published in the binomen *Helix hammonis*, and as interpreted by the neotype designated by Waldén herein, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

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Comment

The undersigned have taken part of the evidence concerning the palearctic species of the genus *Nesovitrea* published by H. W. Waldén. In our opinion Waldén has conclusively demonstrated:

I That *Nesovitrea hammonis* (Strøm) and *petronella* (L. Pfeiffer) are well distinguished species.

II. The validity of the name *Helix hammonis* Strøm, 1765.

The request that the name *Helix hammonis* should be placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology is well-grounded, and we recommend the Commission to make its decision in favour of this name.

Previous extremely controversial opinions about nomenclature and taxonomy of the group makes a definite fixing of the names *Helix hammonis* and *petronella*, and of the nomenclatorial species *Helix viridula*, to type specimens desirable. Therefore we find it advisable that the neo- and lectotypes are settled in the present connection.

Dr. Herbert Ant, Hamm, Westfalen, Germany.
Dr. Bengt Hubendick, Naturhistoriska Muséet, Göteborg, Sweden.
Amtsrat Walter Klemm, Wien, Austria.
Prof. Nils Hj. Odhner, Naturhistoriska Riksmuséet, Stockholm, Sweden.
Dr. C. O. van Regteren Altena, Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, Netherlands.
Dr. Adolf Riedel, Instytut Zoologii P.A.N., Warszawa, Poland.
Dr. T. Soot-Ryen, Zoologisk Museum, Oslo, Norway.

ANOMIA PECTEN LINNAEUS, 1758 (BRACHIOPODA): PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO SET ASIDE THE RULING GIVEN IN OPINION 224 ON THE INTERPRETATION OF THIS SPECIES. Z.N.(S.) 1832

By Jan Bergström (*Institute of Palaeontology, Lund University, Sweden*)

The object of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its plenary powers to suppress its direction (Opinion 224, 1954) that the *Coolinia* species figured by Dalman, 1828, should be identified as *Coolinia pecten* (Linnaeus, 1758) as there are strong indications that the species figured by Dalman is specifically and temporally separated from *Coolinia pecten* as generally understood and as represented by Linnaeus's holotype. Although there is no neotype the case is analogous to the case considered in International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, 1961, Article 75 (f), Particulars of this case are set out in the following paragraphs.

2. The trivial name *pecten* Linnaeus, 1758 (originally published in the binominal combination *Anomia pecten*) was referred by Linnaeus to a description and figure in Lister (1678).

3. In 1828 Dalman reported *Orthis pecten* from Gotland (Silurian), Västergötland (Ashgillian) and Östergötland (probably Ashgillian). He also figured the "species" (Pl. 1, fig. 6 a–d).

4. Hede in different papers, e.g. in 1921 and 1960, reported *Schuchertella* (or *Chilidiopsis*) *pecten* (Linnaeus) in faunal lists from the Silurian (Upper Visby Marlstone to Slite Group, i.e. Upper Llandovery to Wenlock) of Gotland.

5. The concept of *pecten* was reviewed by Wood (1947), who made a proposal to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature that the trivial name *pecten* Linnaeus, 1758, should be applied to the Silurian brachiopod generally identified as *Schuchertella pecten* and not to the species figured by Lister (1678), which was shown to be a Carboniferous lamellibranch, known as *Pterinopecten papyraceus* (Sowerby, 1822).

6. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature at its 14th Meeting during the XIIIth International Congress of Zoology in Paris, 1948 (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4**, pp. 435–436) used its plenary powers to direct that the trivial name *pecten* Linnaeus, 1758, should apply to the species "commonly known as *Strophomena pecten* (Linnaeus, 1758), i.e. the species determined as *Schellwienella pecten* (Linnaeus, 1758) by Dalman (J. W.), 1828, K. svenska Vetensk. Akad. Handl., 1827: 110 pl. 1, figs. 6a–d (as *Orthis pecten*)."

7. The brachiopods in the Linnaean Collection were revised by Brunton, Cocks & Dance (1967). In the Collection there is according to the writers a single specimen of *Coolinia pecten* (Linnaeus, 1758), the holotype, which was figured (Pl. 1, figs. 22–26). On the label there is no notation about the locality, but it seems to be fairly sure that the specimen was collected in Gotland.

8. During the preparation of a forthcoming paper on Ashgillian brachiopods from Sweden I have become aware that Dalman's Västergötland collections (partly with his own labels) in Stockholm include a large number of

specimens of a *Coolinia* species from the Ashgillian Dalmanitina Beds. These specimens are preserved as moulds. Among Dalman's figures at least one (1828, Pl. 1, fig. 6b) and almost certainly also the others are of specimens preserved as moulds. It is, however, very unlikely that any mould specimens have ever been collected in Gotland. It is thus fairly certain that Dalman's figures are of the above-mentioned Ashgillian *Coolinia* species and not of *Coolinia pecten* as typified by the Silurian holotype. This conclusion is supported by the striking similarity between Dalman's figures and the Ashgillian *Coolinia* species.

9. Thus there is at present (1) the holotype of *Anomia pecten*, apparently from the Silurian of Gotland; (2) the ICZN direction that the species figured by Dalman from the Ordovician of Västergötland should be regarded as *Anomia pecten*.

10. In the light of the considerations advanced in the present application, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is asked to use its plenary powers:

(1) to withdraw the direction, in Opinion 224, that the species figured by J. W. Dalman, 1828, *K. svenska Vetensk. Acad. Handl.*, **1827** : 110, Pl. 1, figs. 6a–d, should be identified as *Anomia pecten* Linnaeus, 1758;

(2) to apply the trivial name *pecten* Linnaeus, 1758, to the species represented by the holotype of *A. pecten* Linnaeus, 1758, figured in Brunton, Cocks & Dance, 1967, *Proc. Linn. Soc. Lond.*, **178** (2) : 166–167, Pl. 1, figs. 22–26.

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LARIUS BODDAERT, 1783 (AVES): PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1833

By Ernst Mayr (*Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts*) and H. T. Condon (*Editor, R.A.O.U. Checklist Committee, Adelaide, South Australia*)

The nectar feeding brush-tongued parrots or lories is one of the most interesting groups of parrots. Its principal area of distribution is the New Guinea region, but extending west to the Philippines and eastward to Polynesia. There are 56 species in this island region, and only 8 species in Australia. The name of this important family (or subfamily) has been LORIIDAE (or LORIINAE) for about 130 years, based on the generic name *Lorius*. This name was first introduced into the ornithological literature by Brisson (1760, *Ornithologie*, **4** : 215) and to him most ornithologists credited authorship of *Lorius* for the next 100 years. After Salvadori (1891, *Cat. Birds Brit. Museum* **20** : 31) had pointed out the unavailability of certain Brisson names (recently discussed in detail by Eisenmann, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **22** : 156–161), Vigors was subsequently cited as the author of *Lorius*. He gave an excellent diagnosis (1825, *Zool. Jour.* **2** : 400) and designated *Psittacus domicella* Linnaeus as type species. The majority of specialists on the birds of the Papuan Region are still using the name *Lorius* Vigors for the type genus of the lory family. It is the name used in virtually all classical books on parrots. However, since so many authors, particularly in the 19th century credited the name *Lorius* to Brisson, the late Mr. Hemming stated quite rightly that a special action of the Commission would be desirable (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **19** : 14).

2. In 1832 Wagler (*Abh. K.-bayer. Akad. Wiss.*, München **1** : 495) introduced the name *Eclectus* for a very different group of parrots, often referred to as Eclect Parrots, celebrated for their unusual sexual dimorphism. Gray (1840, *List Genera Birds* (ed. 1): 52) designated *Psittacus grandis* Gmelin = *P. roratus* P. L. S. Müller as the type species. Sclater in 1858 (*Proc. zool. Soc. London* **1857** : 226) proposed the generic synonym *Polychlorus* for the same group of birds. (Type, by original designation, *Psittacus magnus* Gmelin = *P. roratus pectoralis* P. L. S. Müller), being unaware of the name *Eclectus*. Subsequent authors, until 1915, uniformly used the name *Eclectus*.

3. In 1915 Mathews and Iredale (*Austral. Av. Rec.* **3** : 45–46) called attention to a generic name *Larius*, published by Boddaert (1783, *Tabl. Pl. enlum. Hist. nat. Daubenton*: 42 (ref. to Pl. 683) in the combination *Psittacus* (*Larius*) *Ceclanensis* mihi. (The specific name being a junior synonym of *Psittacus roratus* P. L. S. Müller 1776.)

The combination *Psittacus* (*Larius*), as well as a specific reference to Brisson's *Ornithologie*, makes it rather evident that Boddaert was merely copying Brisson. To make matters worse, Boddaert not only modified the spelling of *Lorius*, but he applied it also to a genus in an entirely different family of the order Psittaciformes from that to which *Lorius* Brisson belongs. It is therefore not surprising that ornithologists ignored Boddaert's name *Larius* for the 132 years between

1783 and 1915. Boddaert, in fact, had a deservedly poor reputation owing to the numerous errors throughout his work.

Unfortunately, instead of asking the Commission to suppress the confusing and totally forgotten name *Larius* Boddaert, Mathews and Iredale (l.c.) in 1915 proposed to emend it to *Lorius* and consequently to change the names of two of the best known genera of parrots. They proposed to replace *Eclectus* Wagler 1832 by *Lorius* (emend.) Boddaert 1783, and *Lorius* Vigors 1825 (this preoccupied) by *Domicella* Wagler, 1832.

In the years immediately following 1915 the changes proposed by Mathews and Iredale were adopted by a few authors, particularly those who were not specialists in the Papuan area. Peters (1937) adopted them in vol. III of his *Check-List of Birds* (pp. 153, 231). Most specialists, however, either maintained the classical nomenclature of *Lorius* Vigors [or Brisson] for the lories and *Eclectus* Wagler for the eclect parrots, or they adopted *Larius* Boddaert for the eclects retaining *Lorius* for the lories. Those who used *Larius* for the eclect parrots pointed out that it corresponded to *Eclectus*, and those who used *Domicella* for the lories pointed out that it was the same as *Lorius*. This is how Rand and Gilliard handled it in their *Handbook of New Guinea birds* (1967, pp. 199, 221). It is obvious that the names *Eclectus* for the eclects, and *Lorius* for the lories are still far better known than the replacement names adopted by some recent authors.

Of the species and subspecies of *Lorius* Vigors described since 1800 no less than 12 were described under *Lorius* and only 2 under *Domicella*. In the case of *Eclectus* 9 were described under *Eclectus* (or as *Psittacus* and subsequently transferred to *Eclectus*), 2 as *Larius* and 1 as *Lorius*.

4. The confusion is even greater on the family level. A family-group name for the lories was first proposed by Swainson (1837, *Nat. Hist. Classif. Birds* 2 : 303): LORIANAE Swainson for *Lorius* Brisson and related genera (= *Lorius* Vigors). G. R. Gray (1840, *List Gen. Birds*: 52) corrected this to LORINAE, later authors to LORIINAE or LORIIDAE. Family group names based on *Lorius* have been consistently in use for the lories since 1837, except for a few authors who used TRICHOGLOSSINAE Bonaparte (1851, *Consp. Gen. Avium*: 31) for the genera near *Trichoglossus*.

Curiously even those authors who adopted *Larius* Boddaert, in the arbitrarily emended form *Lorius*, continued to use for the lories the name *Loriidae* as family name (even though in their nomenclature the family no longer contained a valid genus *Lorius*). Peters (1937, *Checklist of Birds*) uses (p. 143) the name LORIINAE for the lories (including *Domicella* Wagler), while he uses (p. 179) the name PSITTACINAE for the regular parrots including the genus *Eclectus* for which he used the name *Lorius* (emend.) Boddaert. Mathews (1927, *Syst. Av. Australas.*) went one further. He uses the name LORIIDAE on p. 283 for the lories (pp. 283–304), and again the same name LORIIDAE on p. 322 for the eclect parrots and relatives (pp. 322–329), separated from the lories by the OPOPSITTIDAE (304–308), PROBOSCIGERIDAE (308–309), KAKATOEIDAE (309–318), and MICROPSITTACIDAE (319–322). Apparently no other author ever used the name LORIIDAE for any other group of parrots than the lories.

5. To end all this confusion and lack of uniformity, and to restore the usage uniformly employed in the entire classical literature on parrots, we ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the name *Larius* Boddaert 1783 for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(2) to place the following names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:

(a) *Lorius* Vigors 1825 (gender: masculine), type-species by original designation, *Psittacus domicella* Linnaeus, 1758;

(b) *Eclectus* Wagler 1832 (gender: masculine), type-species by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840, *List Gen. Birds* (ed. 1): 52), *Psittacus grandis* Gmelin 1789 = *Psittacus roratus* P. L. S. Müller, 1776;

(3) to place the following names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *domicella* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Psittacus domicella* (1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 100) (type-species of *Lorius* Vigors, 1825);

(b) *roratus* Müller, 1776, as published in the binomen *Psittacus roratus* (1776, *Natursyst. Suppl.* : 77);

(4) to place on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology the name LORIINAE (correction of LORIANAE) Swainson, 1837, *Nat. Hist. Classif. Birds* **2** : 303 (type-genus *Lorius* Vigors 1825);

(5) to place the name *Larius* Boddaert, 1783 (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

This application is supported by K. A. Hindwood (Sydney, NSW), A. R. McGill (Sydney, NSW), John L. Brereton (Univers. of New England, Armidale, NSW), A. R. McEvey (National Museum of Victoria, Melbourne), H. J. Frith (C.S.I.R.O., Canberra, Australia), D. L. Serventy (C.S.I.R.O., Nedlands, W.A.), J. Berlioz (Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris), Jean Delacour (Clères), David Lack (Edward Grey Institute, Oxford), E. Stresemann (Berlin), J. Steinbacher (Museum Senckenberg, Frankfurt), and G. Niethammer (Museum Koenig, Bonn).

PROPOSAL TO SUPPRESS *PYTHON TIMORENSIS* MÜLLER, 1844, AND *PYTHON TIMORIENSIS* MÜLLER, 1857, AND TO ADD *PYTHON TIMORIENSIS* (PETERS, 1876) TO THE OFFICIAL LIST (REPTILIA, SERPENTES, BOIDAE). Z.N.(S.) 1834

By L. D. Brongersma (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, Netherlands*)

The present note deals with the names of two species of Boid snakes from the Lesser Sunda Islands. This matter has been briefly discussed already by me in an earlier paper (Brongersma, 1956 : 290–192), but to allow the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to take action, it is discussed more completely in the present note.

Python timorensis Müller, 1844

2. In September 1829, during a journey into the interior of Timor, S. Müller and H. C. Macklot obtained a Boid snake (Müller, 1844 : 211; 1857 : 172). The same species was also obtained by them on the island of Samao (off the western tip of Timor) as is shown by specimens in the collection of the Leiden Museum, and as was mentioned by Schlegel (1837, ii : 420).

3. The first printed information about this snake was published by Schlegel (1837), who considered it a variety of *Python amethystinus*, and who refers to it three times. Schlegel (1837, i : 178) states that the islands of Timor, Samao, and New Ireland harbour a python that is wholly like *Python amethyst inus* (i.e., *Liasis amethistinus* (Schneider, 1801)) of the island of Saparua (off Amboina, Moluccas), but with the characters less strongly marked. Schlegel (1837, i : 242) writes that the python from Timor perhaps is different from that of Amboina (recte: from that of Saparua). In his account of *Python amethyst inus*, and after having described a specimen from Saparua, Schlegel (1837, ii : 420) states that Lesson, Macklot and Müller have discovered a python in New Ireland, Timor, and Samao, which resembles the specimen from Amboina (recte: Saparua) in nearly all aspects, but which differs nevertheless from the last-named in several features. He adds that these travellers (and from the context it is clear that he means Macklot and Müller) did send four specimens to the Leiden Museum and that Lesson sent a specimen to the Paris Museum. He continues by enumerating the features in which the specimens from Timor differ from the Saparua specimen. Although Schlegel (1837, ii : 420) speaks in this connection about "ceux de Timor" (those from Timor) it is evident that he also included the specimens from Samao and even that of New Ireland in his remarks, for in a note to the enumeration of characters he states that "Un de nos sujets" (one of our specimens) has two preoculars and two rows of loreals, a feature not found in the specimens from Timor and Samao available to Schlegel, but which he must have observed in the New Ireland specimen.

4. Of the four specimens collected by Müller and Macklot, three are still in the collections of the Leiden Museum (RMNH 1232, Timor; 1230, 1231, Samao). The fourth specimen was sent to the Paris Museum (MNHN 1625, Timor); it is mentioned as "*Python amethystinus*, Timor" in an undated list of

specimens presented to the Paris Museum in Schlegel's time. The specimen from New Ireland is also in the Paris Museum.

5. In the translation of Schlegel's *Essai* by Traill (Schlegel, 1843) two references to this form of snake occur. On p. 176 under *Python amethystinus* it is stated: "The islands of Timor, Samao, and New Ireland produce a Python almost absolutely similar, except that the characters are less marked", and on p. 235: "The Python of Timor is perhaps different from that of Amboina."

6. In his account of a visit to the Wienoto plain in the interior of Timor, Müller (1844 : 211) briefly described this python, and in a note (p. 221, note §) he introduces the name *Python timorensis*, adding that in his *Essai* Schlegel (1837, ii : 420) regarded this form as only a variety of *Python amethystinus*. Müller (1846 : 126) mentions *Python timorensis* as occurring in Timor. In the second edition of his account of his travels in Timor, the brief description is repeated, but the name of the species has been changed into *Python timoriensis* (Müller, 1857 : 172); the note referring to Schlegel's variety does not occur in this second edition.

7. After 1857, the name *Python timoriensis* for the species described by Müller in 1844 is mentioned as a synonym of *Liasis mackloti* Duméril & Bibron, 1844, by Jan (1863 : 26; 1865 : 98, 99), who ascribes the name to Schlegel. Both names, *Python timorensis* and *Python timoriensis* have been mentioned by me in a discussion of the history of the name and as a synonym of *Liasis mackloti mackloti* Duméril & Bibron (Brongersma, 1956 : 290–291).

8. Müller (1844 : 211) does not mention how many specimens he examined when he drew up the diagnosis of *Python timorensis*. In my previous note I accepted RMNH 1232, from Timor, as being the single type specimen of the species (Brongersma, 1956 : 292). Reconsidering the matter I now arrive at the conclusion that *Python timorensis* Müller was based upon syntypes. For this change of mind the following reason may be given. In a manuscript note on *Python timoriensis*, Müller gives the counts of ventrals and subcaudals for three specimens and he mentions Timor and Samao as localities. Probably this note was made after the fourth specimen had been sent already to the Paris Museum. Müller's (1844 : 211, note §) statement that his *P. timorensis* is the same as Schlegel's variety of *P. amethystinus*, makes it necessary to accept the specimens mentioned by Schlegel (1837, ii : 420) from Timor and Samao, and the one collected in New Ireland by Lesson for the Paris Museum, all to be syntypes of *P. timorensis* Müller. If one wants to exclude the Samao and New Ireland specimens from the syntypes, because no reference to these localities is made by Müller, one still has to deal with two specimens from Timor (RMNH 2132; MNHN 1625). It may well be that the specimen in the Paris Museum was not actually before Müller when he drew up the description, but having collected it himself and its having been included in Schlegel's variety, he had knowledge of it. However this may be, to avoid further difficulties, the only way out is to designate a lectotype of *Python timorensis* Müller, 1844, and as such I select the specimen from Timor, RMNH 1232, the scale counts of which were given in my previous note, and of which I also gave two figures (Brongersma, 1956: table 1, figs. 1*e*, 3*c*).

9. Apparently unaware that the species had been named already by Müller,

Duméril & Bibron (1844 : 440) described it once again and they named it *Liasis mackloti*. They refer to Schlegel's variety of *Python amethystinus*, stating (p. 442) that the specimen from New Ireland brought home by Lesson does not belong to this species. They add that the species had been discovered by Müller and Macklot in the islands of Timor and Samao (p. 442). Although Duméril & Bibron indicate that they had only one specimen before them, the reference to Schlegel, and the statement that the species occurs in Timor and Samao, points to all four specimens collected by Müller and Macklot being syntypes. Again this may be debatable, and while some may consider the specimen in the Paris Museum (MNHN 1625) to be the holotype, others may support the point of view that there are four syntypes. Therefore, I designate MNHN 1625 to be the lectotype of *Liasis mackloti* Duméril & Bibron. Prof. J. Guibé, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, informs me that the specimen is from Timor.

10. As the lectotypes of both *Python timorensis* Müller and *Liasis mackloti* Duméril & Bibron are from Timor, this also restricts the type locality of both species to Timor. The dates of publication of the various parts of Müller's account of his travels have been established by Husson & Holthuis (1955); part 7 (pp. 193–224), containing the description of *Python timorensis* Müller, was published on January 30th 1844 (Husson & Holthuis, 1955 : 24).

11. The "Avant-Propos" of the sixth volume of Duméril & Bibron's *Erpétologie générale* is dated November 10th, 1844, and the volume must have been published after this date. Thus, *Python timorensis* Müller has priority over *Liasis mackloti* Duméril & Bibron, and if the law of priority were to be applied strictly we would have to use the specific name *timorensis* combined with the generic name *Liasis* for a species which has for more than a century been known as *Liasis mackloti* (many references given in the synonymy of *Liasis mackloti mackloti*; Brongersma, 1956 : 291–292). However, by applying the statute of limitation (Art. 23(b) of the Code), not having been used for the species concerned for more than fifty years, the name *timorensis* Müller, 1844, must be considered a *nomen oblitum* and it need not be revived. There is nothing to show that *timorensis* Müller, 1844, is an incorrect spelling, which would warrant its change into *timoriensis* by Müller, 1857, nor is there any indication that the change into *timoriensis* was an intentional emendation. It may therefore be considered that *timoriensis* Müller, 1857, has no status in nomenclature (Art. 33(b)).

12. However, to avoid any difficulties over these names in future, it is suggested that the best way out is to suppress both *Python timorensis* Müller, 1844, and *Python timoriensis* Müller, 1857, and all use of these names after these dates for the species generally known as *Liasis mackloti* Duméril & Bibron.

Python timoriensis (Peters, 1876)

13. Peters (1876 : 533) mentions a snake from Timor, which he believes to represent a variety of *Liasis amethystinus* (i.e., *Liasis amethistinus*). In fig. 3 of the plate accompanying Peters' article this snake is named var. *timoriensis*. Hubrecht (1879 : 16) examined a snake from Flores, which he considered conspecific with Peters' specimen from Timor. He points out that it is not a

variety of *Liasis amethystinus*. Rejecting the variety, Hubrecht also rejected the name used for it by Peters, and he described the Flores snake as a new species, which he named *Liasis petersii* (holotype: RMNH 517, type locality: Larantuka, Flores).

14. Boulenger (1893 : 85) accepted Hubrecht's opinion as to the specific status of this form, but he transferred it to the genus *Python*. Moreover, he changed the specific name from *timoriensis* into *timorensis*. A number of subsequent authors have used *Python timorensis*, and others have used *Python timoriensis* (references in: Brongersma, 1956 : 298). According to the Rules as they were in the past *Python timoriensis* (Peters, 1876) would be considered a homonym of *Python timoriensis* Müller, 1857, and *Python timorensis* Boulenger, 1893, would be a homonym of *Python timorensis* Müller, 1844. Both Peters' and Boulenger's names would have to be rejected under the old Rules. The Code as it is at present (Art. 59 (e)) opens the possibility of revalidating a name when the species are referred to different genera. As Müller's species has been transferred from *Python* to *Liasis*, and Peters' from *Liasis* to *Python* one could use *timorensis* or *timoriensis* for a species in each of the genera *Liasis* and *Python*. However, I believe this would be unwise. Most references to these species do occur in zoogeographical publications, and I have no doubt that using *timorensis* or *timoriensis* in both genera (or even *timorensis* in the one genus and *timoriensis* in the other), especially when taking into account the past use of these names, confusion will be the result. This may be an additional argument to suppress all use of *timorensis* and *timoriensis* for the species generally known as *Liasis mackloti* Duméril & Bibron, 1844.

15. The Commission is therefore asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *timorensis* Müller, 1844, as published in the binomen *Python timorensis*, for the purposes of the Law of Priority, but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(2) to place the following specific names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology:

  (a) *timorensis* Müller, 1844, as published in the binomen *Python timorensis* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above);

  (b) *timoriensis* Müller, 1857, as published in the binomen *Python timoriensis* (an incorrect spelling for *timorensis*, *Python*, Müller, 1844);

(3) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

  (a) *timoriensis* Peters, 1876, as published in the binomen *Liasis timoriensis*;

  (b) *mackloti* Duméril & Bibron, 1844, as published in the binomen *Liasis mackloti*.

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GELASIMUS MACRODACTYLUS H. MILNE EDWARDS & LUCAS, 1843 (CRUSTACEA, DECAPODA): PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1835

By H. O. v. Hagen (*Zoologisches Institut der Technischen Hochschule, Karlsruhe, Germany*) and L. B. Holthuis (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, Netherlands*)

The suppression of the specific name *macrodactylus* H. Milne Edwards & Lucas, 1843, as published in the combination *Gelasimus macrodactylus*, is requested here as this name has been applied in the literature to several distinct species, all of which are also known under other names, while the true identity of the species is doubtful. As the name *macrodactylus* is one of the oldest in the genus it forms a threat to some well established names.

2. In 1843 H. Milne Edwards & Lucas (*in* d'Orbigny's *Voy. Amér. Mérid.* **6** : 27) described the new species *Gelasimus macrodactylus* from "Côtes du Valparaiso", Chile. They gave a short description and two figures. From the same locality they described another new species of the same genus *G. stenodactylus*. The genus *Gelasimus* is now best known under the name *Uca*. Notwithstanding a thorough exploration of the Pacific coast of South America, in the present century no *Uca* species have so far been found south of the coast of central Peru, and it seems doubtful that conspicuous and easily noticeable species like those of *Uca* would have escaped the attention of zoologists looking specially for them. Apart from the records by H. Milne Edwards & Lucas, there is one other record of both species from Chile, viz., that by Porter (1913, *Bol. Mus. Nac. Hist. nat. Chile*, **5** : 313–318; 1917, *Rev. Chilena Hist. nat.*, **21** : 152–160), who in two practically identical papers reported the capture of both species in 1896 near Valparaiso, but at the time of writing this material was no longer available to him, and he evidently quoted from memory. The material of *Uca stenodactylus* was said by Porter to be given to the Valparaiso Museum (nothing was said by him in this respect of *U. macrodactylus*), but in Porter's own (1899) "Catálogo metódico provisional de las colecciones zoolójicas. Museo de Historia natural de Valparaiso" (: 1–16) no *Uca* is mentioned among the Crustacea. Porter's records therefore seem highly dubious, the more so since later neither near Valparaiso, nor anywhere else in Chile have specimens of *Uca* been collected. For the same reason the correctness of the type localities of *Gelasimus macrodactylus* and *G. stenodactylus* must be severely doubted. Alcide d'Orbigny, who collected this type material during his voyage to South America, visited during this trip Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile, Bolivia, and Peru, so that a mix-up of labels may have occurred.

3. The Muséum National d'Histoire naturelle in Paris holds a dry specimen, which is labelled as the possible type of *Gelasimus macrodactylus*. The size of the specimen does not agree with the measurement given in the original description, so that we are not convinced that it really is a type specimen; of course it might be a syntype. The specimen proves to belong to *Uca rapax* (Smith, 1870), a species which is very common and widely distributed in the West

Indian region and on the Atlantic shores of the southern U.S.A., Central and South America.

4. The name *Uca macrodactylus* has been used for two West American species of *Uca*: *Uca galapagensis* Rathbun, 1902, which is known from the Galapagos Islands and Peru, and *Uca herradurensis* Bott, 1954, known from El Salvador and Costa Rica. In her monograph of the American Grapsoid crabs Rathbun (1918, *Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.* 97 : 404, pl. 143) used the name *macrodactylus* for the latter species.

5. The original description by H. Milne Edwards & Lucas gives no information enabling one to decide definitely whether *U. macrodactylus* is identical with either *U. rapax*, *U. galapagensis*, or *U. herradurensis*. If the so-called type specimen in the Paris Museum indeed is the type of the species, the name *rapax* Smith, 1870, would have to disappear and be substituted by *macrodactylus*, a name never before used for that species. This change is highly undesirable as *Uca rapax* is a very well-known name for a common species, which has also formed the subject of many studies by physiologists, ecologists, and behaviourists. If *Uca macrodactylus* is identical with *U. galapagensis*, which in its distribution comes closest to the type locality of the former (although the nearest locality is still about 1,800 miles north of Valparaiso), then the unfortunate result would be that the nomenclature adopted in Rathbun's (1918) fundamental monograph, which has been followed by all subsequent authors, has to be changed in such a way that the name *macrodactylus* has to be switched from one species (*U. herradurensis*) to another (*U. galapagensis*). As these two species are rather closely related and inhabit the same general area (the East Pacific region), such a switch is apt to cause confusion. As *Uca herradurensis* shows least resemblance to the figures given by H. Milne Edwards & Lucas, and as to all appearances this species does not occur in any of the regions visited by d'Orbigny, it seems highly unlikely that *U. macrodactylus* be identical with that species.

6. In view of the uncertainties that exist in regard to the true identity of *Gelasimus macrodactylus*, and the confusion that will be the result if this name is applied to any of the species that might be identical with it, it seems best to suppress this doubtful name altogether so as to make the legal use of the unambiguous names *rapax*, *galapagensis*, and *herradurensis* possible.

7. The action that is now requested from the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is that they:

(a) make use of their plenary powers to suppress for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy the specific name *macrodactylus* H. Milne Edwards & Lucas, 1843, as published in the combination *Gelasimus macrodactylus*; and

(b) place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology the name *macrodactylus* H. Milne Edwards & Lucas, 1843, as suppressed under (a) above.

No other actions are called for. The generic name *Uca* Leach, 1814, has already been placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology (as name no. 1648) on a previous occasion (Opinion 712).

CRIBRILINA PUNCTATA (HASSALL, 1841): APPLICATION FOR DESIGNATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF A NEOTYPE (POLYZOA). Z.N.(S.) 1837

By J. S. Ryland and A. R. D. Stebbing (*Dept. of Zoology, University College of Swansea, Wales*)

1. *Lepralia punctata* Hassall (1841 : 368, Pl. IX, fig. 7) was introduced for a specimen discovered "on stones, E. of Kingstown [i.e. Dun Laoghaire, Ireland] harbour." The illustration was stylized and the diagnosis imprecise by present standards.

2. Johnston (1847 : 312, Pl. LV, fig. 1) redescribed the species using—in part at least—one of Hassall's own specimens: "Mr. Hassall furnished me with a specimen . . ." (p. 312).

3. Gray (1848 : 117) introduced the genus *Cribrilina*, monotypical for *L. punctata*. (It will be seen from the discussion that follows (see 6 below) that the name *C. punctata* has now become ambiguous, and the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is requested to designate the type-species.)

Gray listed the specimens in the British Museum (Natural History) referred to *C. punctata*, but seems to have confused the provenance of two of them. The entry under 'f' reads: "Ayrshire, A. H. Hassall, Esq. Presented by G. Johnston, M.D." However, Kirkpatrick (MS, in the Specimen Catalogue) comments: "Gray's reference is incorrect, for Johnston says B.Z. [*British Zoophytes*, 1847] 312 'Mr. Hassall furnished me with *a* specimen.' Therefore in all probability [the specimen catalogued as] 47.9.16.118 was sent from Ireland by Mr. Hassall and 47.9.16.78 came from Ayrshire, but was not sent by Mr. Hassall." The provenance of the two specimens is supported by entries in the 1847 Register of the Johnston Collection.

4. Hincks (1880 : 190, Pl. XXIV, fig. 3, Pl. XXVI, figs. 1–4) gave a very detailed description under the name *Cribrilina punctata*, with accurate illustrations. He considered *C. punctata* to be "a species of very variable aspect."

5. Norman (1903 : 102, Pl. IX, figs. 1–2) explained this variability by recognizing that *C. punctata* sensu Hincks (1880) comprised two species:

(a) *C. punctata* sensu stricto (illustrated by Hincks in Pl. XXVI, figs. 1, 2 & 4), and

(b) *C. cryptooecium* sp. nov. (illustrated by Hincks in Pl. XXIV, fig. 3 and Pl. XXVI, fig. 3).

The two species were distinguished principally by the characters of their ovicells. In *C. punctata* the ovicell is elongate-globose, punctate, and sometimes (var. α Hincks) bearing an avicularium. In *C. cryptooecium* the ovicell with age becomes increasingly obscured by the presence of a thick arched rib (Norman, 1903 : Pl. IX, fig. 1).

6. Lagaaij (1952 : 56) designated specimen 1847.9.16.118, from the Johnston Collection, believed to be the original specimen from A. H. Hassall (see 3, above), as lectotype.

We have recently had occasion to examine all the specimens of *C. punctata* and *C. cryptooecium* in the British Museum (Natural History) to determine the geographical distribution of each species. Hassall's specimen, 1847.9.16.118, lectotype of *C. punctata*, was found also to be referable to *C. cryptooecium*: the latter name thus becomes a synonym of *C. punctata*, leaving the form hitherto known as *C. punctata* without a name.

7. The purpose of this communication is to request the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, in the best interests of nomenclatorial stability, to use its plenary powers:

(a) to set aside Lagaaij's (1952) lectotype selection for *C. punctata*;

(b) to designate a neotype of *C. punctata* such that the name continues to have its accustomed usage;

(c) to designate *Cribrilina punctata*, as defined by its neotype, type-species of *Cribrilina* Gray (1848).

8. Two British Museum specimens in the Norman Collection, registered together as 1911.10.1.679, are labelled "British e coll. G. Barlee. Hincks Pl. 26, fig. 1." The reference to Hincks probably means that Norman likened the specimens to the illustration cited, not that one of them is the figure original. Nevertheless, both specimens—like Hincks' figure—clearly show the ovicells. We choose one of these, that on the smaller shell fragment, indicated as 1911.10. 1.679a, to be the neotype of *C. punctata.*

9. The British Museum collections contain two syntypes of *C. cryptooecium*, one on a stone and one on a shell of the gastropod *Buccinum groenlandicum* var. *nudum*, both from Vadsö, Finnmark, registered together as 1911.10.1.700. We here select the specimen on the *Buccinum* shell as lectotype.

10. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is requested:

(a) to use its plenary powers to set aside the selection by Lagaaij, 1952, of specimen 1847.9.16.118 in the collection of the British Museum (Natural History) as lectotype of *Lepralia punctata* Hassall, 1841;

(b) to designate specimen 1911.10.1. 679a in the collection of the British Museum (Natural History) as neotype of *Lepralia punctata* Hassall, 1841;

(c) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology: *punctata* Hassall, 1841, introduced in the binomen *Lepralia punctata*, as defined by its neotype in 10 (b) above;

(d) to designate *Lepralia punctata* Hassall, 1841, as defined by its neotype in 10 (b) above, type-species of *Cribrilina* Gray, 1848;

(e) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology: *Cribrilina* Gray, 1848 (gender: feminine), type-species by designation in 10 (d) above, *Lepralia punctata* Hassall, 1841;

(f) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology: *cryptooecium* Norman, 1903, introduced in the binomen *Cribrilina cryptooecium.*

11. We wish to thank Miss P. L. Cook for assisting our examination of specimens in the British Museum (Natural History).

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COMMENTAIRES SUR *HETEROTIS* EHRENBERG, 1829, ET *CLUPISUDIS* SWAINSON, 1839. Z.N.(S.) 1807

(Voir Vol. 24, part 5, pages 291–293)

par J. Géry (*C.N.R.S., Station biologique, 24-Les Eyzies, France*)

(1) MM. d'Aubenton & Daget proposent essentiellement que *Heterotis* soit attribué à Ehrenberg in Rüppel, 1829. Ce nom devenant de ce fait antérieur à *Clupisudis* Swainson, 1829, la stabilité de la Nomenclature se trouve maintenue: on sait en effet que, à la suite de Jordan (*Genera of Fishes*, II : 202, 1919), certains ichthyologistes (cf. Myers, *Copeia* No. 1: 79, 1960; Greenwood *et al.*, *Bull. Am. Mus. nat. Hist.*, **131** (4) : 361, 1966) ont tenté de revaloriser *Clupisudis*, un *nomen oblitum*, au détriment de *Heterotis*, un nom de genre de Poissons Ostéoglossidés unanimement reconnu et employé depuis 100 ans (cf. Günther, *Cat. Fishes B.M.*, **7** : 379–380, 1868).

(2) Mais la deuxième proposition de MM. d'Aubenton & Daget, à savoir que l'espèce-type de *Clupisudis* Swainson devrait être designée comme *Sudis gigas* Schinz, 1822, pose un nouveau problème de stabilité de la Nomenclature. On n'ignore pas que *Sudis gigas* est le type de *Arapaima* Müller, 1843, un nom de genre d'Ostéoglossidé sud-américain qui présente un intérêt économique considérable en Amazonie. *Arapaima* est donc un nom important en Zoologie appliquée, et consacré par l'usage, car unanimement reconnu et employé depuis 100 ans (cf. Günther, *loc. cit.*: 379). Alors que *Clupisudis* n'a jamais été employé pour désigner un Poisson néotropical, ni même cité en synonymie (cf. Fowler, *Arq. Zool.*, Sao Paulo, **6** (1) : 29–30, 1948).

Il apparait heureusement que le type de *Clupisudis* n'est pas *Sudis gigas* Schinz: dans son commentaire sur l'oeuvre de Swainson, Jordan (*loc. cit.*: 197, 1919) spécifie que tous les types des genres de Swainson ont été désignés en 1882 par Swain, et qu'il n'y a pas à y revenir. Jordan (*loc. cit.*: 202, 1919) donne *Sudis nilotica* Ehrenberg comme "haplotype" de *Clupisudis* Swainson, évidemment d'après Swain, 1882. Cette désignation de Swain antidate, par voie de conséquence, la désignation de l'espèce-type de *Sudis* Cuvier, 1817 (Jordan & Evermann, *Genera of Fishes*, **1** : 99, 1917 = *Sudis gigas* Cuvier), puisque *Clupisudis* aurait été proposé pour remplacer *Sudis* Cuvier.

Il est instamment demandé à la Commission internationale de la Nomenclature zoologique *de ne pas placer Clupisudis* Swainson sur la List Officielle des Noms génériques, mais bien à l'Index officiel des Noms rejetés, pour éviter l'invalidation du nom de genre *Arapaima* Müller, important en Zoologie appliquée, en déclarant *Clupisudis* Swainson, 1839, espéce-type *Sudis nilotica* Ehrenberg par désignation ultérieure de Swain, 1882, un *nomen oblitum*, suivant l'article 23 (b) (i) du Code International de la Nomenclature zoologique.

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Printed in England by Staples Printers Limited at their Kettering, Northants, establishment

Volume 25, Double Parts 2/3
pp. 65–128

27*th September*, 1968

THE BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

The Official Organ of

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

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LONDON:

Printed by Order of the International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature

and

Sold on behalf of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature by the International Trust at its Publications Office 14, Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1.

1968

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NOTICES

(a) *Date of Commencement of Voting.*—In normal circumstances the Commission starts to vote on applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* six months after the publication of each application. Any zoologist who wishes to comment on any of the applications in the present part is invited to send his contribution, in duplicate, to the Secretariat of the Commission as quickly as possible, and in any case in time to reach the Secretariat before the close of the six-month period.

(*b*) *Possible use of the Plenary Powers.*—The possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers is involved in the following applications published in the present part of the *Bulletin:*

(1) Suppression of *Pinuca* Hupé, 1854 (Echiuroidea). Z.N.(S.) 1836.

(2) Designation of a type-species for *Oligolophus* C. Koch, 1872 (Arachnida). Z.N.(S.) 1838.

(3) Suppression of *Caligus appendiculatus* F. Müller, 1852 (Crustacea, Copepoda). Z.N.(S.) 1839.

(4) Suppression of *Amplycephalus* Kuhl & van Hasselt, 1822 (Reptilia). Z.N.(S.) 1840.

(5) Suppression of *Camelopardalis giraffa* var. *reticulata* Weinland, 1863 (Mammalia). Z.N.(S.) 1841.

(6) Suppression of *Buccinum pustulosum* [Lightfoot, 1786] (Gastropoda). Z.N.(S.) 1842.

(7) Validation of *Aphis gossypii* Glover, 1877 (Insecta, Hemiptera). Z.N.(S.) 1843.

(8) Designation of a type-species for *Anoplius* Dufour, 1834, and neotypes for *Sphex niger* Fabricius, 1775 and *Sphex nigerrimus* Scopoli, 1763 (Insecta, Hymenoptera). Z.N.(S.) 1845.

(9) Suppression of *Sciurus ebii* Pel, 1851, and validation to *erythropus* of *erythopus* (*Sciurus*), E. Geoffroy, 1803 (Mammalia). Z.N.(S.) 1846.

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11 *July* 1968

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Assistant Secretary,
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A COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED PRESERVATION OF THE GENERIC NAME *PANTHERA* OKEN, 1816 (MAMMALIA, CARNIVORA). Z.N.(S.) 482

(see volume 22, pages 230–232; vol. 23, pages 67–70; vol. 24, pages 3, 259–261)

By Vratislav Mazak (*Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, 91-Brunoy, France and Institute of Systematic Zoology, Charles University, Prague, Czechoslovakia*)

Since Morrison-Scott's (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **22** : 230–232, 1965) request to validate the generic name *Panthera* Oken, 1816, several comments concerning this question have been published in this journal (vol. 23 : 67–70, vol. 24 : 3 and 259–261).

Technical problems connected with the name *Panthera* Oken, 1816 were discussed in detail by Hemmer (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **24** : 259–260, 1967). I agree completely with Hemmer's opinion and conclusions as far as the question of the name *Panthera* is concerned. I would only like to mention some additional facts and some more general aspects concerning the problem.

There certainly is no doubt that Hershkovitz's statement (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23**, 1966) that " the most commonly used generic name for great cats is *Felis* Linnaeus " has to be rejected. In the course of the last decades the generic name *Panthera* has been undoubtedly applied to big cats much more frequently than the name *Fels*. The status of the name *Panthera* Oken, 1816, has already been discussed by Ognev (*Zveri SSSR i prilezhashchikh stran*, Moscow-Leningrad, vol. iii, pp. 237–238, 1935; see also *Mammals of U.S.S.R. and Adjacent Countries*, vol. 3, Jerusalem, 1962) who did not finally accept the name. The arguments of this Russian author are principally the same as those of Hershkovitz (l.c.), i.e. that the type-species of the genus in question is *Felis colocolo*. Hemmer (l.c.) mentions, however, all the reasons showing that the name *Panthera* may be, in fact, accepted without being at variance with the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature. It is interesting to mention that the generic name *Panthera* has later on been used by Ognev himself as well as by his disciples; e.g. Stroganov in his excellent monograph on the Siberian Carnivora (*Zveri Sibiri. Khishchnye.* [*Mammals of Siberia. Carnivora.*] Moscow, 1962).

Generally a somewhat different concept of genus accepted by American authors on the one hand and by European authors on the other hand can explain another statement by Hershkovitz saying that " there is no strong evidence that great cats . . . are generically distinct from small cats . . .". As commonly known the American mammalogists incline to be more or less " lumpers ", the European mammalogists " splitters ". This question, however important it is, has none the less absolutely nothing to do with the problems of nomenclature and its stability.

Hemmer (*l.c.*, p. 260) summarizes quite a gamut of different characteristics which separate the group of so-called big cats (Pantherinae) from all other cats. To the morphological characteristics of the subfamily Pantherinae given by Hemmer, I would like to add that Ognev (*l.c.*, pp. 111–112) mentions a difference in the projection of the anterior processus of the jugal bone. As the characteristic given by Ognev was established on the basis of materials of those species of cats which inhabit the territory of the Soviet Union, I have tried to verify it in other forms of the Felidae and I can, in this place, state that the characteristic in question does not seem to be of general validity. Nevertheless, another characteristic, briefly recently described (V. Mazak, Note sur les caractères crâniens de la sous-famille des Pantherinae [Carnivora, Felidae]. *Mammalia*, **32** (in print) 1968), was found. In big cats the most anterior part of the zygomatic arch, laterally from the foramen infraorbitale, does not generally exceed the level of the foramen infraorbitale itself, whilst in small cats it generally reaches beyond the level of infraorbital foramen in the oral direction. It should be said, however, that in the Cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*) the shape of the anterior part of the zygomatic arch is more or less similar to that found in big cats. I think it is not necessary to mention that many other various features separate the Cheetah from big cats as well as from other cats.

As to the different features of behaviour given by Hemmer (l.c.) I can emphasize

that all of them are fully justified. Indubitably we must not over-estimate the taxonomic importance of behavioural characteristics and criteria as they are influenced by evolutionary phenomena to the same extent (though perhaps in somewhat different ways) as all other characteristics and criteria used by modern taxonomy and systematics. In the case of the family Felidae both behavioural and morphological characteristics, however more or less pronounced they are, fit none the less together.

The Puma and the Leopard seem to be the best example as both of them are of about the same size. All the morphological characteristics listed by Hemmer as well as the cranial one mentioned above separate these two cats. In addition, all the basic behavioural features of the Puma are absolutely identical with those of small cats and all the principal features of behaviour in the Leopard are identical with those of all other big cats.

The group of big cats cover five species: the Leopard, the Jaguar, the Tiger, the Lion, and the Snow Leopard or Ounce. All of these species show every single one of the common characteristics summarized by Hemmer (l.c.) as well as a common skull feature given above. The Ounce presents, nevertheless, additional differences (especially cranial: general shape of skull, broad and short nasals, different form of bullae, different shape of occiput etc.) which are so distinct that an independent generic rank has to be applied for this member of the group.

I have repeated these known data in order to point out again the fact that all the species of recent Felidae can be divided into some groups on the basis of series of both morphological and behavioural differences, and to accent the other fact, viz. that within each of these groups we can find forms which are distinct enough to represent different genera in the framework of the respective group. Three or four subfamilies (Felinae Trouessart, 1885; Lyncinae Gray, 1867; Pantherinae Pocock, 1917 and Acinonychinae Pocock, 1917; Lyncinae being none the less generally included into Felinae) might thus indicate evolutionary lines and phyletic interrelations among living Felidae. Several forms of recent cats show, of course, a problematic taxonomic status and a very misty phylogenetical position. From this point of view the position of the Clouded Leopard, *Neofelis nebulosa*, that in my opinion cannot certainly be held to be a member of Pantherinae, might turn out to be of the greatest interest.

Zoological nomenclature serves the end of zoological classification and a modern classification should reflect phylogeny, and developmental evolution, on the different levels of taxa. Morphological differences, of which cranial and skeletal ones are the most important, still represent the basis for such a classification in Mammals. There is no doubt that there are no fundamental differences in the general plan of skull structure in living Felidae. We cannot here go deep into the details of the problem of evolution and its ways, and there is no need to do so in order to show that even the greatest morphological similarities are in no contradiction with quite different origins of the forms in question. The findings of fossil cats show more and more the difficulties we are facing, when trying to study interrelationship of different forms of the Felidae. The palaeontological evidence also seems to suggest that main groups of cats could be less related among themselves than generally believed. Hence, it appears we should finally admit the justification of different genera and subfamilies in the living Felidae.

I would like to emphasize again that all the problems mentioned above have directly nothing to do with the problems of nomenclature. All the discussion which has gone on in this journal has only shown that the questions of interrelationships in the family Felidae are not clear. All this discussion has also shown the different opinions of various students and that can only be another reason that the generic name *Panthera* Oken, 1816 should be validated. A different opinion needs admittedly to be expressed in a formally correct way, if for nothing else than in the interest of defending zoological nomenclature against confusion and in the interest of its stability. In my opinion the preservation of the generic name *Panthera* would be in the full accordance with these interests.

In conclusion, I would like to subjoin and to support Morrison-Scott's and Hemmer's application for conservation of the generic name *Panthera* Oken, 1816.

THE HOMONYMY OF *PAPILIO AGLAJA* LINNAEUS 1758 (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA, PIERIDAE AND NYMPHALIDAE): REQUEST FOR VALIDATION. Z.N.(S.) 1791

Memorandum in opposition to the application

by Cyril F. dos Passos[1], LL.B., D.Sc., F.R.E.S. and B. C. S. Warren, F.R.E.S.

Lt. Col. C. F. Cowan, F.R.E.S. has had the kindness to send a copy of his application under the above-mentioned title and number to the senior author. Under that harmless-looking title, he requests among other things that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature by the use of its plenary powers reverse the decisions and usages of various authors since 1942 or even earlier. His argument is based on the first reviser rule (Article 24) of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (1964). The facts are as follows:

1. Only one name, *Papilio aglaja* Linnaeus, but two different insects—the first now considered a Pierid and the second a Nymphalid—are involved in this application. Both names were first proposed by Linnaeus in the *Systema Naturae* in 1758, the Pierid on page 465, no. 44 and the Nymphalid on page 481, no. 140. The Nymphalid *aglaja* thus became a homonym of the Pierid *aglaja*, the latter having page priority. The second usage also by Linnaeus was in the *Systema Naturae* in 1767 where he proposed a new name for the valid Pierid name, i.e., *Papilio pasithoe* and retained the invalid homonym for the Nymphalid *aglaja*. In 1942 Hemming studied this problem and concluded quite correctly that the Nymphalid *aglaja* being a homonym when proposed must be replaced by its junior valid synonym *Papilio charlotta* Haworth, 1803, and that conclusion has been followed ever since, leaving the Pierid *aglaja* standing with *pasithoe* as a junior synonym. Cowan (1967) proposes to reverse Hemming's conclusion by resurrecting the Nymphalid name and recognizing two *aglaja* although in different families. As will be shown hereafter, this would create more confusion than stability in nomenclature without any apparent advantage to zoologists.

2. This confusing situation is brought about by the adoption of the first reviser rule in 1953 and the repeal of the priority rule of 1948. But for that fact, the present application would never have been made. The great difficulty with the first reviser rule is that there is no definition in the Code as to who is a reviser or what is a revision. These matters are therefore purely subjective, and each author may have a different opinion concerning their solution. (See dos Passos and Klots, 1958). In the glossary under first reviser (p. 149) it is stated " See Article 24a (i)," and the word revision does not occur in the glossary at all. Article 24a (i) provides that, " The expression ' first reviser ' is to be rigidly construed," which is hardly a definition. What is the meaning of the expression " rigidly construed "? Is it the English equivalent of the American expression " strictly construed "? The meaning of rigid is 1) resisting change of form; stiff, 2) rigorous; inflexible; severe, 3) strict; exact, as reasoning. If the third meaning strict, exact, as reasoning is the meaning intended, this phrase should read, " The expression ' first reviser ' is to be strictly construed ", or does English English have a different meaning for rigid? Strict means 1) observing or enforcing rules exactly, and 2) in Zoology, narrow, constricted, which seems to be the meaning implied by this term. The French text of this section is worded " une stricte interprétation " or strictly interpreted (or construed) and thus supports the foregoing argument. Formerly the French text governed when there was a disparity between the two texts. But the present Code (Article 85) provides that, " If there is a difference in meaning between the two texts, the problem is to be referred to the Commission for decision, and its interpretation is final." The authors request the Commission to use

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that power by eliminating the word " rigidly " from Article 24 and inserting strictly in place thereof.

3. Since the beginning of zoological nomenclature it has been the rule, however differently expressed, that once a homonym, always a homonym. This rule today is found in Article 59 of the Code, subdivision (a) which provides: " Primary homonyms. —A species-group name that is a junior primary homonym *must be permanently rejected.*" (authors' italics). Reading as we must all relevant provisions of the Code together, it is evident that *Papilio aglaja* and *P. aglaja* are primary homonyms and that the latter was stillborn in 1758 and could not have been resurrected in 1767 for the second taxon under the guise of the first reviser rule (not then even contemplated) or any other provision of the Code since it had been permanently rejected. That rule, as we shall see, is not omnipotent. It is limited by other provisions of the Code. Hemming's views so well expressed in 1942 are just as valid today as when they were written.

4. The conclusion of the applicant that Linnaeus as the first reviser was entitled in 1767 to select the Nymphalid *aglaja* as the proper name for that taxon by renaming the Pierid *aglaja* is fallacious because the premises upon which it is based are false. These premises are 1) that Linnaeus was a reviser and 2) that *any* name (even a homonym) was available to Linnaeus for such selection. In our opinion, Linnaeus was not a reviser, and a primary junior homonym was not an available name. This matter will now be considered at greater length.

5. The first problem presented by this application is whether Linnaeus in 1767 was a reviser. If this question is answered in the affirmative, then the Nymphalid *aglaja* must be known by that name and the Pierid *aglaja* must be known as *pasithoe*. If, however, this question is answered in the negative as we believe that it should be, the Nymphalid *aglaja* will continue to be known as *charlotta* and the Pierid as *aglaja* as they have been known for over a quarter of a century. But this question involves a further difficulty. Between 1758 and 1767 a number of books on natural history were published. Among them is Linnaeus' *Fauna Suecica* (1761). Is this a revision? If so, in that work he uses *aglaja* for the Nymphalid butterfly. True, he did not mention the Pierid *aglaja*, but that was because he was dealing with a restricted fauna where the Pierid did not occur. Nevertheless, it shows Linnaeus' consistency and choice of *aglaja* for the Nymphalid butterfly as repeated in 1767.

6. The present authors do not consider that Linnaeus was a reviser in 1767. Bearing in mind " The expression ' first reviser ' must be rigidly construed," we believe that such a person must have done more than publish what is in effect a catalogue as the 1767 *Systema Naturae* is. But if it is a revision, then all general natural history books of the period are revisions also. What then is a liberal construction as opposed to a rigid (strict) construction? We can think of no work published during the Linnaean era that could not be called a revision if the Linnaean 1767 work is a revision. In our opinion, a revision usually, although not necessarily, has such words as revision, review, monograph, or something similar in the title. It deals with a species, genus, or family. That is where it usually ends. It does not include the *entire* animal kingdom. It is a work generally with a detailed discussion of the taxonomic problems involved and contains keys, synonymies, plates, figures and a bibliography. The *Systema Naturae* does not contain most of these elements. If Linnaeus is to be included in that category, most other publications of that period such as those written by Fabricius, Cramer and Stoll, Drury, etc., to mention only a few, must also be deemed revisions.

7. The second question, whether the Nymphalid *aglaja* was in 1767 an available name under the first reviser rule, must be answered also in the negative. A junior primary homonym is never an available name. Such a construction of Article 24 would be in express opposition to the more ancient rules of priority and homonymy, rules that are of necessity fundamental to all nomenclature. These provide that the earliest published name of an animal if available is the name by which it must be known (Article 23), and once a homonym, always a homonym (Articles 53 and 59 [a]). It is suggested so as to avoid future cases like the present that the Commission issue a

Declaration to the effect that nothing in Article 24 of the Code shall authorize or permit a reviser to revive a junior primary homonym as a species-group name. The plenary powers of the Commission should not be used to revive a name that never had any actual existence!

8. Cowan notes three important works published since 1950 that have followed Hemming's (1942) conclusions and used *charlotta* for the Nymphalid taxon, but there are two more such works that he does not mention: Forster and Wohlfahrt, Die Schmetterlinge Mittleuropas (1955) and Shirôzu, Butterflies of Japan in Colour (1959). These five general works using modern nomenclature together will set the standard for the regions covered by each for at least the next quarter century. Together they cover a great part of the Palearctic region. Each uses *charlotta* for the Nymphalid butterfly. Shirôzu (1960) uses *Delias aglaia curasena* Fruhstorfer for the Pierid. Stability and uniformity in nomenclature will not be enhanced by upsetting the usage of the authors of those works.

9. If this application is to succeed, it will be followed undoubtedly by a number of similar applications and " The object of the Code [as expressed in the preamble] . . . to promote stability and universality in the scientific names of animals, *and to ensure that each name is unique and distinct. All its provisions are subservient to these ends* . . ." (authors' italics), will be defeated if the request is granted that the Commission use its plenary powers to suspend Article 53 (Law of homonymy) for the two names *Papilio aglaja* and place both on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

10. The consequences of a decision by the Commission recognizing the 1767 edition of the *Systema Naturae* as a revision is beyond imagination. It must be followed logically by a similar recognition of the works of Fabricius and many others and the flood gates will be open. As is well known, the entomological works of Fabricius are replete with changes of names, as well as synonyms and homonyms. Bedlam will break out in nomenclature. Once the International Congresses of Zoology permitted any exception to the strict, not to say rigid, rule of priority beyond establishing the plenary powers of the Commission, it became a field day for those who enjoy the name-changing game.

11. The use of the plenary powers of the Commission should be reserved for extraordinary cases as it has been in the past. No insect harmful to vegetation is involved in this application. Neither is the name of any world-wide insect like *Danaus plexippus* Linnaeus threatened. No showing appears in the application for the exercise of the plenary powers of the Commission.

12. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature for the reasons herein above stated is requested to take the following action:

(1) to deny this application insofar as it seeks to suspend the rule concerning homonyms and to permit the use of two homonyms in different families;

(2) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the specific name *charlotta* Haworth, 1803 (Lepidoptera, Nymphalidae) as published in the binomen *Papilio charlotta* Haworth, 1803, *Lepidoptera Britannica*, Part 1, page 32;

(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the specific name *aglaja* Linnaeus, 1758 (Lepidoptera, Pieridae) as published in the binomen *Papilio aglaja* Linnaeus, 1758, *Systema Naturae*, ed. 10, p. 465, no. 44;

(4) to place the specific name *aglaja* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Papilio aglaja* Linnaeus, 1758, p. 481, no. 140 (a homonym of *Papilio aglaja* Linnaeus, 1758, *Systema Naturae*, ed. 10, p. 465, no. 44) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology;

(5) to issue a declaration to the effect that the word " rigidly " as used in Article 24 of the Code is the equivalent of strictly;

(6) to issue a declaration to the effect that nothing in Article 24 of the Code shall authorize or permit a reviser to revive a primary junior homonym as a species-group name.

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COMMENTS ON THE REQUEST FOR SUPPRESSION OF *EPIRHEXIS* COPE, 1866. Z.N.(S.) 1824
(see volume 24, pages 313–315)

By Hobart M. Smith (*Department of Zoology, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, 61801, U.S.A.*)

The generic name *Syrrhophus* has been used by herpetologists with complete consistency for the past 75 years, and although the group is not extremely common the volume of usage of the generic name *Syrrhophus* is impressive. It figures in numerous general ecological, popular and zoogeographic as well as strictly taxonomic works. Because of its occurrence within the United States it has become rather deeply entrenched in the extensive faunistic literature of that country and immediately adjacent areas. It would accordingly be very unfortunate for the name to be changed now, and therefore I strongly endorse the appeal for suppression of *Epirhexis* and the conservation of *Syrrhophus* (as well as its type-species *Syrrhophus marnockii*), despite the possibility, however remote it may now seem, that the type-species of the two nominal genera may at some time in the future not be regarded as congeneric.

The species-group name *latodactylus*, on the contrary, has had relatively little usage, and accordingly its invalidation through junior synonymy with *longipes* is of no significant inconvenience to biologists. A case could well be made for suppression of *longipes* as well as *Epirhexis* on the basis of absence of a type-specimen; application of the name must be based upon the figure alone—there is not even a verbal description of the original specimen. Furthermore, few names have been shifted in application more frequently and more inconclusively than this. I am convinced that Lynch has now by far the best case for allocation that has ever been made, but there remains some uncertainty even yet. The proposed name-change, from *latodactylus* to *longipes*, exchanges a fully-documented name having 25 years of stability (*latodactylus*) for a very tenuously-documented name never before applied to the same species within the history of the former name. It is possible that the factor of insignificance of the species in literature to date (which would favour adherence to the Law of Priority, thereby making *longipes* the valid name) is offset by the factor of unstable history and inadequate documentation of the earlier name (which would favour adherence to the Principle of Conservation, thereby making *latodactylus* the valid name). The latter course is especially appropriate since the Commission has already been requested to rule on the matter, offsetting one of the prime reasons for invoking the automatic provisions of the Code.

Since attention of the Commission to the status of *longipes* has been requested, yet the application of that name cannot actually be conclusively proven on zoological grounds and has been repeatedly questioned, I cast my vote for suppression of the species name *Batrachyla longipes* in order to assure the perpetuation, strictly on grounds of priority, of the name *latodactylus*, the application of which *can* be proved on zoological grounds and has never been questioned.

By Thomas H. Fritts (*Department of Zoology, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois 61801, U.S.A.*)

I would like to lend my support to the proposed suppression of *Epirhexis* Cope, 1886, of Lynch. The replacement of the widely used *Syrrhophus* Cope, 1878, with *Epirhexis* is to be avoided for the reasons given by Lynch. I prefer the suppression of the specific name *longipes* as used in the combination *Batrachyla longipes* by Baird (1859), thus preserving *Syrrhophus latodactylus* Taylor (1940). A type specimen exists for *S. latodactylus*, whereas none exists for *Batrachyla longipes*. Suppression of *longipes* would not only eliminate present confusion, but any that might arise during future revision.

CRIOCERIS MÜLLER, 1764 AND *LEMA* FABRICIUS, 1798 (INSECTA, COLEOPTERA): EMENDATION TO THE PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1786

By B. J. Selman (*University of Newcastle upon Tyne, England*) and
R. F. Smith (*University of California, Berkeley, U.S.A.*)

B. J. Selman and R. F. Smith (1967, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **24** : 116–118) asked the International Commission for Zoological Nomenclature to use its plenary powers to set aside all the designations of type species for the nominal genus *Lema* Fabricius, 1798 made prior to the ruling requested and having done so to designate *Chrysomela cyanella* Linnaeus 1758, to be the type-species of that genus.

Dr. R. A. Crowson of the University of Glasgow has kindly pointed out to the authors that there is confusion over the identity of *Chrysomela cyanella* Linnaeus 1758. The specimen now in the Linnaean collection with the name *Chrysomela cyanella* is of the species also known as *Lema lichenis* Voet 1806, the type-species of the genus *Hapsidolema* Heinze, 1927, a junior synonym of the genus *Oulema* Des Gozis, 1886. *Oulema* Des Gozis and *Lema* are distinct genera. However most workers have understood the name *Chrysomela cyanella* Linnaeus 1758 to apply to the species also known as *Lema puncticollis* Curtis 1830.

The authors consider that the selection of the species *Chrysomela cyanella* Linnaeus 1758 as the type-species of the genus *Lema* to be inadvisable. It is therefore suggested that another of the species included in the genus *Lema* by Fabricius at the time of its description should be selected as the type-species. It is therefore suggested that *Lema cyanea* Fabricius 1798 should be selected as the type-species of the genus by the International Commission. This would be in strict conformity with the aims of the original application and does not affect the position of the genera *Crioceris* Müller, 1764, and *Lilioceris* Reitter 1912.

The International Commission of Zoological Nomenclature is therefore asked to take the following actions in respect of the genus *Lema* instead of those listed on p. 118 *Bull. zool. Nomencl.*, Vol. 24, Part 2, April 1967:

(1) to use its plenary powers:

to set aside all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Lema* Fabricius, 1798, made prior to the Ruling now requested and, having done so, to designate *Lema cyanea* Fabricius, 1798, to be the type-species of that genus;

(2) to place the following generic name on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:

Lema Fabricius, 1798 (gender: feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Lema cyanea* Fabricius, 1798;

(3) to place the following specific name on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

cyanea Fabricius, 1798, as published in the binomen *Lema cyanea* (type-species of *Lema* Fabricius, 1798).

OPINION 852

TANAGRA LINNAEUS, 1764 (AVES): SUPPRESSED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers:

(a) the generic name *Tanagra* Linnaeus, 1764, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(b) the specific name *olivacea*, Desmarest, 1806, as published in the binomen *Euphonia olivacea*, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(c) it is hereby Ruled that the specific name *episcopus*, *Tanagra*, Linnaeus, 1766, is to be given priority over *virens*, *Loxia*, Linnaeus, 1766, by any zoologist who considers that these names apply to the same species, despite the action of Gyldenstope, 1945 (*K. svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl.* (3) **22** : 310–311) acting as first reviser.

(2) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Euphonia* Desmarest, 1806 (gender: feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Euphonia olivacea* Desmarest, 1806 (Name No. 1792);

(b) *Thraupis* Boie, 1826 (gender: feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Tanagra archiepiscopus* Desmarest, 1806 (Name No. 1793).

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *minuta* Cabanis, 1849, as published in the binomen *Euphonia minuta* (Name No. 2239);

(b) *ornata* Sparrman, 1789, as published in the binomen *Tanagra ornata* (Name No. 2240);

(c) *episcopus* Linnaeus, 1766, as published in the binomen *Tanagra episcopus* (under the plenary powers to be given precedence over *Loxia virens* Linnaeus, 1766, by any zoologist who considers that these names apply to the same species) (Name No. 2241).

(4) The family-group name THRAUPIDAE Wetmore & Miller, 1926 (type-genus *Thraupis* Boie, 1826) is hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Number 428.

(5) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Tanagra* Linnaeus, 1764 (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (a) above) (Name No. 1917);

(b) *Tanagra* Linnaeus, 1766 (a junior homonym of *Tanagra* Linnaeus, 1764) (Name No. 1918).

(6) The specific name *olivacea* Desmarest, 1806, as published in the binomen

Euphonia olivacea (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (b) above) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 895.

(7) The family-group name TANAGRIDAE Bonaparte, 1838 (invalid because based either on a name suppressed under the plenary powers, or on a name rejected as a junior homonym) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Number 435.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1182)

The present case was submitted in December 1956 by the Standing Committee on Ornithological Nomenclature of the International Ornithological Congress (Chairman, Finn Salomonsen) as an application requesting the validation of the name *Tanagra* Linnaeus, 1766. An application concerning the validation of *Tanagra episcopus* Linnaeus was received from Dr. Dean Amadon in April 1957. An alternative proposal to suppress both uses of *Tanagra* Linnaeus, and incorporating a proposal for validation of *Tanagra episcopus* was submitted by Prof. E. Mayr, Dr. Alden H. Miller, Dr. R. W. Storer and Dr. E. Streseman in April 1962.

The application, presenting alternative proposals, was sent to the printer on 4 October 1962 and was published on 12 July 1963 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 296–302. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184).

Comments were received from Dr. Kenneth C. Parkes (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 83–84), Dr. Alexander Wetmore, Dr. R. W. Storer and the Standing Committee on Ornithological Nomenclature (Chairman, Charles Vaurie) (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 186–188), Mr. E. Eisenmann and Mrs. B. P. Hall (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **22** : 12). The proposal for the suppression of *Euphonia olivacea* Desmarest was made by the Standing Committee on Ornithological Nomenclature in their comment on the case. Dr. Finn Salomonsen withdrew his support for Alternative A in the original application (in litt. to Prof. Mayr).

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 3 May 1966 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (66)29 on the present case. At the request of Prof. Mayr the Voting Paper was divided into three parts. Part 1 requested a vote either for or against the use of the plenary powers to suppress the generic name *Tanagra* Linnaeus, 1764; part 2 requested a vote either for or against a grant of priority to *Tanagra episcopus* over *Loxia virens*; part 3 requested a vote either for or against the suppression of *Euphonia olivacea* Desmarest, 1806. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 3 August 1966 the state of the voting was as follows:

Part 1. Affirmative votes—seventeen (17), received in the following order: China, Mayr, Simpson, Holthuis, Bonnet, Boschma, Vokes, Lemche, Uchida, Jaczewski, do Amaral, Forest, Mertens, Ride, Stoll, Kraus, Evans.

Negative votes—four (4): Brinck, Tortonese, Sabrosky, Alvarado.

Part 2. Affirmative votes—seventeen (17): China, Mayr, Holthuis, Bonnet, Boschma, Brinck, Vokes, Lemche, Uchida, Jaczewski, do Amaral, Forest, Alvarado, Mertens, Stoll, Kraus, Evans.

Negative votes—four (4): Simpson, Tortonese, Sabrosky, Ride.

Part 3. Affirmative votes—twelve (12): China, Mayr, Holthuis, Bonnet, Brinck, Vokes, Lemche, Jaczewski, Forest, Ride, Kraus, Evans.

Negative votes—eight (8): Simpson, Boschma, Uchida, Tortonese, do Amaral, Alvarado, Mertens, Stoll.

Voting Papers not returned—four (4): Binder, Hubbs, Munroe, Obruchev.

Thus whilst the proposals presented in parts 1 and 2 of Voting Paper (66)29 obtained clear majorities in favour of use of the plenary powers, the proposal in part 3, whilst obtaining a majority, did not obtain the two-thirds majority necessary for a plenary powers decision. This proposal was therefore re-submitted.

On 2 January 1968 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (67)52, either for or against the proposals relating to the suppression of *Euphonia olivacea* Desmarest, 1806, and addition of *Euphonia minuta* Cabanis, 1849, to the Official List. This Voting Paper was accompanied by the following new statement of the case prepared by Mr. Eugene Eisenmann, a member of the Standing Committee on Ornithological Nomenclature, with the approval of the Chairman of that Committee, in which additional facts were brought to the attention of the Commission.

" It is respectfully asked that the International Commission use its plenary power to validate the specific name *minuta* of Cabanis 1849 and to suppress the name *olivacea* of Desmarest 1806. All important works referring to this tanager since 1935 (and they are numerous) have used Cabanis' name *minuta*. In fact—and my major field is the study of neo-tropical birds—I do not know of any paper since that date that has adopted Desmarest's name; prior to 1935 (although there was a period when both names competed) the major reference works all used *minuta* of Cabanis. Desmarest's name was rejected first as not definitely identifiable as to species (a female was pictured), and later on the ground of homonymy. We believe that the difficult questions of construction of the Code provisions as to homonymy can be usefully avoided by simply maintaining *minuta* in the interest of stability and universality.

" To my knowledge, no ornithologist favours the replacement of *minuta* by *olivacea*. The Standing Committee of the International Ornithological Congress, despite changes of personnel, unanimously supported using the plenary power to maintain the currently used name *minuta* Cabanis. Of the four ornithologists who made the application which included support of *olivacea*, all changed their minds when the facts were brought to their attention. Dr. Ernst Mayr, a Commissioner, voted for *minuta* (contrary to the application he had signed). Dr. Erwin Stresemann and Dr. Robert Storer have expressly authorized me to state that although they signed the application, they now definitely favour *minuta*. Dr. Alden H. Miller died before the matter came to

a vote, but he told me orally that his reason for signing the application was in the hope of clarifying the matter of the family and generic names, and that he had not realized the extent of the usage in favour of *minuta*; in fact he had himself approved the maintenance of *minuta* when he had been a member of the S.C.O.N. prior to 1958.

" It is clear that no gain can come from reviving *olivacea* Desmarest. The only result will be confusion and alteration of well-established usage. Under the rulings of the Congress of Paris *olivacea* was definitely invalidated and *minuta* Cabanis, which everybody was using, became indubitably the valid specific name. Why should this be changed?

" To summarize the arguments in favour of *Euphonia minuta* (Cabanis):

" 1. Ornithologists favour maintaining the currently used name *minuta*. Even the applicants who supported *olivacea* Desmarest (but had not themselves used it) now support *minuta*.

" 2. The Standing Committee on Ornithological Nomenclature of the International Ornithological Congress, despite changes of personnel, has always consistently and unanimously supported maintaining *minuta*.

" 3. Since the publication in 1935 of the tanager volume of Hellmayr's Catalogue of Birds of the Americas, pt. 9, p. 31 (the most authoritative work on neotropical birds) all works known to me referring to this species, *Euphonia minuta* or *Tanagra minuta* (used by Hellmayr), have employed this name. Below are mentioned only the more important books or nomenclatural papers (there are many others):

Zimmer, 1943. Stud. Peruv. Bds., 45, Amer. Mus. Novit., 1225, p. 8.
Pinto, 1944. Catálago das Aves do Brasil, 2, p. 451.
Phelps and Phelps, 1950. Aves de Venezuela, p. 311 (first ed.)
Meyer de Schauensee, 1951. Birds of the Republic of Colombia.
Haverschmidt, 1955. List of the Birds of Surinam.
Eisenmann, 1955. The Species of Middle American Birds.
Slud, 1964. The Birds of Costa Rica.
Russell, 1964. The Birds of British Honduras.
Meyer de Schauensee, 1964. The Birds of Colombia.
Phelps and Phelps, 1964. Aves de Venezuela (Passeriformes) (2nd ed.)
Snyder, 1966. The Birds of Guyana.
Meyer de Schauensee, 1966. The Species of Birds of South America.

" 4. During the 19th century the great works used for nomenclature and neotropical reference all used *minuta* Cabanis. During the early twentieth century both Cabanis' and Desmarest's names were variously current, but the major works continued to employ *minuta*:

Salvin and Godman, 1883. Biologia Centrali-Americana, Aves 1, p. 258.
Sclater, 1886. Catalogue of Birds in the British Museum, 11, p. 71.
Ridgway, 1902. The Birds of North and Middle America, pt. 2, p. 23.
Penard and Penard, 1910. Vogel van Guyana, pt. 2, p. 422.
Carriker, 1910. Birds of Costa Rica, p. 869.
Chubb, 1921. Birds of British Guiana, pt. 2, p. 497.
Naumburg, 1930. Birds of Matto Grosso, Brazil, p. 369.

" 5. Desmarest's name *olivacea* was rejected for homonymy even by those

who had favoured it, and they accepted *minuta* Cabanis after *Euphonia* was replaced as the generic name by *Tanagra* Linnaeus, 1764, because there was an earlier *Tanagra olivacea* Gmelin, 1789. This rejection was effected as early as 1918 by Oberholser (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 31, p. 26) and later by such good nomenclaturists as Hellmayr (1935, Cat. Bds. Amer. pt. 9, p. 31), Zimmer (1943, Stud. Peruv. Bds., Amer. Mus. Novit., 1225, p. 8), and Pinto (1944, Cat. Aves Brasil, 2, p. 451) on the basis of homonymy. The rulings on homonymy at the International Zoological Congress held at Paris in 1948 (1950, Bull. Zool. Nomencl., 4, pp. 14 et seq.) expressly validated such rejections previously published, even though in the future rejections for secondary homonymy would not be valid unless the rejecting author regarded the two species bearing the same specific name as actually congeneric. The new Code uses essentially the same criteria as the Paris decisions as the test for valid rejection on grounds of secondary homonymy, but unlike those decisions, it does not contain any provision for preserving rejections and substitute names based on a more bibliographic basis for homonymy. A very serious problem would be raised if the Code is interpreted as requiring retroactively an invalidation of substitute names adopted by everyone for decades or scores of years because of the change or clarification of the homonymy principle. It would certainly be unwise for the Commission to decide this question either way without necessity at this time. The maintenance of *minuta* Cabanis on the ground of preserving stability and usage by exercise of the plenary power avoids all problems of homonymy and promotes universality. On the other hand, *olivacea* Desmarest can only be supported on the theory that the homonymy provisions of the Code, retroactively applied, compel its revival in disregard of the unanimous usage of ornithologists since 1935, and the majority usage during the preceding century to employ *minuta* of Cabanis."

At the close of the prescribed voting period on 2 April 1968 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-one (21), received in the following order: Mayr, China, Holthuis, Boschma, Vokes, do Amaral, Binder, Bonnet, Obruchev, Jaczewski, Lemche, Simpson, Sabrosky, Munroe, Uchida, Tortonese, Brinck, Ride, Mertens, Kraus, Forest.

Negative votes—one (1): Alvarado.

Voting Paper not returned—one (1): Evans.

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

episcopus, *Tanagra*, Linnaeus, 1766, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) **1** : 316
Euphonia Desmarest, 1806, *Hist. Nat. Tangaras*, livr. 10: pl. 27
minuta, *Euphonia*, Cabanis, 1849, *in* Schomburgk, *Reisen Brit. Guiana* **3** : 671
olivacea, *Euphonia*, Desmarest, 1806, *Hist. Nat. Tangaras*, livr. 10: pl. 27
ornata, *Tanagra*, Sparrman, 1789, *Mus. Carls.* (4) : pl. 95
Tanagra Linnaeus, 1764, *Mus. Adolph. Frid.* **2**, Prodr.: 30
Tanagra Linnaeus, 1766, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) **1** : 313

TANAGRIDAE Bonaparte, 1838, *Geogr. Comp. List of Birds of Europe and North America*: 35
THRAUPIDAE Wetmore & Miller, 1926, *Auk* **43** : 346
Thraupis Boie, 1826, *Isis* (Oken) **1826** : 974.

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Papers (66)29 and (67)52 were cast as set out above, that the proposals contained in those Voting Papers have been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 852.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
25 *April* 1968

OPINION 853

ERBULA STÅL, 1873 (INSECTA, HEMIPTERA): DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers all designations of type-species made prior to the present Ruling for the nominal genus *Erbula* Stål, 1873, are hereby set aside, and the nominal species *Stenocoris southwoodi* Ahmad, 1965, is hereby designated to be the type of that genus.

(2) The generic name *Erbula* Stål, 1873 (gender: feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Stenocoris southwoodi* Ahmad, 1965, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1794.

(3) The specific name *southwoodi* Ahmad, 1965, as published in the binomen *Stenocoris southwoodi* (type-species of *Erbula* Stål, 1873) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2242.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1613)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. Imtiaz Ahmad in October 1963. Dr. Ahmad's paper was sent to the printer on 6 December 1965 and was published on 31 January 1966 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **22** : 346–347. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to seven entomological serials. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 2 January 1968 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (67)54 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **22** : 347. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 2 April 1968 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-two (22), received in the following order: Mayr, China, Holthuis, Boschma, Vokes, do Amaral, Binder, Jaczewski, Bonnet, Obruchev, Lemche, Simpson, Sabrosky, Munroe, Uchida, Tortonese, Brinck, Ride, Mertens, Alvarado, Kraus, Forest.

Negative votes—none (0).

Voting Paper not returned—one (1): Evans.

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Erbula Stål, 1873, *Enum. Hemipt.* **3** : 86

southwoodi, *Stenocoris*, Ahmad, 1965, *Bull. Brit. Mus.* (*nat. Hist.*) *Ent.*, Suppl. **5** : 24.

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (67)54 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 853.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
26 *April* 1968

OPINION 854

AMPLEXIZAPHRENTIS VAUGHAN, 1906 (ANTHOZOA): DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Amplexizaphrentis* Vaughan, 1906, made prior to the present Ruling are hereby set aside, and the nominal species *Zaphrentis curvulena* Thomson, 1881, is hereby designated to be the type of that genus.

(2) The generic name *Amplexizaphrentis* Vaughan, 1906 (gender: feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Zaphrentis curvulena* Thomson, 1881, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1795.

(3) The specific name *curvulena* Thomson, 1881, as published in the binomen *Zaphrentis curvulena* (type-species of *Amplexizaphrentis* Vaughan, 1906) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2243.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1669)

The present application was submitted to the office of the Commission in November 1964, by Dr. C. L. Shrestha. The application was sent to the printer on 22 November 1965 and was published on 31 January 1966 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **22** : 348–350. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to two palaeontological serials. The proposals were supported by Dr. M. Mitchell (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 82–83) and Prof. P. K. Sutherland.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 2 January 1968 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (67)55 either for or against the proposal set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **22** : 349. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 2 April 1968 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—eighteen (18), received in the following order: Mayr, China, Holthuis, Boschma, Vokes, do Amaral, Binder, Jaczewski, Bonnet, Obruchev, Lemche, Sabrosky, Munroe, Uchida, Tortonese, Ride, Alvarado, Forest.

Negative votes—four (4): Simpson, Brinck, Mertens, Kraus.

Voting Paper not returned—one (1): Evans.

The following comments were made by Commissioners in returning their votes:

Prof. P. Brinck (27.iii.68): " I feel very doubtful. A more simple way to solve the problem would be to take up *Triplophyllites*, a name which is not at all (as far as I understand) controversial and to drop the junior synonym *Amplexizaphrentis*."

Dr. O. Kraus (2.iv.68): " I cannot vote for the application: the applicant only explains that *Amplexizaphrentis* ' has achieved a certain stability '. The name has been revived as late as 1940. There is no word in the whole application indicating that *Amplexizaphrentis* has any importance."

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Amplexizaphrentis Vaughan, 1906, *Quart. J. geol. Soc. Lond.* **62** : 315–316

curvulena, Zaphrentis, Thomson, 1881, *Proc. phil. Soc. Glasg.* **13** : 223, 236.

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (67)55 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 854.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
26 *April* 1968

OPINION 855

ASTACUS OREGANUS RANDALL, 1840 (CRUSTACEA, DECAPODA): SUPPRESSED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the specific name *oreganus* Randall, 1840, as published in the binomen *Astacus oreganus*, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The specific name *leniusculus* Dana, 1852, as published in the binomen *Astacus leniusculus*, is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2244.

(3) The specific name *oreganus* Randall, 1840, as published in the binomen *Astacus oreganus* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 896.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1727)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. Horton H. Hobbs, Jr., in October 1965. Dr. Hobbs' application was sent to the printer on 15 October 1965 and was published on 31 January 1966 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **22** : 351–354. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to one specialist serial. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 2 January 1968 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (67)56 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **22** : 354. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 2 April 1968 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty (20), received in the following order: Mayr, China, Holthuis, Boschma, Vokes, do Amaral, Binder, Jaczewski, Bonnet, Obruchev, Lemche, Munroe, Simpson, Uchida, Tortonese, Brinck, Mertens, Alvarado, Kraus, Forest.

Negative votes—two (2): Sabrosky, Ride.

Voting Paper not returned—one (1): Evans.

The following comments were made by Commissioners in returning their votes:

Prof. E. Mayr (8.i.68): " The name *leniusculus* is also protected under Art. 23b."

Dr. C. W. Sabrosky (19.ii.68): " Although the expression is not used in the application, this is a clear case of a *nomen dubium*. I believe these should be ignored and not brought to the Commission. It is always possible that a very rare species may turn up again and prove to represent the presently unrecognizable species."

Prof. P. Brinck (27.iii.68): " This is well justified, particularly so as " *Astacus* " (*Pacifastacus*) *leniusculus* is now being introduced to northern Europe and there are already articles dealing with this introduction."

Dr. W. D. L. Ride (28.iii.68): " Synonymy between *oreganus* and *leniusculus* has not been demonstrated. The presence of *oreganus* in the literature as an indeterminable species does not result, through the normal application of the Code, in a situation which would cause confusion or disturb stability or universality. Accordingly the use of the plenary powers is not justified."

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on the Official List and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

leniusculus, *Astacus*, Dana, 1852, *U.S. Explor. Exped.*, Crustacea (1) : 524

oreganus, *Astacus*, Randall, 1840, *J. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **3** (1) : 138.

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (68)56 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 855.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
29 *April* 1968

OPINION 856

PRAERADIOLITES DOUVILLÉ, 1902 (BIVALVIA): VALIDATED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the following generic names are hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy:

(a) *Birostrites* Lamarck, 1819;

(b) *Jodamia* Defrance, 1822;

(c) *Dipilidia* Matheron, 1842.

(2) The generic name *Praeradiolites* Douvillé, 1902 (gender: masculine), type-species, by original designation, *Radiolites fleuriausi* d'Orbigny, 1842, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1796.

(3) The specific name *fleuriausi* d'Orbigny, 1842, as published in the binomen *Radiolites fleuriausi* (type-species of *Praeradiolites* Douvillé, 1902) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2245.

(4) The following generic names, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Birostrites* Lamarck, 1819 (Name No. 1919);

(b) *Jodamia* Defrance, 1822 (Name No. 1920);

(c) *Dipilidia* Matheron, 1842 (Name No. 1921).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1729)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. J. D. Taylor in October 1965. Dr. Taylor's application was sent to the printer on 22 November 1965 and was published on 31 January 1966 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **22** : 357–358. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to four specialist serials. The proposals were supported by Dr. Alan H. Coogan.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 2 January 1968 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (67)57 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **22** : 358. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 2 April 1968, the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty (20), received in the following order: Mayr, China, Holthuis, Boschma, Vokes, do Amaral, Binder, Bonnet, Obruchev, Jaczewski, Lemche, Munroe, Uchida, Tortonese, Brinck, Ride, Mertens, Alvarado, Kraus, Forest.

Negative votes—two (2): Simpson, Sabrosky.

Voting Paper not returned—one (1): Evans.

The following comments were made by Commissioners in returning their votes:

Prof. E. Mayr (8.i.68): " The name is also protected by Art. 23b."

Dr. L. B. Holthuis (11.i.68): " It would have been better if Dr. Taylor could have given some idea about the frequency with which the various generic names have been used in the literature, and of the amount of confusion that a strict application of the Principle of Priority would cause here."

Prof. G. G. Simpson (19.ii.68): " (1) Proposal of *Praeradiolites* seems to have been a gross error in failing to note that the genus already had three long prior names. (2) It is part of the argument that the three prior generic names were based on imperfect specimens, yet it is also essential to the argument that those specimens are exactly identifiable. (3) The only evidence presented for ' universally accepted ' use of *Praeradiolites* is that it was used once in 1909 after proposal in 1902. (4) This genus is in fact so rarely named that no hardship or confusion would result from application of the Code. (5) The argument depends in part on designation of a type that has not been published and therefore does not exist for purposes of the Code."

Dr. C. W. Sabrosky (19.ii.68): " I find no indication in the application that the name *Praeradiolites* is so important or significant that the Law of Priority should be suspended."

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Birostrites Lamarck, 1819, *Hist. nat. Anim. sans Vertèbr.* **6** : 236

Dipilidia Matheron, 1842, *Cat. méth. foss. Bouches du Rhône* : 111

fleuriausi, Radiolites, d'Orbigny, 1842, *Ann. Sci. nat.*, Paris (Zool.) (2) **17** : 181

Jodamia Defrance, 1822, *Dict. Sci. nat.* **24** : 230

Praeradiolites Douvillé, 1902, *Bull. géol. Soc. Fr.* (4) **2** : 469.

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (67)57 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 856.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
1 *May* 1968

OPINION 857

PODALONIA FERNALD, 1927 (INSECTA, HYMENOPTERA): VALIDATION AND DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers:

(a) the generic name *Podalonia* Spinola, 1853, and all other uses of that generic name before that by Fernald, 1927, are hereby suppressed for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy;

(b) the nominal species *Ammophila violaceipennis* Lepeletier, 1845, is hereby designated as type-species of *Podalonia* Fernald, 1927.

(2) The generic name *Podalonia* Fernald, 1927 (gender: feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) (b) above, *Ammophila violaceipennis* Lepeletier, 1845, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1797.

(3) The specific name *violaceipennis* Lepeletier, 1845, as published in the binomen *Ammophila violaceipennis* (type-species of *Podalonia* Fernald, 1927) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2246.

(4) The generic name *Podalonia* Spinola, 1853 (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (a) above) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1922.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1735)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. A. S. Menke, Dr. R. M. Bohart and Dr. J. van der Vecht in January 1966. The application was sent to the printer on 7 February 1966 and was published on 29 April 1966 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 48–51. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to seven entomological serials. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 2 January 1968 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (67)59 either for or against the proposal set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 51. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 2 April 1968 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—nineteen (19), received in the following order: Mayr, China, Holthuis, Boschma, Vokes, do Amaral, Binder, Bonnet, Obruchev, Jaczewski, Lemche, Simpson, Munroe, Uchida, Tortonese, Ride, Alvarado, Kraus, Forest.

Negative votes—two (2): Sabrosky, Brinck.

Voting Paper not returned—one (1): Evans.

Commissioner Mertens returned a late affirmative vote.

The following comments were made by Commissioners in returning negative votes:

Dr. C. W. Sabrosky (19.ii.68): " I do not object to the main purpose, the conservation of *Podalonia* in its traditional meaning, but I dislike invoking a bibliographical anachronism to accomplish the purpose. I would favour retaining Spinola as author and then suspending the rules to designate *violaceipennis* as type-species."

Prof. P. Brinck (27.iii.68): " In Hymenoptera (as in some other insect orders) much work on taxonomy is left. It must involve some changes of names. It would, in my opinion, not be wise to conserve every wrongly used name. In this case a better solution would be to give a new name for the junior homonym *Psammophila* and to suppress *Podalonia* (and perhaps the nomen dubium *bocandei*)."

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on Official Lists and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Podalonia Fernald, 1927, *Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* **71** (9) : 1–42

Podalonia Spinola, 1853, *Mem. Reale Accad. Sci. Torino* (2) **13** : 52–53

violaceipennis, *Ammophila*, Lepeletier, 1845, Roret's Suite à Buffon, *Hyménopt.* **2** : 370

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (67)59 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 857.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
1 *May* 1968

OPINION 858

PACHYODON NUCLEUS BROWN, 1843 (PELECYPODA): SUPPRESSED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the specific name *nucleus* Brown, 1843, as published in the binomen *Pachyodon nucleus*, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The specific name *nucleus* Brown, 1843, as published in the binomen *Pachyodon nucleus* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 897.

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *antiqua* Hind, 1894, as published in the binomen *Carbonicola antiqua* (Name No. 2247);

(b) *senex* Brown, 1849, as published in the binomen *Unio senex* (Name No. 2248).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1470)

The present application was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. G. M. Bennison in January 1961. Dr. Bennison's application was sent to the printers on 6 December 1961 and was published on 16 July 1962 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **19** : 230–231. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to four specialist serials. The proposals were supported by Dr. R. B. Wilson.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 11 December 1963 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (63)37 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **19** : 231. At the close of the voting period on 11 March 1964 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty four (24), received in the following order: China, Boschma, Hering, Holthuis, Lemche, Mayr, Riley, Miller, Stoll, Binder, Jaczewski, Vokes, Simpson, Brinck, Tortonese, do Amaral, Alvarado, Bonnet, Uchida, Obruchev, Forest, Hubbs, Ride, Evans.

Negative votes—three (3): Mertens, Kraus, Sabrosky.

Voting Paper not returned—one (1): Munroe.

Commissioner Borchsenius returned a late affirmative vote.

The following comments were made by Commissioners in returning their votes:

Dr. O. Kraus (10.iii.64): " The applicants did not mention any facts of general importance of the different names concerned. If they judge *nucleus* Brown 1843 (as published in the combination *Pachyodon nucleus*) to be a nomen dubium they are free to leave the name, on taxonomic grounds, unused as the

valid name of a taxon. It cannot be the work of the Commission to place a large number of more or less subjective nomina dubia on the Official Indexes."

Dr. C. W. Sabrosky (11.iii.64): " Nomina dubia can and should be left as such without bothering the Commission. Provisions for nomina dubia were left out of the Code specifically because it was felt that they were unnecessary. Action by the Commission is really improper under that decision. Incidentally, the specific name *antiqua* Hind is a homonym in *Carbonicola*, contrary to Bennison. It is preoccupied by *antiqua* Brown, 1843, even though the latter is now in synonymy."

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on the Official List and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

antiqua, *Carbonicola*, Hind, 1894, *Carbonicola*, *Anthracomya and Naiadites*, Mon. Palaeont. Soc. : 80

nucleus, *Pachyodon*, Brown, 1843, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (1) **12** : 394, pl. 16,* fig. 1

senex, *Unio*, Brown, 1849, *Illustr. foss. Conch. Gt. Brit. & Ireland* : 178.

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (63)37 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 858.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
6 *May* 1968

OPINION 859

ALOSA FALLAX (LACÉPÈDE, 1803): PRESERVED AS THE NAME FOR THE TWAITE SHAD (PISCES)

RULING.—(1) The specific name *fallax* Lacépède, 1803, as published in the binomen *Clupea fallax*, is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2249.

(2) The following work is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoological Nomenclature with the Title Number 74:

Duhamel du Monceau, 1769–1782. *Traité général des Pêches, et Histoire des Poissons qu'elles fournissent, tant pour la subsistance des Hommes, que pour plusiers autres usages qui ont rapport aux Arts et Commerce.* Paris (a work in which the author did not consistently apply the principles of binominal nomenclature).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1736)

The present application was submitted to the office of the Commission by Prof. A. N. Svetovidov in January 1966. Prof. Svetovidov's application was sent to the printer on 7 February 1966 and was published on 29 April 1966 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 52–54. The proposals were supported by Prof. Carl L. Hubbs, Dr. E. Trewavas and unanimously by the Nomenclature Committee of the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists. Dr. Sabrosky objected to proposal (1) on the grounds that *ficta* Duhamel is a non-existent name and should not be placed on the Official Index.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 27 February 1968 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (68)2 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 53–54, with the exception of para. (1). At the close of the prescribed voting period on 27 May 1968 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-three (23), received in the following order: China, Holthuis, Melville, Mayr, Vokes, Boschma, Jaczewski, Obruchev, Munroe, Brinck, Sabrosky, Starobogatov, Uchida, Alvarado, Eisenmann, Tortonese, Binder, Evans, Simpson, Kraus, Bonnet, Mertens, Ride.

Negative votes—none (0).

Voting Papers not returned—two (2): do Amaral, Forest.

Commissioner Lemche did not vote, making the following comment: " The presentation of this case is completely confused. The real purpose of the application is the suppression of Duhamel's work, but no announcement whatsoever has been published of this action. That purpose ought to have been announced in the title of the application, as ordinary zoologists cannot read the whole Bulletin. Hence, para. (3) of the present proposals cannot be treated under the present voting procedure."

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following is the original reference for the name placed on the Official List by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

fallax, *Alosa*, Lacepede, 1803, *Hist. nat. Poissons* **5** : 424 [or another edition **10** : 188]

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (68)2 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 859.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
18 *June* 1968

OPINION 860

GOBIUS LENKORANICUS KESSLER, 1877 (PISCES): SUPPRESSED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the specific name *lenkoranicus* Kessler, 1877, as published in the binomen *Gobius lenkoranicus*, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The specific name *caucasicus* Berg, 1916, as published in the binomen *Pomatoschistus caucasicus*, is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2250.

(3) The specific name *lenkoranicus* Kessler, 1877, as published in the binomen *Gobius lenkoranicus* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 898.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1737)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Prof. A. N. Svetovidov in January 1966. Prof. Svetovidov's application was sent to the printer on 7 February 1966 and was published on 29 April 1966 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 55–56. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to one specialist serial. The proposals were supported by Prof. Carl L. Hubbs.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 27 February 1968 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (68)3 either for or against the proposal set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 56. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 27 May 1968 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-three (23), received in the following order: China, Holthuis, Melville, Mayr, Vokes, Boschma, Jaczewski, Obruchev, Munroe, Brinck, Lemche, Starobogatov, Uchida, Alvarado, Eisenmann, Tortonese, Binder, Evans, Simpson, Kraus, Bonnet, Mertens, Ride.

Negative votes—none (0).

Voting Papers not returned—two (2): do Amaral, Forest.

Dr. Sabrosky refused to vote for suppression of a nomen dubium.

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on the Official List and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

caucasicus, *Pomatoschistus*, Berg, 1916, *Les poissons des eaux douces de la Russie* : 409

lenkoranicus, *Gobius*, Kessler, 1877, *Tr. Aralo-Casp. Exp.* **4** : 34

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (68)3 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 860.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
19 *June* 1968

OPINION 861

COLLIGNONICERAS BREISTROFFER, 1947 (AMMONOIDEA): GRANTED PRIORITY UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OVER *SELWYNOCERAS* WARREN & STELCK, 1940

RULING—(1) Under the plenary powers it is hereby Ruled that the generic name *Collignoniceras* Breistroffer, 1947, is to be given priority over *Selwynoceras* Warren & Stelck, 1940, by those authors who consider these names to be synonymous at any level within the genus-group.

(2) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Collignoniceras* Breistroffer, 1947 (gender: neuter), type-species, by original designation, *Ammonites woollgari* Mantell, 1822 (Ruled under the plenary powers to be given precedence over *Selwynoceras* Warren & Stelck, 1940, by any author who considers these names to be synonymous) (Name No. 1798);

(b) *Selwynoceras* Warren & Stelck, 1940 (gender: neuter), type-species, by original designation, *Prionotropis borealis* Warren, 1930 (Name No. 1799).

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *woollgari* Mantell, 1822, as published in the binomen *Ammonites woollgari* (type-species of *Collignoniceras* Breistroffer, 1947) (Name No. 2251);

(b) *borealis* Warren, 1930, as published in the binomen *Prionotropis* (?) *borealis* (type-species of *Selwynoceras* Warren & Stelck, 1940) (Name No. 2252).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1738)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Prof. T. Matsumoto and Mr. C. W. Wright in January 1966. The application was sent to the printer on 7 February 1966 and was published on 29 April 1966 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 57–59. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to two palaeontological serials.

Dr. C. W. Sabrosky (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **24** : 142) objected to the proposals and Mr. R. V. Melville (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 194) submitted a counter-proposal.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 27 February 1968 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (68)4, in Part 1, either for or against the use of the plenary powers to place *Collignoniceras* on the Official List, and in Part 1, either for Alternative A (to grant priority to *Collignoniceras* from 1876 as proposed by Matsumoto & Wright) or for Alternative B (to grant

priority to *Collignoniceras* over *Selwynoceras* as proposed by Melville). At the close of the prescribed voting period on 27 May 1968 the state of the voting was as follows:

Part 1. Affirmative votes—eighteen (18), received in the following order: China, Melville, Mayr, Vokes, Boschma, Munroe, Sabrosky, Lemche, Uchida, Jaczewski, Alvarado, Tortonese, Binder, Evans, Simpson, Kraus, Bonnet, Mertens.

Negative votes—six (6): Holthuis, Obruchev, Brinck, Starobogatov, Eisenmann, Ride.

Part 2. For Alternative A—three (3): Munroe, Uchida, Bonnet.

For Alternative B—fifteen (15): China, Melville, Mayr*, Vokes, Boschma, Sabrosky, Lemche, Jaczewski, Alvarado, Tortonese, Binder, Evans, Simpson, Kraus, Mertens.

Voting Papers not returned—two (2): do Amaral, Forest.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

borealis, Prionotropis, Warren, 1930, *Trans. roy. Soc. Canad.* **24** (4) : 25, pl. 3, figs. 1–4, pl. 4, fig. 1

Collignoniceras Breistroffer, 1947, *Proc. verb. mens. Soc. Sci. Dauphiné*, 26th year, no. 195: 5 p. unnumbered

Selwynoceras Warren & Stelck, 1940, *Trans. roy. Soc. Canad.* **34** (4) : 151

woollgari, Ammonites, Mantell, 1822, *Fossils of the South Downs* : 141, 197.

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (68)4 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper as Alternative B has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 861.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
19 *June* 1968

* Prof. Mayr requested that he be counted with the majority.

OPINION 862

GALERITA FABRICIUS, 1801 (INSECTA, COLEOPTERA): VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the generic name *Galerita* Gouan, 1770, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The generic name *Galerita* Fabricius, 1801 (gender: feminine), type-species, by designation by Latreille, 1810, *Carabus americanus* Linnaeus, 1758, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1800.

(3) The specific name *americanus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Carabus americanus* (type-species of *Galerita* Fabricius, 1801) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2253.

(4) The family-group name GALERITINI Lacordaire, 1854 (type-genus *Galerita* Fabricius, 1801) is hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Number 429.

(5) The generic name *Galerita* Gouan, 1770 (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1923.

(6) The following family-group names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) GALERITININI Jeannel, 1949 (type-genus *Galeritina* Jeannel, 1949) (a junior objective synonym of GALERITINI Lacordaire, 1854) (Name No. 436);

(b) GALERITULINI Jedlicka, 1963 (type-genus *Galeritula* Strand, 1936) (a junior objective synonym of GALERITINI Lacordaire, 1854) (Name No. 437).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1739)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. Hans Reichardt in January 1966, as a request for the rejection of *Galerita* Gouan, 1770, as a nomen nudum. Dr. Reichardt's application was sent to the printer on 7 February 1968 and was published on 29 April 1968 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 60–61.

The proposals were supported by Prof. T. C. Barr, Jr., Prof. P. J. Darlington, Jr., Dr. J. Nègre, Prof. C. H. Lindroth, Prof. G. E. Ball, Prof. R. T. Bell (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **24** : 75–76), Dr. D. R. Whitehead, Dr. B. P Moore and Dr. J. Mateu. Dr. P. Basilewsky (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **24** : 74–75) opposed the proposals.

On discovering that *Galerita* Gouan, 1770, was not a nomen nudum Dr. China (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **24** : 77) revised the proposals to request suppression of that name under the plenary powers.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 27 February 1968 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (68)5 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **24** : 77. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 27 May 1968 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-three (23), received in the following order: China, Holthuis, Melville, Mayr, Vokes, Boschma, Obruchev, Munroe, Brinck, Sabrosky, Lemche, Starobogatov, Uchida, Alvarado, Eisenmann, Tortonese, Binder, Evans, Simpson, Kraus, Bonnet, Mertens, Ride.

Negative votes—one (1): Jaczewski.

Voting Papers not returned—two (2): do Amaral, Forest.

Mr. R. V. Melville made the following note in returning his Voting Paper: " Workers on Echinoidea should note this case; and workers in the Carabidae may care to note the existence of the family-group name Galeritidae Gray, 1825, type-genus *Galerites* Lamarck, 1801, in the Echinoidea. Although the generic names involved are not homonyms, and although there is no homonymy at family-group level at present, a problem might present itself in the future."

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

americanus, Carabus, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 415

Galerita Fabricius, 1801, *Syst. Eleutheratorum* **1** : 214

Galerita Gouan, 1770, *Historia Piscium* : 123

GALERITINI Lacordaire, 1854, *Gén. Coléopt.* **1** : 79

GALERITININI Jeannel, 1949, *Faune de l'Empire Francais* **11** : 1057

GALERITULINI Jedlicka, 1963, *Entom. Abhandl. Museum Dresden.* **28** : 474.

The following is the original reference for the designation of a type-species for a genus involved in the present Ruling:

For *Galerita* Fabricius, 1801 : Latreille, 1810, *Consid. gén. Anim. Crust. Arachn. Ins.* : 426.

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (68)5 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 862.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
20 *June* 1968

PINUCA HUPÉ *IN* GAY, 1854 (ECHIUROIDEA): PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1836

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On the basis of museum specimens, Müller (1852) made mention of an unnamed species of echiuroid from Chile to the extent of noting some superficial measurements (*fide* Collin, 1891). Two years later, in a supplement to a previous publication, Hupé *in* Gay (1854) described an animal from Chiloe Island, Chile, a " singular Sipunculiano ", which he considered transitional between the priapulids and the sipunculids. This description of *Pinuca edulis* is short and unillustrated, with the result that, although it is reasonably apparent that the worm is, indeed, an echiuroid, the description is inadequate from a taxonomic standpoint. Later, Diesing (1859, p. 778) referred Müller's unnamed material to *Echiurus chilensis* Max Mueller, but it remained for Collin (1891) to describe properly Müller's specimens, also attributing the name *Echiurus chilensis* to Müller, and for Seitz (1907), as a result of his studies on " *Echiurus chilensis* (*Urechis* n. g. *chilensis*) " to erect the genus *Urechis* for the species of Müller, as well as for *Echiurus unicinctus* von Drasch. Seitz designated *U. chilensis* (M. Müller) [sic] as the type-species. Ultimately, in conjunction with the description of *Urechis caupo*, Fisher and MacGinitie (1928) proposed the erection of the family URECHIDAE for the single genus *Urechis*.

2. Riveros Zuñiga (1942), on the basis of material collected from Chiloe Island and from the Tumbes Peninsula on the Chilean coast, revived the generic name *Pinuca* and gave a point by point comparison of his material with Hupé's description of *Pinuca edulis*. As a result of these studies and some carried on later, based on material from the region of Valparaiso (Riveros Zuñiga, 1951), this Chilean worker felt that Hupé's species was the same as the specimens treated by Müller, and that, since Hupé's name has priority over *Urechis* Seitz, *Pinuca* Hupé *in* Gay should be recognized as the valid name of this echiuroid genus. Amor (1965) has extended the range of the echiuroid in question, has agreed with the decisions of Riveros Zuñiga, and in disagreement with Article 40 of the Code, has proposed the family name PINUCIDAE to replace URECHIDAE.

3. Several points emerge from a critical consideration of the foregoing historical account. It should be noted that Diesing was the first author to use the name *Echiurus chilensis*. Further, Müller's description of his specimens, in itself, is not adequate to allow for the valid determination of the material considered by him. However, the subsequent anatomical account of Müller's material by Collin (1891) placed the validity of this material beyond doubt. On the other hand, Hupé's material no longer exists (indeed, he himself mentions that his description was based on journal notes because of the loss of his specimens) and his description leaves some doubt as to the identity of the

material which he examined. Hupé made no mention of either a proboscis, or any other peculiarity of the oral opening (*i.e.*, the " anal " opening, for Hupé confused the anal and oral ends of his specimens), or of the large and obvious pair of ventral hooks associated with the oral opening of all members of the genus *Urechis*. Hupé's not mentioning the anterior hooks as well as his referring to the anal setae as scarcely visible, have been commented upon by Fisher (1946) who felt that it was not possible to determine whether *P. edulis* was the same as *U. chilensis*. In the case of preserved material of the genus *Urechis* in the collections of the museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, nearly all specimens show some kind of proboscidial differentiation and all bear quite obvious ventral anterior hooks and quite visible anal setae. Thus, the doubt as to the adequacy of Hupé's description.

4. In addition, it is necessary to point out that even if the identity of *Pinuca* could be established satisfactorily, the name *Urechis* has become thoroughly established in the literature of physiologists, embryologists, and ecologists, on the basis of the work of Tyler, Baumberger and Michaelis, Devries, Redfield and Florkin, Zeuthen, Sawada, Sugujama, Sato, Newby, and MacGinitie, to name but a few.

5. We hereby ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the generic name *Pinuca* Hupé *in* Gay, 1854, for the purposes of the Law of Priority, but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(2) to place the family name PINUCIDAE Amor, 1965, (: 165) (invalid because the name of its type-genus has been suppressed under the plenary powers) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the generic name *Pinuca* Hupé *in* Gay, 1854, (: 475) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology;

(4) to place the family-group name URECHIDAE Fisher and MacGinitie, 1928, (: 200) type genus *Urechis* Seitz, 1907, on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology;

(5) to place the generic name *Urechis* Seitz, 1907, (: 323) type-species, by original designation, *Echiurus chilensis* Diesing, 1859, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(6) to place the specific name *chilensis* Diesing, 1859, as published in the binomen *Echiurus chilensis* (type-species of *Urechis* Seitz, 1907) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

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OLIGOLOPHUS C. KOCH, 1872 (ARACHNIDA: OPILIONES): PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1838

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The purpose of the present application is to request the use of the plenary powers to stabilize the current usage of the generic name *Oligolophus* C. Koch, 1872, by designation of a type-species.

2. The genus *Oligolophus* C. Koch, 1872, contained originally but three species: *Opilio terricola* C. L. Koch, 1836, *Opilio tridens* C. L. Koch, 1836, and *Oligolophus Nollii* C. Koch, 1872, none of which was designated as a type-species.

3. Subsequently Simon (1879) included into the genus *Oligolophus* C. Koch, 1872, nine species from France and eight from other geographical areas, among them *Opilio terricola* C. L. Koch, 1836 (= *Opilio palpinalis* Herbst, 1799) and *O. tridens* C. L. Koch, 1836. He designated *O. terricola* C. L. Koch, 1836, as type-species of the genus.

4. Banks created in 1893 a new tribe OLIGOLOPHINI for *Oligolophus* C. Koch, 1872, and a few other genera. That tribe was subsequently promoted to subfamily rank by Roewer (1912).

5. Roewer (1912) transferred *O. terricola* C. L. Koch, 1836 (= *O. palpinalis* Herbst, 1799) to the genus *Odius* Thorell, 1876, and in accordance to that designated *O. tridens* C. L. Koch, 1836, as a new type-species for *Oligolophus* C. Koch, 1872.

6. All subsequent authors considered *O. tridens* C. L. Koch, 1836, as type-species of *Oligolophus* C. Koch, 1872, and the genus *Oligolophus* C. Koch itself as type-genus of the subfamily OLIGOLOPHINAE. *Opilio palpinalis* Herbst, 1799, has been placed in the genus *Odiellus* Roewer, 1923 (nom. n. pro *Odius* Thorell, 1876, non Lilljeborg, 1865).

7. Hadži (1931) described a new genus *Lophopilio* with a single species *L. tridentatus* and placed it in the subfamily PHALANGIINAE. The specific name *tridentatus* Hadži, 1931, has been subsequently recognized (by Šilhavý, 1956) as a junior synonym of the name *palpinalis* Herbst, 1799, and therefore of the name *terricola* C. L. Koch, 1836, as well. However Šilhavý left the genus *Lophopilio* Hadži, 1931, within the subfamily PHALANGIINAE.

8. In view of the general use of the name *Oligolophus* C. Koch, 1872, as understood by Roewer, 1912, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is asked to take the following actions:

(1) to use its plenary powers:

(a) to set aside all designations of type-species for *Oligolophus* C. Koch, 1872 made prior to the Ruling now requested;

(b) and having done so, to designate *Opilio tridens* C. L. Koch, 1836, as type-species for the same genus;

(2) to place the following name on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology: *Oligolophus* C. Koch, 1872 (gender: masculine) (type-species by designation under the plenary powers under (1b) above: *Opilio tridens* C. L. Koch, 1836).

(3) to place the following name on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology: *tridens* C. L. Koch, 1836, as published in the combination *Opilio tridens* (type-species of *Oligolophus* C. Koch, 1872);

(4) to place the following name on the Official List of Family Group Names in Zoology: OLIGOLOPHINAE Banks, 1893 (as OLIGOLOPHINI) (type-genus *Oligolophus* C. Koch, 1872).

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CALIGUS APPENDICULATUS F. MÜLLER, 1852 (CRUSTACEA: COPEPODA): A REQUEST FOR SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1839

By Robert R. Parker (*Fisheries Research Board of Canada, Biological Station, Nanaimo, B.C.*)

The objective of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to suppress, under its plenary powers, the specific name *appendiculatus* F. Müller, 1852 (published in the combination *Caligus appendiculatus*), which is a practically forgotten name that recently was discovered to be a senior synonym of the well established and currently used name *lacustris* Steenstrup and Lütken, 1861 (published in the combination *Caligus lacustris*).

2. One hundred and sixteen years ago F. Müller (1852) wrote on the relationship between the genera *Caligus* and *Chalimus* describing material obtained from a freshwater fish of the species *Rutilis rutilus* (L.) (as *Cyprinus rutilus*) found on the Baltic seashore. Almost as an aside, Müller named and figured an immature male (5th *Chalimus* stage) calling it *Caligus appendiculatus* ♀ and showed an enlarged drawing of the 2nd maxilliped of an adult male. This binomen was mentioned by Nordmann (1864) but to my knowledge has not been used since.

3. Steenstrup & Lütken (1861) described a female copepod, naming it *Caligus lacustris*, which today is well known in European literature. *Caligus lacustris* has been reported only from freshwater or from freshwater fishes which have been found in estuarine waters of low salinity.

4. Richters (1876) gave a brief description of the male form of *Caligus lacustris*; however, it was not until Redeke's (1939) paper that the male was adequately described and figured. From a comparison of Müller's and Redeke's figures, it appears that *Caligus lacustris* is conspecific with *Caligus appendiculatus*, the latter name having priority.

5. Since the name *Caligus lacustris* Steenstrup & Lütken (1861) has been used in at least 58 publications, it may be considered to be in current use. The name *Caligus appendiculatus* F. Müller, 1852, to my knowledge has only been used once since its original publication (viz. by Nordmann, 1864). Therefore a strict application of the Law of Priority would cause unnecessary confusion here, which can be prevented by the suppression of the senior of these two specific names.

6. The concrete proposals that I now lay before the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature are that they:

(a) make use of their plenary powers to suppress for purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy the specific name *appendiculatus* F. Müller, 1852 (*Arch. Naturgesch.* **18** (1) : 92) as published in the binomen *Caligus appendiculatus*;

(b) place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *lacustris* Steenstrup & Lütken, 1861 (*Skr. K. Danske Vindensk. Selsk.* (5) **5** : 15) as published in the binomen *Caligus lacustris*; and

(c) place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology the name *appendiculatus* F. Müller, 1852, as suppressed under (a) above.

Drs. L. Margolis and Z. Kabata, both of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada, Biological Station, Nanaimo, B.C., support the proposal that the binomen *C. lacustris* be retained in preference to *C. appendiculatus* and that the latter be placed on the Official Index of Rejected Names. Dr. Robert Ph. Dollfus, of the Paris Museum, has indicated to me that he opposes such a proposal. Dr. J. Chester Bradley, of Cornell University, sympathizes with Dr. Dollfus but indicates the value of a ruling.

REQUEST FOR SUPPRESSION OF *AMPLYCEPHALUS* KUHL AND VAN HASSELT, 1822 (REPTILIA: SERPENTES). Z.N.(S.) 1840

By Hobart M. Smith (*Department of Zoology and Museum of Natural History, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, 61801, U.S.A.*)

The genus of snakes presently known by the name of *Pareas* Wagler (1830 : 181), on which the family-group name PAREINAE Romer (1956 : 583) is based, has long been known to be antedated by *Amblycephalus* Boie (1826 : 238), which in turn has been widely recognized since 1943 (Malcolm Smith, 1943 : 116) as unavailable through junior homonymy with *Amblycephalus* Zeder (1803, a genus of Cestoda).

Not so widely recognized is the fact that *Amblycephalus* Boie, 1826, is antedated by another synonym, *Amplycephalus* Kuhl and van Hasselt, which appeared in a letter printed in its original language or in translated versions, in three different journals before 1826. The earliest appears to have been the original Dutch version (1822a), but it was promptly followed by a German translation (1822b), in turn followed two years later by a French version (1824). Malcolm Smith (1943 : 116) regarded the German version (others not noted) as a *nomen nudum* and therefore lacking nomenclatural status. However, Neave (1939 : 165) and Schulze and Kükenthal (1926 : 153) presumably regarded the name as available.

The Dutch version (1822a : 101) pertaining to *Amplycephalus* follows in its entirety: " En eindelijk hebben ons vier andere Slangen gelegenheid gegeven, vier nieuwe geflachten voortestellen, van welke ik u meer zeggen zal, wanneer wij eerst meer soorten zullen verzameld hebben. Het eene *Amplycephalus* van ons genoemd, onderscheidt zich door eene ware mops physionomie van alle andere Slangen, op eene zeer in het oog loopende wijze." This passage translates as follows: " And finally four other snakes have given us the opportunity to bring forward four new genera, of which I will say more to you when we finally have brought together more species. The one named *Amplycephalus* by us is conspicuously distinguished from all other snakes by a true pug physiognomy."

The German translation (1822b : 474) is an exact, verbatim translation of the preceding, and need not be repeated here.

The French version (1824 : 81), attributed erroneously to Kuhl alone (since it is explicitly sourced, as indicated after the title, from the Dutch publication), is quoted verbatim as follows: " Genre *Amplycephalus*. La physiognomie des serpens que nous avons séparés sous ce nom générique ressemble d'une manière frappante à celle d'un chien carlin." The English translation of this version follows: " Genus *Amplycephalus*. The physiognomy of the snake which we have separated under this generic name resembles in a striking manner that of a bulldog." The French version thus is extensively paraphrased in comparison with the Dutch and German versions, but it adds no new information.

Still another usage by Kuhl and van Hasselt of *Amplycephalus*, according to Schulze and Kükenthal (1926 : 153), occurs in the *Algemeene Konst en Letterbode*, 1822, vol. 2, p. 15. No article by these authors actually occurs on

that or any other page of volume two of the journal; lacking direct access to the journal, I am unable to account for the reference in the Nomenclator. It may well be a lapsus for the work in vol. 2 of Ferussac's journal (Kuhl and van Hasselt, 1824 : 81), despite the discrepancies in date and page numbers.

Brief and inadequate though these descriptions of *Amplycephalus* by Kuhl and van Hasselt are, even the earliest (1822a) is a description, thus complying with the requirement for acceptability of Article 12 of the International Code. The descriptions are so similar that one is no better than another. The important point, in present context, is that *Amplycephalus* Kuhl and van Hasselt, 1822, is an available name, not a *nomen nudum.*

The earliest influential adoption of *Pareas* Wagler, 1830, came in 1864 (Günther, 1864 : 326). Gradually herpetologists abandoned use of *Amblycephalus*, and since 1943, when Malcolm Smith (1943 : 116) publicized use of *Pareas*, that name has been used to the exclusion of the other. Authors accepting or citing *Amblycephalus* Boie, however, usually accepted the 1827 work by Boie (1827 : 519) as the original source of the name, because it contains the first explicit description of the genus, which there was treated as monotypic, containing only the new species *A. laevis.* Boie attributed the name *Amblycephalus* to Kuhl, but cited no author for *A. laevis.*

Schulze and Kükenthal (1926 : 126), however, cite a work by Schlegel (1827 : 293) as the original proposal for *Amblycephalus*, antedating that of Boie (1827 : 519). Schulze and Kükenthal (1926 : 126) give the date 1826 for Schlegel's work, and attribute the name *Amblycephalus* to Boie and Schlegel in that work—both in error. No. 3 of vol. 20 of *Isis* von Oken contains the first sections of the Literature-Register for 1827, and therefore could not have appeared in 1826; the first two numbers of the same volume are explicitly dated 1826 on the title page (there is no title-page date for any other numbers of the volume), and both contain Literature-Registers for 1826.

The authorship of *Amblycephalus* as it appears in Schlegel's work is not clear-cut. The name is directly attributed to Kuhl. There is no description—merely a list of five species referred to it. However the introduction makes clear that Schlegel had been allowed to examine an unpublished manuscript by Boie in which numerous new genera were described, and on p. 289 he states: "Kerrn Boies neue Genera folgen nun in systematischer Ordnung." The genera are merely listed, with referred species, the new genera so indicated, some with Boie's name, others with Kuhl's name. In Boie's manuscript the name *Amblycephalus* presumably was attributed to Kuhl, and that is how Schlegel cited it. A case could be made for attribution of the name to any one of the three authorities of Schlegel, Boie or Kuhl. It is perhaps critically important that Schlegel frequently referred, after p. 289, to Boie in the third person, stating that to this genus or that Boie assigned certain species, and then Schlegel added certain others on his own initiative. In other words, Schlegel clearly appears to be rendering *information* derived from Boie's manuscript *in his own words*, and in his own way, with his own interpretation of them. Accordingly the authorship of *Amblycephalus*, as of Schlegel's article, properly belongs to

Schlegel*, according to Article 50 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, despite the unfortunate and, presumably, unintended plagiarism. The workers of this period, however, extensively plagiarized each other, apparently with little appreciation of the priorities of their piracy.

Actually, however, the earliest appearance of the name *Amblycephalus* occurred in a work that has apparently been completely overlooked (Boie, 1826 : 238). Boie attributed the generic name to Kuhl, making clear that the name is an emendation of Kuhl (and van Hasselt's) *Amplycephalus*. It is possible that he and other, subsequent, authors assumed that *Amplycephalus* was a typographical error, but there is no certainty; the name was thus spelled at least three times in Kuhl and van Hasselt's accounts in 1822 and 1824. It is unlikely that they had any opportunity to correct the *lapsus*, if such it was, but they could easily have meant to use that spelling, deriving the name from the Latin *amplia*, which indeed is the source of the insect name *Amplicephalus*, and would be equally as appropriate as the Greek word *ambly*.

Schlegel's (1827 : 293) proposal of *Amblycephalus* has been disregarded by herpetologists primarily because of the absence of any characterization whatever of the genus, and since Boie's treatment (1826 : 238) is almost identical with that of Schlegel, the same objection could be raised relative to the 1826 work. However, no more than citation of a referred species name is required for availability of a generic name prior to 1931. Boie referred five nominal species to the genus: " *A. laevis* Kuhl n. esp.—*Dipsas carinata* Kuhl n. esp.—*Col. Mikani* Fitz.—*coccineus* Blum. Et *Rhinostoma proboscideum* Fitz.; se rapprochent de ce genre." Unfortunately the only names now referred to *Amblycephalus* were then *nomina nuda* (*A. laevis* Boie, 1827, *Dipsas carinata* Boie, 1828). *Coluber Mikani* Schlegel, 1837, was also then a *nomen nudum*, and is now referred to *Sibynomorphus* Fitzinger, 1843. *Coluber coccineus* Blumenbach, 1788, is the only nominal species cited that was then (1826) available; that species is now referred to the genus *Cemophora* Cope, 1860. " *Rhinostoma proboscideum* Fitzinger " presumably would not figure in the problem of type for the genus, since it was merely stated to " approach " *Amblycephalus*. The question is, however, immaterial since it too was a *nomen nudum*; although the generic name *Rhinostoma* appeared in 1826 (Fitzinger, 1826 : 29), Fitzinger failed to give any diagnosis or definition whatever of the two nominal species (1826 : 56) he referred to it (*R. rufo-fusca*, *R. proboscidea*), which therefore remained *nomina nuda* as of 1826. Each name was referred to a new genus (*Rhinosiphon*, *Rhinaspis*, respectively) by Fitzinger in 1843 (pp. 26, 25, respectively), still without any indication whatever. Not until 1854 was a species actually assigned to *Rhinostoma*, which is still recognized.

Most herpetologists (*e.g.* Malcolm Smith, 1943 : 116) who were aware of the existence of *Amplycephalus* Kuhl and van Hasselt, 1822, attributed the name to the *Isis* work (1822b) and regarded it a *nomen nudum*. As previously stated, it cannot be so construed; it is an available name. Furthermore, Articles 11 (c) (i) and 69 (a) (ii) make it clear that a generic name, before 1931, is not rendered unavailable by absence of any referred nominal species. Actually no

* Schlegel used the vernacular *Amblycephale*, which is not available. Editor

nominal species has ever been referred explicitly to *Amplycephalus*, but it is sufficiently apparent that Schlegel and Boie merely emended that name (or substituted another for it) in erection of *Amblycephalus*, which is thus a junior objective synonym of *Amplycephalus*. Fixation of the type of *Amblycephalus* simultaneously fixes the type of *Amplycephalus* (Article 67 (i)).

Since *Amblycephalus* is really monotypic, the only alternative to acceptance of *Coluber coccineus* Blumenbach, 1788, as type of both *Amplycephalus* and *Amblycephalus* is to appeal to the Commission to set aside that species as type, since it clearly does not agree with the generic description, as provided by Article 70 of the Code. If the International Commission were requested to arbitrate the case, it is clear that the species most appropriate for type designation is the sole one assigned by Boie (1827 : 519) in the work that gave the first full diagnosis of both genus and its contained new species: *Amblycephalus laevis* Boie (1827 : 519–520).

To summarize, *Amplycephalus* Kuhl and van Hasselt, 1822, is not a *nomen nudum* as has generally been assumed. It cannot, however, be referred to synonymy with the currently accepted name *Pareas* Wagler, 1830, since its type species, fixed through its emended objective synonym *Amblycephalus*, is *Coluber coccineus* Blumenbach, unless a species (presumably *Amblycephalus laevis* Boie) is arbitrarily fixed by action of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature. The two alternatives of replacement of *Cemophora* Cope, 1860, or *Pareas* Wagler, 1830, by *Amplycephalus* Kuhl and van Hasselt, 1822, can be averted only if the name *Amplycephalus* Kuhl and van Hasselt, 1822, is suppressed by action of the International Commission (*Amblycephalus* Boie, 1826, is already unavailable through junior homonymy).

Four courses of action now are to be considered. First, the automatic provisions of the Code could be upheld, resulting in replacement of *Cemophora* Cope, 1860, by *Amplycephalus* Kuhl and van Hasselt, 1822. The consistent acceptance of *Cemophora* for over 100 years, and inapplicability of the characters of *Amplycephalus* to *coccinea*, make this choice completely unacceptable.

Secondly, the name *Amplycephalus*, which has never been recognized as valid, could be suppressed thus assuring maintenance of current nomenclature, including *Pareas* Wagler, 1830, in lieu of *Amblycephalus* Boie, 1826. The name *Pareas* is of significance as the type of the subfamily PAREINAE Romer, 1956, and may thus merit conservation. The family-group name, however, based upon *Pareas*, is not threatened by any other name, and accordingly its conservation is not now warranted. Conservation of a family-group name junior to others in the same group with which it may be associated could jeopardize the security of the older names.

There would be some merit in a third choice, namely the suppression not only of *Amplycephalus* Kuhl and van Hasselt, 1822, but also *Amblycephalus* Zeder, 1803, since the latter name has never been utilized; it was proposed as a substitute for *Rhytelminthus* Zeder, 1800, in turn proposed as a substitute for *Tricuspidaria* Rudolphi, 1793, universally accepted as a subjective junior synonym of *Triaenophorus* Rudolphi, 1793 (see Yamaguti, 1959). This course would free *Amblycephalus* Boie, 1826, and the family name AMBLYCEPHALIDAE Günther, 1864, both of which were widely accepted in herpetology until 1943.

Restoration of the latter two names to their former position would require action by the Commission to establish *Amblycephalus laevis* Boie, 1827, as type of *Amblycephalus* Boie, 1826, for otherwise the names would have to be shifted to the snake now known as *Cemophora coccinea* (Blumenbach, 1788) Cope, 1860.

A fourth possibility would be to request designation of *Amblycephalus laevis* Boie, 1827, as the type of *Amplycephalus* Kuhl and van Hasselt, 1822, replacing *Coluber coccinea* Blumenbach, 1788, as type of that genus. This action would invalidate *Pareas* Wagler, 1830, and would raise the question of the proper family-group name for the genus. The name AMBLYCEPHALIDAE could not be used because of junior homonymy of its type genus, unless *Amblycephalus* Zeder, 1803, were simultaneously suppressed. The name PAREINAE would, by the present Code (Article 40a), be perpetuated despite junior synonymy of the type genus (*Pareas* Wagler, 1830) with *Amplycephalus* Kuhl and van Hasselt, 1822. Any merit in salvation of *Amplycephalus* is offset by the necessary retention of the family-group name PAREINAE.

In the interest of nomenclatural stability—not only in perpetuation of a few names of relatively minor importance, but in avoidance of the inevitable complexities of any of the alternatives—it is clear that the second course described above would be strongly preferable to any of the others.

Accordingly, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is requested:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the name *Amplycephalus* Kuhl and van Hasselt, 1822, for purposes of the Law of Priority but not of the Law of Homonymy;

(2) to place that name on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the generic name *Pareas* Wagler, 1830 (gender: masculine), type-species " *Dipsas carinata* Reinw." (= *Dipsas carinata* Schlegel, 1837) by monotypy, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology; and

(4) to place the name *carinatus*, as published in the combination *Dipsas carinatus* Schlegel, 1837* (type-species of *Pareas*) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

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* Boie (1828 : 1035) is often credited with this name, but in error. He does use the name *Amblycephalus carinatus* on the indicated page, but the name is a *nomen nudum*, since he says only that he found a specimen once, while hunting insects, under the bark of trunks of fallen trees: there is no indication whatever of characteristics of the specimen itself, and citation of location or habitat is insufficient to provide an " indication " even under the permissive rules for pre-1931 works. The next usage of the name apparently occurred in Schlegel's great work of 1837, where it appears as *Dipsas carinata* (1837 : 285–287, pl. 11, figs. 26–28).

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GIRAFFA CAMELOPARDALIS RETICULATA DE WINTON, 1899: PROPOSED PRESERVATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS (MAMMALIA). Z.N.(S.) 1841

By Robert Mertens (*Natur-Museum und Forschungs-Institut Senckenberg, Frankfurt am Main, Germany*)

There are several subspecies of the giraffe, *Giraffa camelopardalis* (Linnaeus 1758). One of them, *Giraffa camelopardalis reticulata* de Winton, 1899 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* ser. 7, **4** : 212), is very well-known and impressive. Unfortunately this commonly used name now proves to be a junior homonym of *Camelopardalis giraffa* var. *reticulata* Weinland, 1863 (*Zool. Gart.* **4** : 205). This name is not a *nomen nudum* as believed by Krumbiegel (*Die Giraffe*, 1939 : 40).

2. The homonymy has not yet been recognized. Both names refer to different taxa: (a) *reticulata* de Winton, 1899, has been based on specimens from regions east of the Loroghi Mountains (Kenya). (b) *reticulata* Weinland, 1863, has a more complex basis: one specimen (no locality) then living in the Frankfurt Zoological Garden, and further material collected by Rüppell at Baggara el Homr (Southern Kordofan); Mertens (*Senckenb. biol.* **49** : 86, 1968) fixed one of Rüppell's specimens (♂, SMF 498) as lectotype of *reticulata* Weinland. This specimen (SMF 498) at the same time is lectotype of *Camelopardalis antiquorum* Swainson, 1835 (designation by Schwarz 1920). Consequently *reticulata* Weinland, 1863, proves to be a junior objective synonym of *antiquorum* Swainson, 1835.

3. Under these circumstances it seems necessary to suppress the name *reticulata* Weinland, 1863 also for the law of Homonymy, in order to preserve the commonly used name *reticulata* de Winton, 1899. So the Commission is asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the subspecific name *reticulata* Weinland, 1863, as published in the combination *Camelopardalis giraffa* var. *reticulata*, both for the purposes of the Law of Priority and those of the Law of Homonymy;

(2) to place the subspecific name *reticulata* de Winton, 1899, as published in the combination *Giraffa camelopardalis reticulata*, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the subspecific name *reticulata* Weinland, 1863, as published in the combination *Camelopardalis giraffa* var. *reticulata* on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

BUCCINUM PUSTULOSUM [LIGHTFOOT, 1786] (GASTROPODA): PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF THE SPECIFIC NAME UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1842

By Judith S. Terry (*Department of Geology, Stanford University, California, U.S.A.*)

The specific name *pustulosum* of the binomen *Buccinum pustulosum* was introduced into zoological literature by " a compiler", now generally accepted as the Rev. John Lightfoot (Dance, 1962 : 31), who upon the death of the Dowager Duchess of Portland made an inventory of her large and valuable shell collection. The list was published in 1786 as the " Portland Catalogue", and although never widely distributed or well known as a scientific paper, it is considered an acceptable source of zoological names. Dance (1962) and Rehder (1967) have shown that authorship of species introduced in the Catalogue should be attributed to Lightfoot.

2. " *Buccinum pustulosum* S. Rum. [Rumphius, 1741, Tafel] 49, B " was entry number 1960 on page 88 of the Catalogue, the " S." signifying that Lightfoot had taken the name from a Solander MS. He cited a figure of the species in Rumphius, 1741, that was also the first reference cited by Gmelin, 1791, under his new specific taxon *Murex argus*.

3. From 1791 onward the names *Buccinum pustulosum* [Lightfoot] and *Murex argus* Gmelin existed as senior and junior synonyms, respectively, and to the writer's knowledge the earlier name never appeared in the major literature during the 50 year period that would qualify it as a *nomen oblitum*. The earlier synonym is a *nomen oblitum* or forgotten name as defined by Article 23b of the Code and is eligible to be suppressed at the discretion of the Commission.

4. Suppression of *Buccinum pustulosum* [Lightfoot] is also urged in the interests of nomenclatural stability because *Murex argus* Gmelin, 1791, was designated as the type-species of the genus *Argobuccinum* by Hermannsen in 1846. It has been used consistently since that time for the South African species of *Argobuccinum* having a heavy shell with lateral varices and ocellated sculpture produced by coloured spiral bands and prominent but irregularly spaced nodes.

5. In the interests of stability of nomenclature, the Commission is asked:

(a) to use its plenary powers to suppress as a *nomen oblitum* the specific name *pustulosum* [Lightfoot, 1786] as published in the binomen *Buccinum pustulosum*;

(b) to place the specific name *argus* Gmelin, 1791, as published in the binomen *Murex argus* (type-species of *Argobuccinum* Hermannsen, 1846) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(c) to place the specific name *pustulosum* [Lightfoot, 1786], as published in the binomen *Buccinum pustulosum* on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Names in Zoology.

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ADDITIONAL COMMENTS ON THE CASE OF *GRACILLARIA* VERSUS *GRACILARIA* (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA). Z.N.(S.) 1757

By I. F. B. Common and K. H. L. Key

The further comments by Zimmerman and Riley (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **24** (5) : 267–268, 1967) in no way strengthen their case for changing the original spelling " *Gracillaria* " to " *Gracilaria* ". Despite a similarity in the arguments used by Whalley and by us (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **24** (2) : 78–79, 1967) in opposing this application, it should perhaps be pointed out that they were prepared entirely independently and without any prior contact. The applicant's proposal depends on whether there is " clear evidence of an inadvertent error, such as a lapsus calami, or a copyist's, or a printer's error " in the original publication of the name *Gracillaria*. We contend that, even if Haworth derived the name *Gracillaria* directly from the Latin *gracilis* (which is *not* established), his consistent and repeated use of this spelling in the one publication, without correction in either of the two lists of errata, provides clear proof that the name was not spelled with two " l's " *inadvertently*.

Uniformity of spelling is certainly desirable, whether or not the two spellings have led to any " confusion ". However, the valid spelling of a family name depends entirely on the spelling of its type genus name. Since *Gracillaria* was the original and, we consider, valid spelling of the type genus, then the family name must automatically be Gracillariidae. Both Whalley and we have logically sought the inclusion of the family name Gracillariidae in the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology. There can be no justification for " correcting " the spelling of any type genus name merely to preserve the original spelling of a family group name, which was based on an invalid emendation or an incorrect subsequent spelling of the type genus name.

We have pointed out that the spelling *Gracillaria* has been in use consistently for the past 19 years by the Zoological Record. Surely it is irrelevant who advised its compilers, whereas it is indeed relevant that this spelling has been in use for a considerable period by such an influential publication.

The present Code was available to neither Zeller nor Meyrick, but the interpretation of this Code determines the appropriate course of action in any current problems of nomenclature. The classical backgrounds of Meyrick, Zeller, or the " Oxford and Cambridge University experts " of 1858 mentioned by Zimmerman and Riley, have no bearing on the present case. Meyrick, for example, frequently " corrected " the original spellings of names proposed by his non-classical colleagues; most of these are unaccepted today and are invalid under the Code, however " correct " they may have been etymologically. Should the Commission accept the present proposal to " correct " the original spelling of *Gracillaria*, it wouid set an unfortunate precedent which may lead to nomenclatural instability and a spate of similar relatively trivial applications.

APHIS GOSSYPII GLOVER 1877 (INSECTA, HEMIPTERA-HOMOPTERA): REQUEST FOR VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1843

By Louise M. Russell (*Systematic Entomology Laboratory, Entomology Research Division, ARS, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.* 20250)

During the past 90 years, the name *Aphis gossypii* has appeared innumerable times as the technical name of the cotton or melon aphid, an insect that is known throughout the world as a major pest of numerous plants. Although there has been little published discussion of the validity of the name, there are apparently older names for the insect usually known as *gossypii*. This application is submitted in the hope that the best known and most frequently used name will be validated and thus preserved as the designation for this common insect.

2. The original publication date of the name *Aphis gossypii* Glover is rarely indicated, but it has been cited by various workers as 1854, 1855, 1876, and 1877. Glover's pertinent references are as follows:

Aphis?, 1855 : 62–63; 1856 : 68–69.

aphis, 1867 : 239–241.

Aphis gossypii, 1877 : 36.

3. Dodge (1888 : 14, 24), Glover's friend and biographer, stated that Glover was an employee of the Bureau of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture after 1862) in the United States Patent Office from June 1854 to 1878, with the exception of a period between 1859 and 1863. During his tenure with the Bureau and Department of Agriculture, Glover, according to Dodge (1888 : 63–68), authored 19 reports that were included in the Annual Reports of the Commissioners, and 39 articles that appeared in Monthly Reports of the Department. I have examined all 58 papers and found the name *Aphis gossypii* only in the Annual Report published in 1877, though aphids on cotton were mentioned briefly in several Reports.

4. Three of the references (1855, 1856, 1867) cited contain almost identical descriptions and illustrations of the " cotton louse ". The general descriptions and crude illustrations portray winged and wingless adults, and nymphs. The 1877 discussion is much shorter than the others and does not include illustrations of *gossypii*, but in it Glover stated, " A more full description of them may be found in the Patent-Office Agriculture Report for 1855 ". From this statement workers may have concluded that the name *Aphis gossypii* appeared in the earlier publication. The erroneous dates 1854 and 1876 also may have been cited because workers did not realize the volumes for those years were published the following years. Or persons may have followed Pergande (1895 : 309–310) who cited 1854, 1855 and 1876, though he indicated that the Reports were for those years.

5. Cotton is unquestionably the type host of *gossypii*, but the type locality is uncertain. Glover studied cotton insects in South Carolina and Florida in 1854 and 1855 and in Mississippi in 1857, according to Dodge (1888 : 14, 16).

Glover himself (1855 : 59) mentioned visiting plantations near Columbia, South Carolina, and indicated (1856 : 69) that he studied cotton insects at unspecified locations in Georgia. The type locality may have been in any of these States.

6. There are no type specimens of *gossypii*. Glover's opinion of museum specimens and descriptions of species was explained by Howard (1930 : 37), who wrote, " One of Glover's unfortunate hobbies was his belief that a picture of an insect is of far more value than a cabinet specimen of the same species. Insects themselves, he always stated, are eaten by museum pests and are otherwise destroyed, but a picture, barring unlikely accidents, will live forever. Convinced of this, he commenced to figure in colour every species he procured, and cared nothing what became of the species after he had fixed their likeness on paper. Systematic and descriptive entomology he cared nothing about, and it was his boast that he had never described and named an insect ". Thus Glover apparently proposed the name *Aphis gossypii* unintentionally.

7. *Aphis gossypii* is now firmly established in entomological literature, but it may be antedated by less well known names. Several names of European species of *Aphis* may be applicable to the insect generally known as *gossypii*. Boerner (1952 : 88) indicated that *gossypii* might be a synonym of *Aphis vitis* Scopoli 1763 or *Aphis convolvulicola* Ferrari 1872, two possibilities that have not been accepted or rejected in publications by subsequent workers. Years ago Patch (1925 : 193) stated that *gossypii* might be the same as *Aphis sedi* Kaltenbach 1843, a suggestion that appears to have been disproved by Kring (1956 : 443) through the study of living insects in Connecticut. Boehm (1964 : 67–68) synonymized *gossypii* with *Aphis frangulae* Kaltenbach 1855, stating:

" According to observations in the field and in breeding tests it has been found out that the material of the *Aphis frangulae*/*Aphis gossypii*-complex which appears in the eastern parts of Austria on Curcurbitaceae and Rhamnaceae belongs to one species and both species names are considered to be synonyms ". Davletshina (1964 : 576), however, distinguished *frangulae* Kaltenbach (*nec auct.*) from *gossypii*.

8. Finally, there is an American name, *Aphis circezandis* Fitch 1870, that evidently is applicable to the concept of *gossypii* Glover. Baker (1918 : 130–131) discussed and redescribed *circezandis* briefly, stating that it was described in 1870, and that "The name appears to be a synonym of *gossypii* Glover". Baker did not cite the publication date of *gossypii*, but he presumably believed it was before 1870. There have been few references to *circezandis* since Baker's statement. Gillette and Palmer (1932 : 392–393, 400), who gave the publication date of *circezandis* as 1870 and that of *gossypii* as 1877, recognized both species. They stated that although Baker's determination of Fitch's types might be correct, they were reluctant to so determine Colorado examples without further biological study. They indicated that in Colorado specimens from *Galium* sp. the cornicles and unguis differed slightly in proportions from those of typical *gossypii*. They stated further that, ". . . as far as we know, *A. gossypii* has not been reported from *Galium*. These facts indicate that *circezandis* may be distinct ". However, Palmer did not use the name *circezandis*

in her 1952 study. Under *gossypii* (1952 : 139) she referred to Gillette and Palmer (1932), and included *Galium* sp. as a host, thus implying that the Fitch and Glover names were synonymous. Here she cited the original publication date of *gossypii* as 1876.

9. In his published description of *circezandis*, Fitch (1870 : 501–502) did not indicate the number of specimens before him, but his unpublished notes state, " nos. 11319–23, Galium circaezans, June 11, 1852, dugway woods, Salem, New York ". From the numbers " 11319–23 " one might infer, as did Baker (1918 : 131), that Fitch had five specimens. However, only four Fitch syntypes of the species were found by Baker, and only four are now present in the collection of the U.S. National Museum. The four are winged adults, the form described by Fitch. The four types of *circezandis* are uncleared and are too badly broken to permit remounting. Although it is impossible to make comparative measurements of some structures, diagnostic morphological characters can be seen in one or another of the insects. I have examined these specimens as critically as is possible in their present condition, and think that they are typical of *gossypii* as that species is identified from cotton and numerous other plants. Although I have not seen other aphids from *G. circezans*, I have examined specimens from *Galium aparine* from Long Island, New York, from *G. lanceolatum* in Minnesota, and from *G. pilosum* in Florida. The specimens from *G. aparine* are not *gossypii*, but the others appear to be this species.

10. Fernald (1950 : 1322) gives the distribution of *Galium circaezans*, with its variety *hypomalacum*, as southern Maine and western Quebec to Minnesota and southward to Texas and Florida. Thus this and other species of *Galium* grow in the southern, cotton growing states, and it is reasonable to suppose that a polyphagous species such as *gossypii* might attack both *Gossypium* and *Galium*.

11. From the study of the syntypes of *circezandis* and on the basis of host associations, I conclude that the names *circezandis* and *gossypii* represent a single species. I here designate the specimen on slide no. 1322 as the lectotype of *Aphis circezandis* Fitch, USNM No. 69956. (Numbers on the Fitch slides are 1319–1322, instead of 11319–11322 as given in his unpublished notes.)

12. *Aphis gossypii* is well known and is accepted around the world as the name of a species that is directly injurious to numerous plants and is recorded as a vector of at least 40 virus diseases. It has appeared in literature innumerable times, whereas *circezandis* apparently has appeared less than 12 times, and any other available names have been little used in comparison with *gossypii*. For these reasons it seems that *gossypii* should be retained. However, because of differences of opinion on synonymy and because other names may later be needed for distinct but closely related species, I do not propose formal suppression of all earlier names than *gossypii*.

13. In order that the best known, universally and most frequently used name may be preserved, I request the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress *Aphis circezandis* Fitch, 1870, for purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(2) to place the specific name *gossypii* Glover, 1877, as published in the binomen *Aphis gossypii*, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the specific name *circezandis* Fitch, 1870, as published in the binomen *Aphis circezandis*, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

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ANOPLIUS DUFOUR, 1834 (INSECTA, HYMENOPTERA): PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES WITH PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF NEOTYPES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS FOR *SPHEX NIGRA* FABRICIUS, 1775 AND *SPHEX NIGERRIMUS* SCOPOLI, 1763. Z.N.(S.) 1845

By J. van der Vecht (*Division of Systematic Zoology of the Leiden University, c/o Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*) and A. S. Menke (*Systematic Entomology Laboratory, U.S.D.A., c/o U.S. National Museum, Washington D.C., U.S.A.*)

The generic name *Anoplius* Dufour has been unanimously considered to be a taxon of the spider wasp family Pompilidae since it was described by Dufour. Recently J. van der Vecht (1961, p. 19) examined the type material of the type-species, *Sphex niger* Fabricius, 1775 (originally described as *Sphex nigra*), and discovered that it is a species of the family Sphecidae (genus *Liris* Fabricius, 1804). J. de Beaumont (1961, p. 239) examined the Fabrician specimen declared by van der Vecht to be the type, and while agreeing that it was a *Liris*, concluded that it did not agree with the original description and was in fact not a European species. Fabricius (1775) gave " in Europa " as the origin of his material. Irrespective of whether or not the specimen in question is the true type of *Sphex niger* Fabricius, there is no doubt that Fabricius based his description of *niger* on a sphecid wasp as van der Vecht (1961) has demonstrated. Therefore *Anoplius* would become a junior synonym of the sphecid genus *Liris* unless the Commission invokes its plenary powers as suggested at the end of this petition. Furthermore, the common pompilid genus heretofore called *Anoplius* will have to be called something else, probably *Pompilioides* Radoszkowski, 1887. In view of the fact that *Anoplius* has enjoyed long standing as a genus in the Pompilidae (90 years) around which a large literature has been built (Šustera, 1912; Haupt, 1927; Arnold, 1937; Evans, 1951; Evans, 1966; Wolf, 1963, to cite a few examples), it is highly desirable to ensure continued usage of *Anoplius* in the Pompilidae.

Although the case is basically simple in solution because the problem centres on a misidentified type-species, there are some side issues which may confuse the reader unless they are related in detail. Therefore a rather lengthy discussion is deemed necessary.

History of the name *Sphex niger*

2. Fabricius (1775) described *Sphex niger* and according to van der Vecht (1961, p. 20) " the original description, although consisting of a single line, leaves no doubt that it is based on a larrid [i.e. Sphecidae], not on a pompilid wasp ". Fabricius' description reads " *Sphex nigra*, abdomine sessili, segmentorum marginibus lucidis ". As van der Vecht points out Fabricius in later works confused his *niger* " with some black Pompilidae in which the base, not the [apical] margin, of some of the gastral segments is sericeous (' lucidis')". For example, Fabricius (1793) added the following to his original *niger* diagnosis:

" Parva. Statura omino S. viaticae at tota nigra ". In his 1798 and 1804 works Fabricius makes it clear that he considers *niger* as a Pompilid by transferring the name to the genus *Pompilus*. Van der Vecht found both a *Liris* and several pompilids under the name *niger* in Fabricius' collection in Copenhagen.

3. Fabricius' own confusion concerning the identity of *niger* gave the species a double identity. Most authors perpetuated Fabricius' own misidentification of *niger* as a pompilid; Panzer, 1799; Lepeletier, 1825; Van der Linden, 1827; Dufour, 1834; Dahlbom, 1843; Lepeletier, 1845, to cite some early precedent-setting examples.

4. Latreille (1805, p. 295) was apparently the first contemporary of Fabricius to use *niger* in the original concept of Fabricius. Latreille placed *niger* in the sphecid genus *Larra*. Van der Linden (1829) redescribed a *Tachytes* (Sphecidae) which he tentatively identified as conspecific with *Larra nigra* of Latreille. Because of Van der Linden's uncertainty as to whether his *Tachytes niger* was identical with *Larra nigra* of Latreille, nearly all subsequent authors have considered that Van der Linden actually described *Tachytes niger* as a new species (Lepeletier, 1845; Pate, 1937; Beaumont, 1961; for example). Such reasoning is erroneous, however, as was first pointed out by Richards (1935). Examination of Van der Linden's paper demonstrates that he placed the abbreviation " n. sp." after every new species he described. There is no such appellation after *Tachytes niger*. He was merely redescribing a species which he tentatively identified as *Larra nigra* of Latreille.

5. Therefore, both the sphecid *Tachytes niger* of Van der Linden, and the pompilid *Pompilus niger* of Dufour refer back to *Sphex niger* Fabricius, 1775.

History of the name *Anoplius*

6. Léon Dufour received some wasps from Lepeletier among which was a pompilid species labelled " *Anoplius niger* Fabricius ". Unaware that *Anoplius* was only a Lepeletier manuscript name, Dufour (1834) unintentionally but validly published the first description of the genus. Dufour included only two species in *Anoplius:* " *Anoplius niger* (*Pompilus niger*, Fabr.) " and a new species *uniocellatus*.

7. It is safe to assume that Dufour's *Anoplius niger* is conspecific or at least congeneric with *Pompilus niger* of Lepeletier, 1825, inasmuch as Dufour received the material from Lepeletier. Furthermore, it is certain the *niger* of both authors was a pompilid. Interestingly enough, Dufour's *uniocellatus* is, on the other hand, undoubtedly a sphecid of the genus *Liris*, and possibly conspecific with true *niger* Fabricius.

8. In 1845 Lepeletier finally published his description of *Anoplius*. Thirty-five species were included, among them " *Pompilus niger Fab.*"

Events following the description of *Anoplius*

9. Rogenhofer and Dalla Torre (1882) reviewed the wasps described in 1763 by Scopoli. They declared that *Sphex nigerrimus* Scopoli (originally described as *Sphex nigerrima*) was a senior synonym of " *Pompilus niger* Van der Linden " [1827, which = *Anoplius niger* of Dufour et al.]. *Anoplius*

nigerrimus has been accepted by all subsequent taxonomists as the proper name for the pompilid formerly known as *niger*.

10. W. Fox (1901) gave the first valid type designation for the genus *Anoplius* Dufour when he cited " *Anoplius nigerrimus* (Scopoli) [*Pompilus niger* Fabricius "] as type-species. Thus *Sphex niger* Fabricius, 1775, is the type-species of *Anoplius*.

11. J. van der Vecht (1961) demonstrated that *Sphex niger* Fabricius is a sphecid of the genus *Liris*, not a pompilid. Furthermore, he indicated that *Tachytes niger* of Van der Linden, 1829, is a synonym of *Sphex niger* Fabricius, and that there are reasons to doubt whether the present interpretation of *Sphex nigerrimus* Scopoli is correct.

12. J. de Beaumont (1961) examined the specimen that van der Vecht considered as the type of *Sphex niger* Fabricius, and declared that it does not belong to any of the known European species. Thus one has a choice of assuming that either (A) Fabricius gave an erroneous type locality, or (B) that the specimen accepted by van der Vecht as being the type is not the type. In either case van der Vecht has conclusively demonstrated that *Sphex niger* was based on a sphecid wasp.

13. In summary it seems desirable to:

(a) maintain *Anoplius* in its present sense, that is, for the genus of Pompilidae which has its type-species *Sphex nigerrimus* Scopoli (= *Anoplius niger* sensu Dufour, 1834, nec *Sphex niger* Fabricius, 1775);

(b) *fix the identity of the long misinterpreted sphecies *Sphex niger* Fabricius, 1775, by selecting as neotype of the taxon, a specimen of the wasp currently known by the name *Liris niger* (Van der Linden), 1829;

(c) *insure the continued usage of the name *Sphex nigerrimus* Scopoli, 1763, in the sense of Rogenhofer and Dalla Torre, 1882, and later authors, by selecting as neotype a specimen of the wasp currently known by the name *Anoplius nigerrimus* (Scopoli), 1763.

14. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is therefore requested:

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type-species for the genus *Anoplius* Dufour, 1834, made prior to the ruling now requested, and having done so to designate *Sphex nigerrimus* Scopoli, 1763, to be the type-species of that genus;

(2) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type-specimens for *Sphex niger* Fabricius, 1775, and *Sphex nigerrimus* Scopoli, 1763, made prior to the Ruling now requested, and having done so, to recognize as neotype of:

(a) *Sphex niger* Fabricius, 1775, a female specimen identified as *Liris niger* (Van der Linden), 1829, by J. de Beaumont, the current world authority on this species, to which the following data are attached: Carpentras, Vaucluse, France, 17–20–IX–1933, leg. J. de Beaumont. This specimen to be deposited in the Fabrician

* A neotype for *niger* is desirable also because there is some question as to whether or not the true type is still in existence; and in the case of *nigerrimus* the original type material is certainly no longer extant.

Collection at the Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark.

(b) *Sphex nigerrimus* Scopoli, 1763, a female identified as *Anoplius nigerrimus* (Scopoli), 1763, by H. Wolf, the current world authority on this species, to which the following data are attached: Peney [near Geneva, Switzerland], 15 Aug. 1876, leg. Tournier. This specimen to be deposited in the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, the Netherlands.

(3) to place the generic name *Anoplius* Dufour, 1834 (gender: masculine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Sphex nigerrimus* Scopoli, 1763, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(4) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *nigerrimus* Scopoli, 1763, as published in the binomen *Sphex nigerrimus* (type-species of *Anoplius* Dufour, 1834);

(b) *niger* Fabricius, 1775, as published in the binomen *Sphex niger*.

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SCIURUS EBII PEL, 1851 (MAMMALIA): REQUEST FOR SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1846

By A. M. Husson and L. B. Holthuis (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, Netherlands*)

Between 1840 and 1855 H. S. Pel, then an official of the Dutch colonial government of the Gold Coast, sent several shipments of animals from the Gold Coast (present day Ghana) to the Leiden Museum, of which he had been a technician before going to West Africa. Pel's mammals were studied by the director of the Leiden Museum, C. J. Temminck, who published the results of his study in 1853, in a book entitled " Esquisses zoologiques sur la côte de Guinée ".

2. In 1851, when on a 10 months' furlough in Holland, Pel published a paper on hunting on the Gold Coast in the then just started journal " Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor de Jagtkunde " of which H. Schlegel was the editor. In this paper which is entitled " Over de jagt aan de Goudkust volgens eene tienjarige eigene ondervinding " (1851, *Nederl. Tijdscht. Jagtkunde*, **1** : 149–173) and is entirely written in Dutch, Pel used several specific names which at that time had not been published. Most of these names are nomina nuda, but with three Pel gave sufficient indications to make them nomenclaturally available. In two of these cases the discovery of Pel's names has no nomenclatorial consequences, one being a junior synonym of the currently adopted name, in the other case only the author's name has to be changed. These cases are more extensively discussed in a paper on Pel by the junior author of the present paper (Holthuis, 1968, *Zool. Bijdragen*, Leiden, **10** : 1–32; see pp. 25–26, 30–31 for these names).

3. The discovery of the third name, however, creates an undesirable situation, which can be straightened out only under the plenary powers of the Commission. Pel (1851 : 161) mentioned a new squirrel, *Sciurus ebii*, which judging by his account cannot be anything but the West African Ground-squirrel, now known as *Xerus e. erythropus* (E. Geoffroy, 1803). Pel's name, being a junior synonym of Geoffroy's, thus disappears. In 1853 Temminck (*Esquisses zool. côte Guinée* : 129) described a new squirrel, which he also named *Sciurus ebii*, but which is a species entirely different from Pel's species of the same name. Temminck's animal is the Red-headed Forest Squirrel, which at present is known as *Epixerus ebii* (Temminck, 1853). According to a revision of the genus *Epixerus* by H. J. Kuhn (1964, *Bonner zool. Beiträge*, **15** : 149–158) *E. ebii* is the only species of the genus. Kuhn recognized three subspecies of it. The nominate subspecies has not been known under any other name than *ebii*.

4. The existence of the available name *Sciurus ebii* Pel, 1851, invalidates the name *Sciurus ebii* Temminck, 1853. A strict application of the Code here would necessitate the change of name of the only species of *Epixerus* to *E. wilsoni* (Du Chaillu, 1860), while a new name should be given to the subspecies from the Gold Coast. This change seems very undesirable as the name *ebii*

has been used uninterruptedly for the species for more than 100 years. It seems fully justified therefore to suppress altogether the obscure name *Sciurus ebii* Pel, 1851, in order to save *Sciurus ebii* Temminck, 1853. Pel never had the intention to describe a new species and he obviously obtained his species names from Temminck. Temminck at first thought the groundsquirrel to be a new species, for which he evidently chose the name *ebii* (in honour of the Dutch governor of the Gold Coast, A. van der Eb), but later (probably between 1851 and 1853) came to the conclusion that the species was not new and then transferred the name *ebii* to another species.

5. The type material of both species is still present in the Leiden Museum and has been enumerated by F. A. Jentink in his 1888 " Catalogue systématique des mammifères (Rongeurs, Insectivores, Cheiroptères, Édentés et Marsupiaux)" published in *Mus. Hist. Nat. Pays-Bas*, **12** : 1–280. As far as known to us a lectotype selection has never been made before. As lectotype for *Sciurus ebii* Pel, 1851, we select: mounted adult male specimen (skull inside) from Butri River, Gold Coast (Ghana), 1842, H. S. Pel; new reg. no. L.M. 19622 (= Jentink's 1888 *Xerus erythopus*, no. g). The museum also possesses three other syntypes which thus become paralectotypes; all three are labelled: Butri River, Gold Coast (Ghana), 1842, H. S. Pel (new reg. no's L.M. 19623–19625). As lectotype for *Sciurus ebii* Temminck, 1853, we select: mounted adult male specimen, skull extracted, from Dabocrom, Gold Coast (Ghana), 1840–1850, H. S. Pel; new reg. no. L.M. 19626 (= Jentink's 1888 *Sciurus ebii*, no. a). Some external and skull measurements of this specimen are given by Kuhn (1964 : 156). The museum also possesses one other syntype, provided with the same data as the lectotype, which thus become the paralectotype (new reg. no. L.M. 19627: mounted female specimen, damaged skull extracted).

6. This opportunity is taken also to ask the Commission to use its plenary powers to validate the emendation to *erythropus* of the name *erythopus* E. Geoffroy (1803, *Catal. Mammif. Mus. National Hist. Nat.*, Paris : 178) as published in the combination *Sciurus erythopus*. The original description of the West African Groundsquirrel gives the specific name as *erythopus*, but most authors have corrected this to *erythropus* and the latter spelling is found in all check-lists and handbooks on African mammals. It seems best to validate the grammatically correct and generally accepted emendation.

7. The concrete proposals that we now submit to the Commission are that they:

(1) make use of their plenary powers to:

(a) suppress both for the purposes of the Law of Homonymy and for those of the Law of Priority the specific name *ebii* Pel (1851, *Nederl. Tijdschr. Jagtkunde*, **1** : 161) as published in the combination *Sciurus ebii*, and all usage of this name before the publication of *Sciurus ebii* Temminck (1853);

(b) validate the emendation to *erythropus* of the specific name *erythopus* E. Geoffroy (1803) as published in the combination *Sciurus erythopus*;

(2) place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the following names:

(a) *ebii* Temminck, 1853, as published in the combination *Sciurus ebii*;
(b) *erythropus* E. Geoffroy, 1803, emendation under the plenary powers under (1) (b) above of *erythopus* E. Geoffroy, 1803, as published in the combination *Sciurus erythopus*;

(3) place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology the following names:
(a) *erythopus* E. Geoffroy, 1803, as published in the combination *Sciurus erythopus*, incorrect original spelling of *erythropus* E. Geoffroy, 1803, emended under the plenary powers under (1) (b) above;
(b) *ebii* Pel, 1851, as published in the combination *Sciurus ebii*, a name suppressed under the plenary powers under (1) (a) above.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSAL TO VALIDATE THE EMENDATION TO *LIPHISTIUS* OF *LIPISTIUS* SCHIØDTE, 1849. Z.N.(S.) 1828

(see volume 24, page 359)

By Beatrice R. Vogel (*Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.*)

I have read the application by H. W. Levi to validate the emendation to *Liphistius* of the generic name *Lipistius* Schiødte, 1849.

It is a shame that Dr. Levi felt it necessary to make such an application, since there was no confusion about the animals involved, no matter what they were called. This seems to be a case of " The Law of Priority " vs. " Stability of Nomenclature ". I have not been able to examine the original publications concerning this name, chances are they do not discuss their reasons. Without knowing the reasons for the emendation, I cannot condone it. It sounds like the all too familiar case of a " more learned scientist " correcting an " improper " usage. In this case it sounds like imposing a germanic spelling on a good word.

If Dr. Levi had not applied for a ruling, we could have continued to use both words without confusion, one as " vulgar " and one as " correct ". I urge the Commission to either reject the application, or to rule that *Lipistius* be the correct name. Both names have been used, and in this case the Law of Priority should dominate.

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Printed in England by Staples Printers Limited at their Kettering, Northants, establishment

Volume 25, Double Parts 4/5
pp. 129–192

17th January 1969

THE BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

The Official Organ of

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

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LONDON :

Printed by Order of the International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature

and

Sold on behalf of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature by the International Trust at its Publications Office 14, Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1.

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Assistant Secretary: Dr. W. E. CHINA (*British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London, S.W.7*) (21 May 1962)

B. The Members of the Commission

(*Arranged in order of election or of most recent re-election*)

Professor Enrico TORTONESE (*Museo di Storia Naturale "G. Doria", Genova, Italy*) (16 December 1954)
Professor Per BRINCK (*Lunds Universitets Zoologiska Institution, Lund, Sweden*) (19 May 1958)
Professor H. BOSCHMA (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*) (23 July 1958)
Dr. Henning LEMCHE (*Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark*) (23 July 1958)
Professor Pierre BONNET (*Université de Toulouse, France*) (23 July 1958)
Professor Tadeusz JACZEWSKI (*Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland*) (23 July 1958)
Professor Dr. Robert MERTENS (*Natur-museum u. Forschungs-Institut Senckenberg, Frankfurt a.M., Germany*) (23 July 1958)
Dr. D. V. OBRUCHEV (*Palaeontological Institute, Academy of Sciences, Moscow B-71, U.S.S.R.*) (5 November 1958)
Professor Tohru UCHIDA (*Department of Zoology, Hokkaido University, Japan*) (24 March 1959)
Professor Dr. Raphael ALVARADO (*Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales, Madrid, Spain*) (31 May 1960)
Dr. Gwilym Owen EVANS (*University of Coleraine, N. Ireland*) (31 May 1960)
Dr. E. G. MUNROE (*Canada Department of Agriculture, Division of Entomology, Ottawa, Canada*) (9 June 1961)
Dr. W. E. CHINA (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) (21 May 1962) (*Assistant Secretary*)
Professor E. BINDER (*Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Geneva, Switzerland*) (21 May 1962)
Professor Dr. Afranio do AMARAL (*Instituto Butantan, Sao Paulo, Brazil*) (28 August 1963)
Professor Harold E. VOKES (*University of Tulane, Department of Geology, New Orleans, Louisiana, U.S.A.*) (28 August 1963)
Dr. L. B. HOLTHUIS (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*) (28 August 1963) (*Acting President*)
Professor Ernst MAYR (*Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A.*) (28 August 1963) (*Councillor*)
Dr. J. FOREST (*Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France*) (28 August 1963) (*Councillor*)
Dr. Otto KRAUS (*Senckenbergische Naturforschende Gesellschaft, Frankfurt a.M., Germany*) (28 August 1963)
Dr. W. D. L. RIDE (*Western Australian Museum, Perth, Western Australia*) (28 August 1963)
Dr. Curtis W. SABROSKY (*U.S. Department of Agriculture, Entomology Research Division, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.*) (28 August 1963)
Professor George Gaylord SIMPSON (*Department of Geology, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona, U.S.A.*) (28 August 1963)
Mr. Eugene EISENMANN (*American Museum of Natural History, New York, New York 10024, U.S.A.*) (30 January, 1968)
Mr. R. V. MELVILLE (*Institute of Geological Sciences, Exhibition Road, London, S.W.7*) (30 January 1968) (*Secretary*)
Dr. Y. I. STAROBOGATOV (*Zoological Institute, Academy of Sciences, Leningrad B-164, U.S.S.R.*) (30 January 1968)

BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Volume 25, Part 4/5 (pp. 129–192) 17th January 1969

NOTICES

(a) *Date of Commencement of Voting.*—In normal circumstances the Commission starts to vote on applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* six months after the publication of each application. Any zoologist who wishes to comment on any of the applications in the present part is invited to send his contribution, in duplicate, to the Secretariat of the Commission as quickly as possible, and in any case in time to reach the Secretariat before the close of the six-month period.

(b) *Possible use of the Plenary Powers.*—The possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers is involved in the following applications published in the present part of the *Bulletin:*

(1) Suppression of Ludwig's 1865–1866 work on Corals. Z.N.(S.) 495.

(2) Validation of *Homo lar* Linnaeus, 1771 as the name for the Malay white-handed gibbon (Mammalia). Z.N.(S.) 1844.

(3) Suppression of *Protomomys* Teilhard de Chardin, 1927 (Mammalia). Z.N.(S.) 1847.

(4) Validation of *Tellina obliqua* Sowerby, 1817 (Bivalvia). Z.N.(S.) 1849.

(5) Suppression of works by Moore (1939) and Yeltysheva 1956, 1959 and 1964; suppression of 13 generic names together with a declaration that these names remain available for use as collective groups (Crinoidea). Z.N.(S.) 1850.

(6) Validation of *Macgeea* Webster, 1889 (Anthozoa). Z.N.(S.) 1851.

(7) Suppression of *Siphocoryne angelicae* del Guercio, 1911 (Insecta, Hemiptera). Z.N.(S.) 1852.

(8) Validation of the emendation to *Hyposmocoma* of *Hyposmochoma* Butler, 1881 (Insecta, Lepidoptera). Z.N.(S.) 1853.

(9) Designation of a type-species for *Democricetodon* Fahlbusch, 1964, and a neotype for *Cricetodon minus* Lartet, 1851 (Mammalia). Z.N.(S.) 1854.

(10) Designation of a type-species for *Rhyssoplax* Thiele, 1893 (Amphineura). Z.N.(S.) 1855.

(11) Validation of *Agama bibronii* Duméril, 1851 (Reptilia). Z.N.(S.) 1856.

(12) Designation of a type-species for *Acteonella* d'Orbigny, 1842 (Gastropoda). Z.N.(S.) 1858.

c/o British Museum (Natural History),
Cromwell Road,
London, S.W.7, England.
October 1968

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary,
International Commission on
Zoological Nomenclature

BRITISH MUS

FURTHER COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED CONSERVATION OF *PANTHERA* OKEN, 1816 (MAMMALIA, CARNIVORA). Z.N.(S.) 482

(see volume 22, pages 230–232, volume 23, pages 67–70, volume 24, page 3 and pages 259–261, volume 25, pages 66-67)

By Paul Leyhausen (*Max-Planck-Institut für Verhaltensphysiologie, Abteilung Lorenz, Arbeitsgruppe Wuppertal, Germany*)

With reference to Morrison-Scott's request (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **22** : 230–232, 1965) to validate the generic name of *Panthera* Oken, 1816, and to the subsequent remarks by Hershkovitz, de Avila-Pires, Tortonese and Hemmer, I wish to give full support to Morrison-Scott's motion and the comments made by Hemmer. I should particularly like to emphasise that no researcher whose special work has been devoted to the large cats in the last 50 years has used *Leo* or any other generic name for them, and that—for want of something better—the "Classification of existing Felidae" is still best served by following Pocock (*Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* 1917). Cabrera, to me, is a very dubious authority, as he has written a catalogue but apart from that knew little about cats.

Although I must admit to some sympathy with Hershkovitz's philological and nomenclatorial pangs of conscience, I also feel that the purpose of nomenclature can only be to serve zoology, not harness it to a Procrustean bed. There is no room for a nomenclature as l'art pour l'art. Abandoning *Panthera* for whatever other name it might be would only create new confusion after all those actually working on these animals have adopted it.

For the past ten years I have been doing intensive research on the relationship of the Felidae, starting from behaviour, but gradually adducing evidence from all other available material, such as anatomy, furs, caryology, serology. It is my opinion that, due to the complicated pattern of character distribution within the family, a better classification than the existing one can be achieved only by working simultaneously on all cat species without exception; which is what we here are trying to do. This is, of course, a time-consuming enterprise, and it will be at least another 5 or 10 years before we shall feel on sufficiently safe ground for publication. However, we are quite certain that many and surprising changes in classification will have to be made, and that any further ruling now by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of the kind suggested by Hemmer would be premature. It is certain that a number of genera are required, and that the generic name *Felis* should be confined to the group of cats included in that genus by Pocock (*Catalogue of the Genus Felis*, Trustees of the Brit. Museum, London, 1951) and Haltenorth (*Die Wildkatzen der Alten Welt*, Leipzig 1953). However, I strongly doubt the need for subfamily and subgeneric names within the family of Felidae and cannot, therefore, support Hemmer's request for a ruling on a subgeneric name *Tigris*, as there is mounting evidence that neither the tiger nor the ounce has a particularly close relationship with *Panthera* proper, that is lion, leopard and jaguar. A study on the problem of hyoid bone ossification is in progress. There is reason to suspect that non-ossification of the epihyal bone in large cats is linked with body size rather than kinship.

In short, I am thoroughly in favour of Tortonese's comment (vol. 24, page 3) against issuing any rulings now which in all probability would have to be revoked or altered again in a few years' time. I feel confident that in the not too distant future sufficient evidence will be available to resolve apparent discrepancies between the work of Haltenorth, Hemmer, myself and other workers and to support the proposal of a nomenclature for all the Felidae which will last.

COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSED VALIDATION OF *DIPLOSOMA* MACDONALD, 1859. Z.N.(S.) 1766

(see volume 23, pages 245–252)

By Patricia Mather (*University of Queensland, St. Lucia, Brisbane, Australia*)

I support entirely the case Mr. Rowe has presented for the suppression of the name *Leptoclinum* Milne Edwards, 1841, in favour of *Diplosoma* MacDonald, 1858. I strongly believe, however, that Mr. Rowe's arguments for the validation of *L. listerianum* as the type species of *Diplosoma* are contrary to all the relevant articles of the Code of International Nomenclature; and especially contrary to the intent of that Code.

From 1841 most of Milne Edwards' nominal species for the genus *Leptoclinum* were clearly not congeneric with *Diplosoma*; and, in the absence of any objective definition of *Leptoclinum*, MacDonald in 1859 was right to establish a new genus for his species. The nature of the genus *Leptoclinum* Milne Edwards, was not defined, but by the indications of the majority of nominal species the genus was congeneric with *Didemnum* Savigny, 1816 (in fact, a junior synonym). This fact was clearly recognized by Van Name (1945) and, as Rowe has indicated, *Leptoclinum* was used in the sense of *Didemnum* by Sluiter, Herdman and Hartmeyer.

Lahille in 1890 recognized the congeneric nature of *L. listerianum* (and *L. gelatinosum*) with *D. rayneri*; removed the two former species from *Leptoclinum* to *Diplosoma*; and designated *L. listerianum* as type species, erroneously displacing *D. rayneri*.

Hartmeyer (1909a) recognized 4 of Milne Edwards nominal species as *Didemnum* spp. but instead of synonymizing *Leptoclinum* with *Didemnum* and removing the remaining nominal species, *L. listerianum* and *L. gelatinosum*, to *Diplosoma* as Lahille had done, he defined the characters of what was essentially a new genus, *Leptoclinum*, type species: *L. listerianum*. He later (1915) realized the priority of *Diplosoma* MacDonald when he combined the genera with *Leptoclinum* as the junior synonym. But he did not recognize the priority of its designated type species, *D. rayneri*, which had been clearly described and figured (colony, zooids *and* larvae) (article 67(k), 1961 Code). Unfortunately subsequent workers (including myself) have selected either Hartmeyer's (1909 or 1915) or Lahille's (1890) solutions. Mr. Rowe is to be congratulated on being the first to seek a definitive clarification of the situation. Nor does his request for the validation of *Diplosoma* necessarily involve a contradiction of priorities, as I have indicated above.

In support of the validation of *Diplosoma rayneri* as type species I add to the arguments above, the fact that the incidence of neither " rayneri " nor " listerianum " in the literature has been overwhelming. A simple count of the incidence of the names without regard for their meaning seems, especially in this case quite irrelevant. Generally the name " listerianum " has been used in relation to records from northern European waters; " macdonaldi " in relation to the species in American waters; " rayneri " for specimens from Australian waters; and " mitsukurii " for the species in Japan. The following geographic lists represent all records involving these most commonly occurring names. In no case are they complete in respect of other junior synonyms.

D. listerianum (Milne Edwards, 1841), from European waters
L. listerianum Milne Edwards, 1841.
D. listerianum; Hartmeyer, 1923; Thompson, 1934; Berrill, 1950; Millar, 1951; Kott, 1952; Carlisle, 1953; Millar, 1962.

D. listerianum (Milne Edwards, 1841) from African waters
D. listerianum var. *koehleri* Michaelsen, 1915, 1919.
D. listerianum; Millar, 1953, 1962.
(Millar, 1962 establishes the identity of specimens from Africa with European specimens; and reiterates, after Van Name, 1945, the probability of their synonymy with *D. macdonaldi* Herdman).

D. macdonaldi Herdman, 1886, from American waters
D. macdonaldi Herdman, 1886; Van Name, 1902, 1930, 1945; Plough and Jones, 1937.
L. macdonaldi; Hartmeyer, 1909; Van Name, 1918, 1921, 1924; Berrill, 1932.
D. rayneri MacDonald, 1859, from Australian and New Zealand waters
D. rayneri MacDonald, 1859; Kott, 1962; Kott, 1966 (October).
D. macdonaldi; Gottschaldt, 1898; Brewin, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952.
(Lahille 1890, Hartmeyer 1909 and Kott 1962, 1966 suggested the synonymy of this species with *D. listerianum*).
D. mitsukurii Oka, 1927, from Japanese waters
D. mitsukurii Oka, 1892, 1927.
L. mitsukurii; Tokioka, 1963.

Thus there is no argument for *D. listerianum* as type species based on overwhelming incidence of the name—which has been used only for the species in European waters; or to a limited extent, by workers familiar with the species in Europe who have worked on collections from elsewhere (i.e. Africa). Only Grave (*D. macdonaldi*; 1927–1928) and Berrill (*D. listerianum*; 1935–36) have used the species for experimental work.

Kott (1962) records *D. rayneri* from 7 localities ranging from Freemantle to the Barrier Reef " numerous specimens available from each station . . ." and this cannot be construed as a " few records from Australian seas . . ." (Rowe, 1966) especially in relation to the total number of records of this species. The species is common in the intertidal region around the Australian coast, and is known as *D. rayneri*—a name not unknown universally, especially in relation to *Diplosoma* MacDonald—as it has been involved in discussions on the synonymy of the genus since 1890, persisting until today.

Although type specimens are not available no neotype is required: the species is adequately described by MacDonald 1859, Kott 1962, Berrill 1950, and others. No " complex zoological " problem is involved, the identity of species is not in question. The problem has been a reluctance to create synonyms without examination of material from other geographic areas (Van Name 1945, Millar 1962, Kott, 1962). Mr. Rowe, from the collections of the British Museum has now done this and assures us that the species are synonymous (Rowe 1966—*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.*, 13 **IX** : 457).

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF *ELIPESURUS SPINICAUDA* SCHOMBURGK (PISCES). Z.N.(S.) 1825

(see volume 24, pages 353–355)

By Reeve M. Bailey (*The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, U.S.A.*)

Castex (1968) has petitioned that the names *Elipesurus* Schomburgk, 1843, and *E. spinicauda* Schomburgk, 1843, based on a South American freshwater elasmobranch, be suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority and placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Names in Zoology. This request stems from the belief that *Elipesurus spinicauda* is identical with *Potamotrygon brachyurus* Günther, 1880 (Castex, 1966b), a species otherwise unknown from the Amazon basin; application of the senior synonym would substitute a little-known generic name for the widely used and familiar *Potamotrygon* Garman, 1877, that enters significantly into physiological literature.

Garman (1913) and Castex (1966a) recognized three genera of South American freshwater rays: *Elipesurus*, known from Schomburgk's account and figure of a specimen 18 inches long from Rio Branco, Fort San Joaqium [sic; Joachim, p. 130], Brazil; *Disceus* Garman (1877), monotypic, Amazonian; and *Potamotrygon* Garman (1877), with several species, ranging from Colombia to Argentina. *Elipesurus spinicauda* Schomburgk, 1843, was rather well illustrated and described, has a precise type locality, and should be placeable. Castex's studies of large numbers of South American rays have been centered in the southern waters of the continent, outside the range of *Disceus thayeri* Garman. My limited field experience with this group, as participant in an American Museum of Natural History expedition in 1964, was in the Rio Guaporé, [= Rio Itênez] of the Madeira system, along the border between Bolivia and Brazil. There I took three species of stingrays, two of *Potamotrygon* and *Disceus thayeri*. The latter is common, attains a large size, and undergoes notable change with age.

My findings, being published elsewhere, interpret Schomburgk's *Elipesurus spinicauda* as a mutilated, moderate-sized individual of the same species that was named *Trygon strogylopterus* Schomburgk, 1843, in the same work, on the basis of a small juvenile. Under the prerogative of first reviser I select the name *spinicauda*. Both nominal species are the same as *Disceus thayeri* Garman (1913), which name therefore becomes a subjective junior synonym of *Elipesurus spinicauda* Schomburgk. Crucial to the association of *E. spinicauda* with *thayeri* rather than with a species of *Potamotrygon* are the great development (with age) of strong dermal spines, irregularly disposed about the base of the tail; the complete coverage of the pelvic fins by the pectoral disk; the absence of an anterior median prominence on the disk; and the slender and abruptly tapering tail, which lacks the poison spine—surely from mutilation. Schomburgk's figure of *Trygon strogylopterus* well illustrates the slender tail and the proximity of the poison spine to the disk, distinctive features of *Elipesurus* (= *Disceus*). This placement of *Elipesurus* removes it from competition with *Potamotrygon*, which may be retained for the larger, better-known genus of the Potamotrygoninae (family Dasyatidae). I agree with Garman (1877 : 210) and with Castex (1968) that *Paratrygon* Duméril, 1865, based on the *Aiereba* Marcgrave, 1648. is best considered a nomen dubium.

In view of the above I believe it inadvisable for the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to support items 8(1), 8(4), and 8(5), dealing with *Elipesurus spinicauda*, of Castex's request. I support items 8(2), 8(3), and 8(6) dealing with *Potamotrygon*, *P. hystrix*, and the Potamotrygonidae, but note that the gender of *Potamotrygon* is feminine.

References

Castex, M. N. 1966a. *Act. tercer Cong. Latinoamer. Zool., Santiago* : 9–49
—— 1966b. *Physis* **26** (71) : 33–38, figs. 1–5

—— 1968. *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **24** : 353–355
DUMÉRIL, A. 1865. *Hist. Nat. Poissons ou Ich. Gen.* **1**
GARMAN, S. W. 1877. *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* **19** (1878) : 197–214
—— 1913. *Mem. Mus. Comp. Zoöl.* **36**
GÜNTHER, A. 1880. *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.*, 5 ser., **6** : 7–13
SCHOMBURGK, R. H. 1843. *Fishes of Guiana*, Pt. 2. *In*: Jardine, W., The Naturalist's Library, **5** : 129–214, pls. 1–30

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED VALIDATION OF *MACACA FUSCATA* (BLYTH, 1875) AS THE NAME FOR THE JAPANESE MACAQUE. Z.N.(S.) 1802

(see volume 24, pages 250–251)

By John R. Napier, P. H. Napier and Colin P. Groves (*Smithsonian Institution, U.S. National Museum, Washington, D.C.*)

We have pleasure in supporting Dr. Jack Fooden's application for the conservation of the name *Macaca fuscata* (Blyth, 1875) for the Japanese macaque.

This necessitates the suppression of the name *Macaca speciosa* I. Geoffroy, 1826, and many people working with the brown stump-tailed macaque may feel a reasonable annoyance at the change of its scientific name from *Macaca speciosa* to *Macaca arctoides*, the next available name. However, changes such as this come about through the thorough and conscientious work of modern revisers who, in tracing and eliminating past errors, are providing a sound basis for the future.

As other primate genera are revised, other name changes may become necessary; in dealing with this Order, the first consideration is that these changes should be minimized so that communication between workers using the animals concerned is not needlessly hampered. In deciding how best to deal with the misidentification of the type specimen of *Macaca speciosa* I. Geoffroy, 1826, by Blyth (1875) and many later authors, Dr. Fooden has had this end in view.

We therefore have pleasure in supporting his application.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSAL TO SUPPRESS *PYTHON TIMORENSIS* MÜLLER, 1844. (REPTILIA). Z.N.(S.) 1834

(see volume 25, pages 55–59)

By Hobart M. Smith (*Department of Zoology, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, U.S.A.*)

The case as presented is convincing. I endorse all requests pertaining to it, without reservation. It should be pointed out, however, that Article 58 specifies in para. (11) that geographical names differing only in suffix spelling *-ensis vs. -iensis* " (e.g. *timorensis, timoriensis*) " are to be regarded as homonyms, thus rendering unnecessary a separate and explicit action on the erroneous subsequent spelling of *Python timorensis* Müller, 1844 (e.g. *P. timoriensis* Müller, 1857) or of *Liasis timoriensis* Peters, 1876 (e.g. *P. timorensis* (Boulenger, 1893)).

OPINION 863

ANTHOCORIS NIGRELLUS ZETTERSTEDT, 1838, *ANTHOCORIS NIGRICORNIS* ZETTERSTEDT, 1838, AND *LYGAEUS PYGMAEUS* FALLÉN, 1807 (INSECTA, HEMIPTERA): DESIGNATION OF NEOTYPES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers all original type material for the nominal species *Anthocoris nigrellus* Zetterstedt, 1838, *Anthocoris nigricornis* Zetterstedt, 1838, and *Lygaeus pygmaeus* Fallén, 1807, is hereby set aside, and the specimens described by Péricart, 1966 (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 122) are hereby designated to be the respective neotypes of those species.

(2) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *nigrellus* Zetterstedt, 1838, as published in the binomen *Anthocoris nigrellus*, as interpreted by the neotype designated under the plenary powers in (1) above (type-species of *Elatophilus* Reuter, 1884) (Name No. 2254);

(b) *nigricornis* Zetterstedt, 1838, as published in the binomen *Anthocoris nigricornis*, as interpreted by the neotype designated under the plenary powers in (1) above (Name No. 2255);

(c) *stigmatellus* Zetterstedt, 1838, as published in the binomen *Anthocoris stigmatella* (*sic*) (Name No. 2256);

(d) *pygmaeus* Fallén, 1807, as published in the binomen *Lygaeus pygmaeus* as interpreted by the neotype designated under the plenary powers in (1) above (type-species of *Acompocoris* Reuter, 1875) (Name No. 2257).

(3) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Elatophilus* Reuter, 1884 (gender: masculine), type-species by designation by Kirkaldy, 1906, *Anthocoris nigrellus* Zetterstedt, 1838 (Name No. 1801);

(b) *Acompocoris* Reuter, 1875 (gender: masculine), type-species, by designation by Kirkaldy, 1906, *Lygaeus pygmaeus* Fallén, 1807 (Name No. 1802).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1732)

The present application was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. J. Péricart in March 1966. Dr. Péricart's application was sent to the printer on 22 April 1966 and was published on 29 July 1966 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 121–123. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to seven entomological serials.

The proposal was supported by Dr. R. C. Froeschner & Dr. J. L. Herring (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **24** : 195). An objection and counter-proposal by Dr.

I. M. Kerzhner was published in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **24** : 138–140, and Dr. Péricart's comments on this in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **24** : 195–196.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 27 February 1968 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (68)8, in Part 1 either for or against the use of the plenary powers in the present case, and in Part 2 for either Alternative A (Dr. Péricart's proposals as set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 122–123) or Alternative B (Dr. Kerzhner's proposals as set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **24** : 140). At the close of the prescribed voting period on 28 May 1968 the state of the voting was as follows:

Part 1. Affirmative votes—twenty-three (23), received in the following order: China, Holthuis, Melville, Mayr, Vokes, Boschma, Jaczewski, Obruchev, Sabrosky, Lemche, Brinck, Starobogatov, Uchida, Alvarado, Tortonese, Munroe, Binder, Evans, Simpson, Kraus, Bonnet, Mertens, Ride.

Negative votes—one (1): Eisenmann.

Part 2. For Alternative A—fourteen (14): China, Holthuis, Melville, Mayr, Vokes, Boschma, Obruchev, Sabrosky, Lemche, Alvarado, Evans, Simpson, Bonnet, Ride.

For Alternative B—nine (9): Jaczewski, Brinck, Starobogatov, Uchida, Tortonese, Munroe, Binder, Kraus, Mertens.

Voting Papers not returned—one (1): Forest.

Prof. do Amaral returned a late affirmative vote in favour of Alternative B.

The following comments were made by Commissioners in returning their votes:

Dr. C. W. Sabrosky (28.iii.68): " Kerzhner commented (*Bull.* **24** : 139, point 3, paragraph 3) that ' Reuter (1871, 1884) made no indication, that he had seen the types of *Anthocoris nigrella*.' Froeschner and Herring have called my attention to page 403, paragraph 2 in Reuter's 1871 paper. He specifically mentioned (by footnote) six Zetterstedt species described in the *Inseca Lapponica*, including *nigrella*, *stigmatella* and *nigricornis*, and wrote: ' Senaste sommar var jag i tillfälle att genomgå typexamplaren till dessa arte ' (Last summer I had the occasion to examine the type specimens of these species). Reuter also mentioned seeing Fallén's types and the Sahlberg collection.

" In the absence of proof otherwise, I would prefer to believe that Reuter correctly identified the species of which he had seen the types, and that the designation of neotypes is desirable to correct the later misadventures of the Zetterstedt material in labelling or sorting."

Prof. Per Brinck (5.iv.68): " Prof. Frej Ossiannilsson, Uppsala, a foremost specialist in Hemiptera who has revised the Fallén material of Lygaeidae, and myself have investigated the case thoroughly. We have been assisted by Dr. Hugo Andersson at the Entomological Museum of Lund who is in charge of the collection in question.

" The result is that we support Dr. Kerzhner's proposal fully. In every detail it agrees with present material."

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:
Acompocoris Reuter, 1875, *Bihang till K. svenk. Vet.-Akad. Handl.* **3**(1) : 63
Elatophilus Reuter, 1884, *Mon. Anthocorid. Orbis Terrestris* : 56
nigrellus, Anthocoris, Zetterstedt, 1838, *Ins. Lapp.* : 265
nigricornis, Anthocoris, Zetterstedt, 1838, *Ins. Lapp.* : 265
stigmatellus, Anthocoris, Zetterstedt, 1838, *Ins. Lapp.* : 266
pygmaeus, Lygaeus, Fallén, 1807, *Mon. Cimicum Svec.* : 73

The following are the original references for designations of type-species for genera concerned in the present Ruling:
For *Acompocoris* Reuter, 1875 : Kirkaldy, 1906, *Trans. Amer. ent. Soc.* **32** : 120
For *Elatophilus* Reuter, 1884 : Kirkaldy, 1906, *Trans. Amer. ent. Soc.* **32** : 120

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (68)8 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper as Alternative A has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 863.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
1 *July* 1968

OPINION 864

PENAEID GENERIC NAMES (CRUSTACEA, DECAPODA): ADDITION OF TWENTY-EIGHT TO THE OFFICIAL LIST

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers:

(a) the following emendations are hereby validated:

(i) *Atypopenaeus* for the generic name originally published as *Atypopeneus* Alcock, 1905;

(ii) *Parapenaeopsis* for the generic name originally published as *Parapeneopsis* Alcock, 1901;

(iii) *Trachypenaeopsis* for the generic name originally published as *Trachypeneopsis* Burkenroad, 1934;

(iv) *Trachypenaeus* for the generic name originally published as *Trachypeneus* Alcock, 1901;

(v) *Xiphopenaeus* for the generic name originally published as *Xiphopeneus* Smith, 1869;

(b) both parts of the publication by W. G. Tilesius von Tilenau entitled " Ueber das nächtliche Leuchten des Meerwassers " published in 1814, *Ann. Wetterau. Ges. Naturk.* **3** : 360–372 and 1818, *ibid.* **4** : 1–10, pls. 20a, b, 21a, b, are hereby suppressed for the purposes of zoological nomenclature;

(c) it is hereby directed that the generic name *Metapenaeus* Wood-Mason, 1891, be given priority over the generic name *Mangalura* Miers, 1878, by any author who considers these two nominal genera to be synonymous.

(2) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Acetes* H. Milne Edwards, 1830 (gender: masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Acetes indicus* H. Milne Edwards, 1830 (Name No. 1803);

(b) *Aristaeomorpha* Wood-Mason, 1891 (gender: feminine), type-species, by original designation, *Aristeus rostridentatus* Bate, 1881 (Name No. 1804);

(c) *Aristeus* Duvernoy, 1840 (gender: masculine), type-species, by original designation, *Penaeus antennatus* Risso, 1816 (Name No. 1805);

(d) *Artemesia* Bate, 1888 (gender: feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Artemesia longinaris* Bate, 1888 (Name No. 1806);

(e) *Atypopenaeus* (emend. under the plenary powers of *Atypopeneus*) Alcock, 1905 (gender: masculine), type-species, by original designation, *Penaeus compressipes* Henderson, 1893 (Name No. 1807);

(f) *Benthesicymus* Bate, 1881 (gender: masculine), type-species, by designation by Bate, 1888, *Benthesicymus crenatus* Bate, 1881 (Name No. 1808);

(g) *Benthonectes* Smith, 1885 (gender: masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Benthonectes filipes* Smith, 1885 (Name No. 1809);

(h) *Funchalia* Johnson, 1868 (gender: feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Funchalia woodwardi* Johnson, 1868 (Name No. 1810);

(i) *Gennadas* Bate, 1881 (gender: masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Gennadas parvus* Bate, 1881 (Name No. 1811);

(j) *Haliporus* Bate, 1881 (gender: masculine), type-species, by designation by Fowler, 1912, *Haliporus curvirostris* Bate, 1881 (Name No. 1812);

(k) *Hemipenaeus* Bate, 1881 (gender: masculine), type-species, by designation by Faxon, 1895, *Hemipenaeus spinidorsalis* Bate, 1881 (Name No. 1813);

(l) *Hepomadus* Bate, 1881 (gender: masculine), type-species, by designation by Fowler, 1912, *Hepomadus glacialis* Bate, 1881 (Name No. 1814);

(m) *Heteropenaeus* De Man, 1896 (gender: masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Heteropenaeus longimanus* De Man, 1896 (Name No 1815);

(n) *Hymenopenaeus* Smith, 1882 (gender: masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Hymenopenaeus debilis* Smith, 1882 (Name No. 1816);

(o) *Lucifer* Thompson, 1830 (gender: masculine), type-species, by subsequent indication under Art. 68b, by H. Milne Edwards, 1837, *Leucifer typus* H. Milne Edwards, 1837 (Name No. 1817);

(p) *Macropetasma* Stebbing, 1914 (gender: neuter), type-species, by monotypy, *Parapenaeus africanus* Balss, 1913 (Name No. 1818);

(q) *Metapenaeopsis* Bouvier, 1905 (gender: feminine), type-species, by original designation, *Metapenaeopsis pubescens* Bouvier, 1905 (a junior secondary homonym of *Penaeus pubescens* Stimpson, 1871, replaced by *Penaeopsis miersi* Holthuis, 1952) (Name No. 1819);

(r) *Parapenaeopsis* (emend. under the plenary powers of *Parapeneopsis*) Alcock, 1901 (gender: feminine), type-species, by original designation, *Penaeus styliferus* H. Milne Edwards, 1837 (Name No. 1820);

(s) *Penaeopsis* Bate, 1881 (gender: feminine), type-species, by designation by Bouvier, 1905, *Penaeopsis serratus* Bate, 1881 (Name No. 1821);

(t) *Petalidium* Bate, 1881 (gender: neuter), type-species, by monotypy, *Petalidium foliaceum* Bate, 1881 (Name No. 1822);

(u) *Plesiopenaeus* Bate, 1881 (gender: masculine), type-species, by designation by Faxon, 1895, *Aristeus armatus* Bate, 1881 (Name No. 1823);

(v) *Sergestes* H. Milne Edwards, 1830 (gender: masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Sergestes atlanticus* H. Milne Edwards, 1830 (Name No. 1824);

(w) *Sicyonella* Borradaile, 1910 (gender: feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Sicyonella maldivensis* Borradaile, 1910 (Name No. 1825);

(x) *Trachypenaeopsis* (emend. under the plenary powers of *Trachypeneopsis*) Burkenroad, 1934 (gender: feminine), type-species, by original designation, *Metapenaeus mobilispinis* Rathbun, 1915 (Name No. 1826);

(y) *Trachypenaeus* (emend. under the plenary powers of *Trachypeneus*) Alcock, 1901 (gender: masculine), type-species, by original designation, *Penaeus anchoralis* Bate, 1881 (Name No. 1827);

(z) *Xiphopenaeus* (emend. under the plenary powers of *Xiphopeneus*) Smith, 1869 (gender: masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Xiphopeneus harttii* Smith, 1869 (Name No. 1828);

(aa) *Metapenaeus* Wood-Mason, 1891 (gender: masculine), type-species, by original designation, *Penaeus affinis* H. Milne Edwards, 1837 (Ruled under the plenary powers to be given precedence over *Mangalura* Miers, 1878) (Name No. 1829);

(bb) *Mangalura* Miers, 1878 (gender: feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Penaeus dobsoni* Miers, 1878 (Ruled under the plenary powers not to be given precedence over *Metapenaeus* Wood-Mason, 1891) (Name No. 1830).

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *indicus* H. Milne Edwards, 1830, as published in the binomen *Acetes indicus* (type-species of *Acetes* H. Milne Edwards, 1830) (Name No. 2258);

(b) *rostridentatus* Bate, 1881, as published in the binomen *Aristeus rostridentatus* (type-species of *Aristaeomorpha* Wood-Mason, 1891) (Name No. 2259);

(c) *antennatus* Risso, 1816, as published in the binomen *Penaeus antennatus* (type-species of *Aristeus* Duvernoy, 1840) (Name No. 2260);

(d) *longinaris* Bate, 1888, as published in the binomen *Artemesia longinaris* (type-species of *Artemesia* Bate, 1888) (Name No. 2261);

(e) *compressipes* Henderson, 1893, as published in the binomen *Penaeus compressipes* (type-species of *Atypopenaeus* Alcock, 1905) (Name No. 2262);

(f) *crenatus* Bate, 1881, as published in the binomen *Benthesicymus crenatus* (type-species of *Benthesicymus* Bate, 1881) (Name No. 2263);

(g) *filipes* Smith, 1885, as published in the binomen *Benthonectes filipes* (type-species of *Benthonectes* Smith, 1885) (Name No. 2264);

(h) *woodwardi* Johnson, 1868, as published in the binomen *Funchalia woodwardi* (type-species of *Funchalia* Johnson, 1868) (Name No. 2265);

(i) *parvus* Bate, 1881, as published in the binomen *Gennadas parvus* (type-species of *Gennadas* Bate, 1881) (Name No. 2266);

(j) *curvirostris* Bate, 1881, as published in the binomen *Haliporus curvirostris* (type-species of *Haliporus* Bate, 1881) (Name No. 2267);

(k) *spinidorsalis* Bate, 1881, as published in the binomen *Hemipenaeus spinidorsalis* (type-species of *Hemipenaeus* Bate, 1881) (Name No. 2268);

(l) *glacialis* Bate, 1881, as published in the binomen *Hepomadus glacialis* (type-species of *Hepomadus* Bate, 1881) (Name No. 2269);

(m) *longimanus* De Man, 1896, as published in the binomen *Heteropenaeus longimanus* (type-species of *Heteropenaeus* De Man, 1896) (Name No. 2270);

(n) *debilis* Smith, 1882, as published in the binomen *Hymenopenaeus debilis* (type-species of *Hymenopenaeus* Smith, 1882) (Name No. 2271);

(o) *typus* H. Milne Edwards, 1837, as published in the binomen *Leucifer typus* (type-species of *Lucifer* Thompson, 1830) (Name No. 2272);

(p) *africanus* Balss, 1913, as published in the binomen *Parapenaeus africanus* (type-species of *Macropetasma* Stebbing, 1914) (Name No. 2273);

(q) *miersi* Holthuis, 1952, as published in the binomen *Penaeopsis miersi* (type-species, through *Metapenaeopsis pubescens* Bouvier, 1905, of *Metapenaeopsis* Bouvier, 1905) (Name No. 2274);

(r) *styliferus* H. Milne Edwards, 1837, as published in the binomen *Penaeus styliferus* (type-species of *Parapenaeopsis* Alcock, 1901) (Name No. 2275);

(s) *serratus* Bate, 1881, as published in the binomen *Penaeopsis serratus* (type-species of *Penaeopsis* Bate, 1881) (Name No. 2276);

(t) *foliaceum* Bate, 1881, as published in the binomen *Petalidium foliaceum* (type-species of *Petalidium* Bate, 1881) (Name No. 2277);

(u) *armatus* Bate, 1881, as published in the binomen *Aristeus armatus* (type-species of *Plesiopenaeus* Bate, 1881) (Name No. 2278);

(v) *atlanticus* H. Milne Edwards, 1830, as published in the binomen *Sergestes atlanticus* (type-species of *Sergestes* H. Milne Edwards, 1830) (Name No. 2279);

(w) *maldivensis* Borradaile, 1910, as published in the binomen *Sicyonella maldivensis* (type-species of *Sicyonella* Borradaile, 1910) (Name No. 2280);

(x) *mobilispinis* Rathbun, 1915, as published in the binomen *Metapenaeus mobilispinis* (type-species of *Trachypenaeopsis* Burkenroad, 1934) (Name No. 2281);

(y) *anchoralis* Bate, 1881, as published in the binomen *Penaeus anchoralis* (type-species of *Trachypenaeus* Alcock, 1901) (Name No. 2282);

(z) *kroyeri* Heller, 1862, as published in the binomen *Penaeus kroyeri* (Name No. 2283);

(aa) *affinis* H. Milne Edwards, 1837, as published in the binomen *Penaeus affinis* (type-species of *Metapenaeus* Wood-Mason, 1891) (Name No. 2284);

(bb) *dobsoni* Miers, 1878, as published in the binomen *Penaeus dobsoni* (type-species of *Mangalura* Miers, 1878) (Name No. 2285).

(4) The following names are hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) ARISTEINAE (correction of ARISTAEINA) Wood-Mason, 1891 (type-genus *Aristeus* Duvernoy, 1840) (Name No. 430);

(b) BENTHESICYMINAE (correction of BENTHESICYMINA) Wood-Mason, 1891 (type-genus *Benthesicymus* Bate, 1881) (Name No. 431);

(c) LUCIFERIDAE Dana, 1852 (type-genus *Lucifer* Thompson, 1830) (Name No. 432);

(d) SERGESTIDAE Dana, 1852 (type-genus *Sergestes* H. Milne Edwards, 1830) (Name No. 433).

(5) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Aristaeus* Wood-Mason, 1891 (an incorrect spelling for *Aristeus* Duvernoy, 1840) (Name No. 1924);

(b) *Atypopeneus* Alcock, 1905 (Ruled under the plenary powers in (1) above to be an incorrect original spelling for *Atypopenaeus*) (Name No. 1925);

(c) *Hemipeneus* Faxon, 1893 (an incorrect spelling for *Hemipenaeus* Bate, 1881) (Name No. 1926);

(d) *Heteropeneus* Alcock, 1906 (an incorrect spelling for *Heteropenaeus* De Man, 1896) (Name No. 1927);

(e) *Hymenopeneus* Faxon, 1895 (an incorrect spelling for *Hymenopenaeus* Smith, 1882) (Name No. 1928);

(f) *Leucifer* H. Milne Edwards, 1837 (an incorrect spelling for *Lucifer* Thompson, 1830) (Name No. 1929);

(g) *Metapeneus* Alcock, 1901 (an incorrect spelling for *Metapenaeus* Wood-Mason, 1891) (Name No. 1930);

(h) *Parapeneopsis* Alcock, 1901 (Ruled under the plenary powers in (1) above to be an incorrect original spelling for *Parapenaeopsis*) (Name No. 1931);

(i) *Peneopsis* Faxon, 1893 (an incorrect spelling for *Penaeopsis* Bate, 1881) (Name No. 1932);

(j) *Phasmatocarcinus* Tilesius von Tilenau, 1818 (a name published in a work suppressed for the purposes of zoological nomenclature) (Name No. 1933);

(k) *Plesiopeneus* Faxon, 1895 (an incorrect spelling for *Plesiopenaeus* Bate, 1881) (Name No. 1934);

(l) *Prionorhynchotus* Tilesius von Tilenau, 1818 (a name published in a work suppressed for the purposes of zoological nomenclature) (Name No. 1935);

(m) *Symphysopus* Tilesius von Tilenau, 1818 (a name published in a work suppressed for the purposes of zoological nomenclature) (Name No. 1936);

(n) *Trachypeneopsis* Burkenroad, 1934 (Ruled under the plenary powers in (1) above to be an incorrect original spelling for *Trachypenaeopsis*) (Name No. 1937);

(o) *Trachypeneus* Alcock, 1901 (Ruled under the plenary powers in (1) above to be an incorrect original spelling for *Trachypenaeus*)(Name No. 1938);

(p) *Xiphopeneus* Smith, 1869 (Ruled under the plenary powers in (1) above to be an incorrect original spelling for *Xiphopenaeus*) (Name No. 1939).

(6) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *apus* Tilesius von Tilenau, 1818, as published in the binomen *Prionorhynchotus apus* (a name published in a work suppressed for the purposes of zoological nomenclature) (Name No. 900);

(b) *discophthalmus* Tilesius von Tilenau, 1818, as published in the binomen *Phasmatocarcinus discophthalmus* (a name published in a work suppressed for the purposes of zoological nomenclature) (Name No. 901);

(c) *glaucus* Tilesius von Tilenau, 1818, as published in the binomen *Phasmatocarcinus glaucus* (a name published in a work suppressed for the purposes of zoological nomenclature) (Name No. 902);

(d) *hirtus* Tilesius von Tilenau, 1818, as published in the binomen *Symphysopus hirtus* (a name published in a work suppressed for the purposes of zoological nomenclature) (Name No. 903).

(7) The following names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) ARISTAEINA Wood-Mason, 1891 (type-genus *Aristeus* Duvernoy, 1840) (an incorrect original spelling for ARISTEINAE (Name No. 438);

(b) BENTHESICYMINA Wood-Mason, 1891 (type-genus *Benthesicymus* Bate, 1881) (an incorrect original spelling for BENTHESICYMINAE) (Name No. 439);

(c) LEUCIFERINAE Ortmann, 1898 (type-genus *Lucifer* Thompson, 1830) (an incorrect spelling for LUCIFERIDAE Dana, 1852) (Name No. 440);

(d) LEUCIFÉRIENS H. Milne Edwards, 1837 (type-genus *Lucifer* Thompson, 1830) (a vernacular (French) name) (Name No. 441).

(8) The following work is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoological Nomenclature with the Title Number 75:

Tilesius von Tilenau, W. G., " Ueber das nächtliche Leuchten des Meerwassers ", part 1, 1814, *Ann. Wetterau. Ges. Naturk.* **3** : 360–372; part 2, 1818, *Ann. Wetterau. Ges. Naturk.* **4** : 1–10, pls. 20a, b, 21a, b (suppressed under the plenary powers for nomenclatorial purposes).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 962)

The present application was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. L. B. Holthuis in June 1961. Dr. Holthuis' application was sent to the printer on 22 August 1961 and was published on 23 March 1962 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **19** : 103–114, with an amendment in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 245–247. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184). The application was supported by Dr. G. Gunter (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 174). Objections to various points were made by Mr. M. D. Burkenroad, Dr. F. A. Chace, and Dr. T. E. Bowman (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 169–174, 247–249).

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 11 December 1963 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (63)34 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **19** : 111–114, as amended in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 247. The Voting Paper was divided into five parts in which Commissioners were asked to vote either for or against, in Part 1, the use of the plenary powers to emend to *Aristeomorpha* the generic name *Aristaeomorpha* Wood-Mason, 1891 (proposal 1(a)(i)), in Part 2A the use of the plenary powers to standardise the spelling of the generic names derived from *Penaeus* Fabricius, in Part 2B, for the adoption of either *-peneus* or *-penaeus* for such names (proposal 1(a)(ii–vi) and counter-proposals), in Part 3, the use of the plenary powers to give priority to *Metapenaeus* Wood-Mason, 1891, over *Mangalura* Miers, 1878 (revised proposal 1(c)), in Part 4, the use of the plenary powers to

suppress the work of Tilesius von Tilenau, 1814 and 1818 (proposal 1(e)), and in Part 5, the addition to the Official Lists and Indexes of the names so recommended by Dr. Holthuis in proposals 2–8, as amended on page 247 of vol. 20. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 11 March 1964 the state of the voting was as follows:

Part 1. Affirmative votes—twelve (12), received in the following order: China, Boschma, Hering, Stoll, Jaczewski, Binder, Simpson, Tortonese, Alvarado, Bonnet, Uchida, Forest.

Negative votes—fourteen (14): Lemche, Mayr, Riley, Miller, Vokes, Brinck, do Amaral, Mertens, Hubbs, Ride, Kraus, Evans, Sabrosky, Holthuis.*

Part 2. Affirmative votes—twenty (20): China, Boschma, Hering, Lemche, Mayr, Riley, Miller, Stoll, Jaczewski, Binder, Simpson, Brinck, Tortonese, do Amaral, Alvarado, Bonnet, Uchida, Forest, Kraus, Holthuis.*

Negative votes—six (6): Vokes, Mertens, Hubbs, Ride, Evans, Sabrosky.

Part 3. Affirmative votes—fifteen (15): China, Boschma, Hering, Riley, Miller, Stoll, Jaczewski, Binder, Simpson, Tortonese, do Amaral, Alvarado, Bonnet, Uchida, Holthuis.*

Negative votes—eleven (11): Lemche, Mayr, Vokes, Brinck, Mertens, Forest, Hubbs, Ride, Evans, Kraus, Sabrosky.

Part 4. Affirmative votes—twenty-five (25): China, Boschma, Hering, Mayr, Riley, Miller, Stoll, Jaczewski, Binder, Vokes, Simpson, Brinck, Tortonese, do Amaral, Alvarado, Bonnet, Uchida, Obruchev, Mertens, Forest, Hubbs, Ride, Evans, Kraus, Holthuis.*

Negative votes—one (1): Sabrosky.

Part 5. Affirmative votes—twenty-four (24): China, Boschma, Hering, Lemche, Mayr, Riley, Miller, Stoll, Jaczewski, Binder, Simpson, Brinck, Tortonese, do Amaral, Alvarado, Bonnet, Uchida, Obruchev, Forest, Hubbs, Ride, Evans, Kraus, Holthuis.*

Negative votes—three (3): Vokes, Mertens, Sabrosky.

Voting Papers not returned—two (2): Borchsenius, Munroe.

In Part 2B Commissioners voted as follows:

For *-peneus*—five (5): Stoll, Simpson, Tortonese, do Amaral, Alvarado.

For *-penaeus*—fifteen (15): China, Boschma, Hering, Lemche, Mayr, Riley, Miller, Jaczewski, Binder, Brinck, Bonnet, Uchida, Forest, Kraus, Holthuis.*

As a result of the voting on V.P. (63)34, a decision was obtained on Parts 1, 2, 4 and 5 of that Voting Paper. In Part 3, however, a majority of Commissioners, but not a two-thirds majority, voted to grant priority to *Metapenaeus* over *Mangalura*. In accordance with paragraph C(12) of the Commissions By-Laws (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **22** : 8) a second vote was therefore called for on that question.

On 1 May 1968 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on V.P. (68)9 either for or against the use of the plenary powers to give priority to *Metapenaeus* Wood-Mason, 1891, over *Mangalura* Miers, 1878, and to add these names to the Official List with the appropriate endorsements (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 247, proposals (1)(c), (2)(b) and (c),

*Commissioner Holthuis asked that he be counted with the majority.

(3)(c) and (d)). At the close of the prescribed voting period on 1 August 1968 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—seventeen (17), received in the following order: China, Holthuis, Brinck, Mayr, Jaczewski, Bonnet, do Amaral, Uchida, Alvarado, Starobogatov, Evans, Simpson, Munroe, Binder, Tortonese, Forest, Ride.

Negative votes—seven (7): Vokes, Sabrosky, Obruchev, Melville, Lemche, Mertens, Kraus.

Commissioner E. Eisenmann did not vote.

Original References

The following are the original references for the generic names placed on the Official List and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Acetes H. Milne Edwards, 1830, *Ann. Sci. nat.*, Paris (1) **19** : 350

Aristaeomorpha Wood-Mason, 1891, *in* Wood-Mason & Alcock, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6)**8** : 286

Aristaeus Wood-Mason, 1891, *in* Wood-Mason & Alcock, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6)**8** : 278

Aristeus Duvernoy, 1840, *C.R. Acad. Sci.*, Paris **11** : 217

Artemesia Bate, 1888, *Rep. Voy.* " *Challenger* " (Zool.) **24**: xii, lxxvi, 219, 227, 228, 277, 280, 281

Atypopenaeus Alcock, 1905, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (7)**16** : 524

Atypopeneus Alcock, 1905, an incorrect original spelling for *Atypopenaeus* q.v.

Benthesicymus Bate, 1881, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5)**8** : 171, 190

Benthonectes Smith, 1885, *Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* **7** : 509

Funchalia Johnson, 1868, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1867** : 895

Gennadas Bate, 1881, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5)**8** : 171, 191

Haliporus Bate, 1881, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5)**8** : 185

Hemipenaeus Bate, 1881, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5)**8** : 171, 186

Hemipeneus Faxon, 1893, *Bull. Mus. comp. Zool.*, Harvard **24** : 215

Hepomadus Bate, 1881, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5)**8** : 171, 189

Heteropenaeus De Man, 1896, *Zool. Anz.* **19** : 111

Heteropeneus Alcock, 1906, *Cat. Indian Decap. Crust. Ind. Mus.* **3**(1) : 5

Hymenopenaeus Smith, 1882, *Bull. Mus. comp. Zool.*, Harvard **10** : 91

Hymenopeneus Faxon, 1895, *Mem. Mus. comp. Zool.*, Harvard **18** : 191

Leucifer H. Milne Edwards, 1837, *Hist. nat. Crust.* **2** : 467

Lucifer Thompson, 1830, *Zool. Res.* (3) : 37

Macropetasma Stebbing, 1914, *Ann. S. Afr. Mus.* **15** : 22

Mangalura Miers, 1878, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1878** : 303

Metapenaeopsis Bouvier, 1905, *C.R. Acad. Sci.*, Paris **140** : 981

Metapenaeus Wood-Mason, 1891, *in* Wood-Mason & Alcock, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6)**8** : 271

Metapeneus Alcock, 1901, *Descr. Cat. Indian Deep Sea Crust.* : 14

Parapenaeopsis Alcock, 1901, *Descr. Cat. Indian Deep Sea Crust.* : 14

Parapeneopsis Alcock, 1901, an incorrect original spelling for *Parapenaeopsis* q.v.

Penaeopsis Bate, 1881, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5)**8** : 171, 182

Peneopsis Faxon, 1893, *Bull. Mus. comp. Zool.*, Harvard **24** : 212

Petalidium Bate, 1881, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5)**8** : 172, 194
Phasmatocarcinus Tilesius von Tilenau, 1818, *Ann. Wetterau. Ges. Naturk.* **4** : 6
Plesiopenaeus Bate, 1881, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5)**8** : 188
Plesiopeneus Faxon, 1895, *Mem. Mus. comp. Zool.*, Harvard, **18** : 196, 199
Prionorhynchotus Tilesius von Tilenau, 1818, *Ann. Wetterau. Ges. Naturk.* **4** : 6
Sergestes H. Milne Edwards, 1830, *Ann. Sci. nat.*, Paris (1)**19** : 348
Sicyonella Borradaile, 1910, *Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond.*, Zool. (2)**13** : 259
Symphysopus Tilesius von Tilenau, 1818, *Ann. Wetterau. Ges. Naturk.* **4** : 9
Trachypenaeopsis Burkenroad, 1934, *Bull. Bingham oceanogr. Coll.* **4**(7) : 40
Trachypeneopsis Burkenroad, 1934, an incorrect original spelling for *Trachypenaeopsis* q.v.
Trachypenaeus Alcock, 1901, *Descr. Cat. Indian Deep Sea Crust* : 15
Trachypeneus Alcock, 1901, an incorrect original spelling for *Trachypenaeus* q.v.
Xiphopenaeus Smith, 1869, *Trans. Connect. Acad. Arts Sci.* **2** : 27
Xiphopeneus Smith, 1869, an incorrect original spelling for *Xiphopenaeus* q.v.

The following are the original references for the specific names placed on the Official List and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:
affinis, *Penaeus*, H. Milne Edwards, 1837, *Hist. nat. Crust.* **2** : 416
africanus, *Parapenaeus*, Balss, 1913, *Denkschr. med. naturwiss. Ges. Jena* **17** : 105
anchoralis, *Penaeus*, Bate, 1881, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5)**8** : 181
antennatus, *Penaeus*, Risso, 1816, *Hist. nat. Crust. env. Nice* : 96
apus, *Prionorhynchotus* Tilesius von Tilenau, 1818, *Ann. Wetterau. Ges. Naturk.* **4** : 6
armatus, *Aristeus*, *Bate*, 1881, *Ann Mag. nat. Hist.* (5)**8** : 188
atlanticus, *Sergestes*, H. Milne Edwards, 1830, *Ann. Sci. not.*, Paris (1)**19** : 349
compressipes, *Penaeus*, Henderson, 1893, *Trans. Linn. Soc. Land.*, Zool. (2)**5** : 450
crenatus, *Benthesicymus*, Bate, 1881, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) **8** : 190
curvirostris, *Haliporus*, Bate, 1881, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5)**8**: 185
debilis, *Hymenopenaeus*, Smith, 1882, *Bull. Mus. comp. Zool.*, Harvard **10** : 91
discophthalmus, *Phasmatocarcinus*, Tilesius von Tilenau, 1818, *Ann. Wetterau. Ges. Naturk.* **4** : 7
dobsoni, *Penaeus*, Miers, 1878, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1878** : 302
filipes, *Benthonectes*, Smith, 1885, *Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* **7** : 509
foliaceum, *Petalidium*, Bate, 1881, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5)**8** : 194
glacialis, *Hepomadus*, Bate, 1881, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5)**8** : 190
glaucus, *Phasmatocarcinus*, Tilesius von Tilenau, 1818, *Ann. Wetterau. Ges. Naturk.* **4** : 6
hirtus, *Symphysopus*, Tilesius von Tilenau, 1818, *Ann. Wetterau. Ges. Naturk.* **4** : 9
indicus, *Acetes*, H. Milne Edwards, 1830, *Ann. Sci. nat.*, Paris (1)**19** : 351
kroyeri, *Penaeus*, Heller, 1862, *S.B. Akad. Wiss. Wien* **45**(1) : 425
longimanus, *Heteropenaeus*, De Man, 1896, *Zool. Anz.* **19** : 111
longinaris, *Artemesia*, Bate, 1888, *Rep. Voy.* " *Challenger* " (Zool.) **24** : 281
maldivensis, *Sicyonella*, Borradaile, 1910, *Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond.*, Zool. (2)**13**: 259
miersi, *Penaeopsis*, Holthuis, 1952, *Rés. sci. Expéd. océanogr. Belge Atlant. Sud* **3**(2) : 80

mobilispinis, *Metapenaeus*, Rathbun, 1915, *Proc. biol. Soc. Washington* **28** : 117
parvus, *Gennadas*, Bate, 1881, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5)**8** : 192
rostridentatus, *Aristeus*, Bate, 1881, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5)**8** : 189
serratus, *Penaeopsis*, Bate, 1881, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5)**8** : 183
spinidorsalis, *Hemipenaeus*, Bate, 1881, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5)**8** : 186
styliferus, *Penaeus*, H. Milne Edwards, 1837, *Hist. nat. Crust.* **2** : 418
typus, *Leucifer*, H. Milne Edwards, 1837, *Hist. nat. Crust.* **2** : 469
woodwardi, *Funchalia*, Johnson, 1868, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1867** : 895

The following are the original references for family-group names placed on the Official List and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

ARISTAEINA Wood-Mason, 1891, an incorrect original spelling for ARISTEINAE q.v.

ARISTEINAE Wood-Mason, 1891, *in* Wood-Mason & Alcock, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6)**8** : 278

BENTHESICYMINA Wood-Mason, 1891, an incorrect original spelling for BENTHESICYMINAE q.v.

BENTHESICYMINAE Wood-Mason, 1891, *in* Wood-Mason & Alcock, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6)**8** : 286

LEUCIFÉRIENS H. Milne Edwards, 1837, *Hist. nat. Crust.* **2** : 467

LEUCIFERINAE Ortmann, 1898, Bronn's *Klass. Ordn. Tierr.* **5**(2) (50) : 1121

LUCIFERIDAE Dana, 1852, *U.S. Explor. Exped.* **13**(1) : 636, 639

SERGESTIDAE Dana, 1852, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **6** : 18

The following are the original references for the designation of type-species for genera concerned in the present Ruling:

For *Benthesicymus* Bate, 1881 : Bate, 1888, *Rep. Voy.* " *Challenger* " (Zool.) **24** : 320

For *Haliporus* Bate, 1881 : Fowler, 1912, *Ann. Rep. New Jersey State Mus.* **1911** : 542

For *Hemipenaeus* Bate, 1881 : Faxon, 1895, *Mem. Mus. comp. Zool.*, Harvard **18** : 200

For *Hepomadus* Bate, 1881 : Fowler, 1912, *Ann. Rep. New Jersey State Mus.* **1911** : 544

For *Lucifer* Thompson, 1830 : H. Milne Edwards, 1837, *Hist. nat. Crust.* **2** : 469

For *Penaeopsis* Bate, 1881 : Bouvier, 1905, *C.R. Acad. Sci.*, Paris **140** : 981

For *Plesiopenaeus* Bate, 1881 : Faxon, 1895, *Mem. Mus. comp. Zool.*, Harvard **18** : 196

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Papers (63)34 and (68)9 were cast as set out above, that the proposals contained in Parts 2, 4 and 5 of Voting Paper (63)34 and in Voting Paper (68)9 have been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 864.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
13 *August* 1968

OPINION 865

PHLAEOTHRIPS HALIDAY, 1836 (INSECTA, THYSANOPTERA): DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Phlaeothrips* Haliday, 1836, made prior to the present Ruling, are hereby set aside and the nominal species *Phlaeothrips coriacea* [sic] Haliday, 1836, is hereby designated as type-species of that genus.

(2) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Phlaeothrips* Haliday, 1836 (gender: masculine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Phlaeothrips coriacea* [sic] Haliday, 1836 (Name No. 1831);

(b) *Hoplothrips* Amyot & Serville, 1843 (gender: masculine), type-species, by designation by Karny, 1912, *Trips corticis* de Geer, 1773 (Name No. 1832).

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *coriaceus* (emend. of *coriacea*) Haliday, 1836, as published in the binomen *Phlaeothrips coriacea* (type-species of *Phlaeothrips* Haliday, 1836) (Name No. 2286);

(b) *corticis* de Geer, 1773, as published in the binomen *Trips corticis* (type-species of *Hoplothrips* Amyot & Serville, 1843) (Name No. 2287).

(4) The family name PHLAEOTHRIPIDAE (correction of PHLOEOTHRIPIDAE) Uzel, 1895 (type-genus *Phlaeothrips* Haliday, 1836) is hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Number 434.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1741)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Mr. L. A. Mound in March 1966. Mr. Mound's application was sent to the printer on 22 April 1966 and was published on 29 July 1966 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 126–128. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to seven entomological serials. The proposals were supported by Dr. L. J. Stannard (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 195), Dr. R. zur Strassen, Dr. J. Pelikán and Dr. E. Titschack.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 1 May 1968 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (68)11 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 127–128. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 1 August 1968 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-five (25), received in the following order: China, Holthuis, Brinck, Mayr, Vokes, Bonnet, Jaczewski, Eisenmann, Sabrosky,

do Amaral, Uchida, Obruchev, Alvarado, Starobogatov, Evans, Simpson, Munroe, Lemche, Binder, Tortonese, Forest, Ride, Mertens, Kraus, Melville.

Negative votes—none (0).

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on the Official Lists by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

coriaceus, Phlaeothrips, Haliday, 1836, *Ent. Mag.* **3** : 442
corticis, Trips, de Geer, 1773, *Mém. Hist. Ins.* **3** : 11
Hoplothrips Amyot & Serville, 1843, *Hist. nat. Ins., Hémipt.*: 640
PHLAEOTHRIPIDAE Uzel, 1895, *Mon. Thysanopt.*: 25, 45
Phlaeothrips Haliday, 1836, *Ent. Mag.* **3** : 441

The following is the original reference for the designation of a type-species for a genus concerned in the present Ruling:

For *Hoplothrips* Amyot & Serville, 1843: Karny, 1912, *Zool. Annln.* **4** : 323.

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (68)11 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 865.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
20 *August* 1968

OPINION 866

COSMOPTERIX HÜBNER, 1825 (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA): DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING:—(1) Under the plenary powers all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Cosmopterix* Hübner, 1825, made prior to the present Ruling, are hereby set aside, and the nominal species *Tinea zieglerella* Hübner, [1805–1810] is hereby designated as type-species of that genus.

(2) The generic name *Cosmopterix* Hübner, 1825 (gender: feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Tinea zieglerella* Hübner, [1805–1810], is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1833.

(3) The specific name *zieglerella* Hübner, [1805–1810], as published in the binomen *Tinea zieglerella* (type-species of *Cosmopterix* Hübner, 1825) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2288.

(4) The family name COSMOPTERIGIDAE (correction of COSMOPTERYGIDAE) Heinemann & Wocke, 1876 (type-genus *Cosmopterix* Hübner, 1825) is hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Number 435.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1742)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. Ronald W. Hodges in February 1966. Dr. Hodges application was sent to the printer on 22 April 1966 and was published on 16 October 1966 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 155–156. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to eight entomological serials. The application was opposed by Dr. J. F. Gates Clarke.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 1 May 1968 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (68)12 either for or against the proposal set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 155–156. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 1 August 1968 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-five (25), received in the following order: China, Holthuis, Brinck, Mayr, Vokes, Bonnet, Eisenmann, Sabrosky, do Amaral, Uchida, Obruchev, Alvarado, Starobogatov, Evans, Simpson, Munroe, Lemche, Binder, Tortonese, Jaczewski, Forest, Ride, Mertens, Kraus, Melville.

Negative votes—none (0).

The following comments were made by Commissioners in returning their votes:

Prof. G. G. Simpson (17.vi.68): " This decision is clearly in the interest of stability but the application is in error in its conclusion that page priority makes Cosmopterigidae a junior synonym."

Dr. E. G. Munroe (24.vi.68): " The use of Cosmopterigidae for Heliodinidae would cause great confusion. It would be an example of zoologists becoming slaves of a system of their own creation. "

In answer to Prof. Simpson's criticism, Dr. Hodges writes, " Inasmuch as each of the names, Heliodinidae and Cosmopterigidae, is of approximately equal importance in zoological literature, I would follow the recommendation for Art. 24a and use page priority in determining which name should be used." As the Commission has approved Dr. Hodges proposals, the question of synonymy between the two family names does not now arise.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

COSMOPTERIGIDAE Heinemann & Wocke, 1876, *Die Schmetterlinge Deutschlands und der Schweiz* **2** (2) : 520.

Cosmopterix Hübner, 1825, *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.*: 424.

zieglerella, *Tinea*, Hübner, [1805–1810], *Samml. europ. Schmett.*, Tab. *Tinea* 44, fig. 306.

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (68)12 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 866.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
26 *August* 1968

OPINION 867

MACROCHOETA MACQUART, 1851 (INSECTA, DIPTERA): SUPPRESSED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the generic name *Macrochoeta* Macquart, 1851, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The generic name *Pygophora* Schiner, 1868 (gender: feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Pygophora apicalis* Schiner, 1868, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1834.

(3) The specific name *apicalis* Schiner, 1868, as published in the binomen *Pygophora apicalis* (type-species of *Pygophora* Schiner, 1868) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2289.

(4) The generic name *Macrochoeta* Macquart, 1851 (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1940.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1745)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Mr. A. C. Pont in March 1966. Mr. Pont's application was sent to the printer on 22 April 1966 and was published on 16 October 1966 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 160–161. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to seven entomological serials. The proposals were supported by Dr. R. W. Crosskey.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 1 May 1968 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (68)15 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 161. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 1 August 1968 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-five (25), received in the following order: China, Holthuis, Brinck, Mayr, Vokes, Bonnet, Eisenmann, Sabrosky, do Amaral, Uchida, Obruchev, Alvarado, Starobogatov, Evans, Simpson, Melville, Munroe, Lemche, Binder, Tortonese, Jaczewski, Forest, Ride, Mertens, Kraus.

Negative votes—none (0).

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on the Official Lists and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

apicalis, Pygophora, Schiner, 1868, *Nov. Reise, Diptera*: 295.

Macrochoeta Macquart, 1851, *Mém. Soc. Sci. Agric. Lille* **1850** : 242.

Pygophora Schiner, 1868, *Nov. Reise, Diptera*: 295.

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (68)15 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 867.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
26 *August* 1968

OPINION 868

STENOPODINAE IN INSECTA AND STENOPODIDAE IN CRUSTACEA: USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO REMOVE HOMONYMY

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers it is hereby Ruled that STENOPODAINAE shall be the correct spelling for the family-group name based on *Stenopoda* Laporte, [1833].

(2) The family-group name STENOPODAINAE (emend. under the plenary powers of STENOPODIDA) Stål, 1859 (type-genus *Stenopoda* Laporte, [1833]) is hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Number 436.

(3) The family-group name STENOPODINAE (emend. of STENOPODIDA) Stål, 1859 (type-genus *Stenopoda* Laporte, [1833]) (an incorrect spelling for STENOPODAINAE) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Number 442.

(4) The generic name *Stenopoda* Laporte, [1833] (gender: feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Stenopoda cinerea* Laporte, [1833], is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1835.

(5) The specific name *cinerea* Laporte, [1833], as published in the binomen *Stenopoda cinerea* (type-species of *Stenopoda* Laporte, [1833]) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2290.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1747)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. W. E. China in March 1966. Dr. China's application was sent to the printer on 22 April 1966 and was published on 16 October 1966 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 164. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to seven entomological serials. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 1 May 1968 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (68)16 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 164. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 1 August 1968 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-two (22), received in the following order: China, Holthuis, Brinck, Mayr, Vokes, Jaczewski, Bonnet, Eisenmann, Sabrosky, Uchida, Alvarado, Starobogatov, Evans, Melville, Munroe, Lemche, Binder, Tortonese, Forest, Ride, Mertens, Kraus.

Negative votes—three (3): do Amaral, Obruchev, Simpson.

In returning their votes both Prof. Brinck and Dr. Obruchev commented that they would prefer to retain the form STENOPIDAE for the name based on *Stenopus* Latreille (Decapoda), the family name having been first published in that form

by Huxley [1879]. Dr. Holthuis, however, has pointed out that there exists a genus *Stenops*, and a family name derived from that would correctly be STENOPIDAE, so that there would then be a similar difficulty.

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

cinerea, *Stenopoda*, Laporte, [1833], *Essai class. Syst. Hemipt.*, *Mag. Zool.* **2**, Suppl.: 26.

Stenopoda Laporte, [1833], *Essai class. Syst. Hemipt.*, *Mag. Zool.* **2**, Suppl.: 26.

STENOPODAINAE Stål, 1859, *Berlin ent. Zeit.* **3** : 328.

STENOPODINAE Stål, 1859, an incorrect spelling for STENOPODAINAE q.v.

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (68)16 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 868.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
28 *August* 1968

THE CASE FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF R. LUDWIG'S " CORALLEN AUS PALÄOLITHISCHEN FORMATIONEN " (*PALAEONTOGRAPHICA*, **14** : 133–244; 1865–66) FOR THE PURPOSES OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE. Z.N.(S.) 495

By Colin T. Scrutton (*Department of Palaeontology, British Museum (Natural History)*)

In 1934, Lang & Smith published a paper in which they proposed applying to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature for the suppression of the new generic names of Palaeozoic corals published by Ludwig (1865–66). In this paper, they set out in some detail their reasons for this step. Lang, Smith & Thomas (1940 : 202) in reiterating the necessity for suppressing Ludwig's genera, stated that Lang & Smith had applied to the Commission for an opinion on the matter. Due to an oversight, however, it was not until 1950 that they actually wrote to the then Secretary, Mr. Francis Hemming, to present their case. A brief correspondence followed but before their proposals could be formally published Smith died and the action was suspended.

Meanwhile, palaeontologists had generally deferred to Lang & Smith's proposal and to the present day, mention of Ludwig's work has usually been accompanied by reference to Lang & Smith (1934). The situation has thus arisen that, although no Opinion has been given, and indeed no official proposal made, most Palaeozoic coral specialists have acted as though Ludwig's genera had been suppressed.

The present case is submitted in an attempt to rationalise this situation which has recently come to the writer's notice. Much of the argument presented is selected from that prepared by Lang & Smith. It should be mentioned that during their correspondence with the Commission, they decided to amend their case to the suppression of Ludwig's work as a whole for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy. The writer agrees with the necessity for this course and the proposal is made accordingly.

Ludwig (1865–66) erected 56 new genera[1] and 109 new trivial names for Palaeozoic corals which he classified in 37 new tribe (Ludwig's Sippe) and family categories (see Appendix). Many of his new names at the generic level and above are lengthy and confusing. Furthermore the classification he introduced was both fanciful and unsound and it has never been accepted in any form by subsequent workers. His figures are often diagrammatic and unsatisfactory, many of them carrying artificial septal notations (see Lang & Smith 1934 : 79; Duncan 1872 : 177).

A number of Ludwig's type-species were the type-species of existing genera. Furthermore, he altered, without reason, the trivial names of many existing species. For example, Ludwig (1866 : 243) said that "*Astroplacocyathus*

[1] Lang & Smith (1934 : 78), although crediting Ludwig with 56 new genera, only listed 54 names, one of which, Diorygmaphyllina, does not belong to the generic category. They missed out *Astrocyclus*, *Lioblastolopas* and *Liocalamocyathus* (Ludwig 1866 : 184, 224 and 214 respectively). The list is correct in Lang, Smith & Thomas (1940 : 201).

solidus Ldwg." was "*Astraea porosa* Goldfs. pars", Goldfuss' species being the type-species of *Heliolites* Dana (1848 : 541). Similarly, "*Taeniochartocyclus planus* Ldwg." (1866 : 233) was said to be "*Pleurodictyum problematicum* Goldfs." which is the type species of *Pleurodictyum* Goldfuss (1829 : 113) (see Duncan 1872 : 117).

Also within his work, Ludwig introduced many inconsistencies and occasionally made his genera synonymous with each other. For example, "*Astroblastothylacus profundus* Ldwg." (1866 : 230) was said to be "*Cyathophyllum hexagonum* Goldfs. pars" and "*Astrophloeothylacus vulgaris* Ldwg." (1866 : 190, 239) was said to be simply "*Cyathophyllum hexagonum* Goldfs." Ludwig's two species are thus synonyms as defined and both are the type-species by monotypy of their respective genera. Similar cases were described by Lang & Smith (1934 : 79 *et seq.*; 1935 : 540 *et seq.*).

The foregoing points illustrate the general nature of Ludwig's work. The principal arguments on which the case rests however, arise from the almost total neglect of this publication by other specialists to date and the consequent threat to nomenclatorial stability which would follow its recognition. These are as follows:

1. None of Ludwig's supra-generic categories appears to have been accepted or even mentioned by any other author.

2. Except for wholly critical papers such as those by Duncan (1872) and, of course, Lang & Smith (1934, 1935), references to Ludwig's work have appeared in the following:—

(a) Kunth (1869 : 185, 189, 198, 201, 208, 647 *et seq.*; 1870 : 30, 38, 41) who makes several general observations on Ludwig's work and describes three of his species as senior synonyms.

(b) Frech (1885 : 114; 1886 : 170, 193), who referred to three of Ludwig's species as senior synonyms, and to may others as junior synonyms.

(c) Schindewolf (1931 : 331), who noted that *Alleynia* Počta (1902 : vi) (=*Syringaxon* Lindström (1882 : 20)) was apparently a synonym of *Ptychocyathus* Ludwig (1865–66 : 139, 184, 187, 194–8). Prantl (1938 : 22), however, although accepting the synonymy, rejected the use of *Ptychocyathus* in deference to Lang & Smith's (1934) proposal and this has been accepted by all subsequent workers.

(d) Schouppé (1949 : 127, 139, 145, 148), who discussed junior subjective synonyms of *Taeniocalamolopas* Ludwig but did not use the genus in his systematic work. He also referred to three of Ludwig's species, none of them as a senior synonym.

(e) Schlüter (1881 : 206); Smith (1915 : 265); Smith & Tremberth (1929 : 366, 369); Schindewolf (1942 : 64, 65, 68) and Smith (1945 : 20) who either mention Ludwig species or genera as junior synonyms, or make brief critical reference to his work.

3. Due to the non-acceptance of Ludwig's work, many generic names in general use today are junior synonyms of genera erected by Ludwig. For example, *Syringaxon* Lindström and *Ptychocyathus* Ludwig (see section 2(c) above). Also *Phacellophyllum* Gürich (1909 : 102) (=*Thamnophyllum* Penecke (1894 : 563)) is a junior subjective synonym of *Taeniocalamolopas* Ludwig (1866:

218) (see Lang & Smith 1935 : 562; also Schouppé 1949 : 128) and *Hexagonaria* Gürich (1896 : 171), type-species *Cyathophyllum hexagonum* Goldfuss (1826, pl. 20, figs. 1a, b), is a junior objective synonym of both *Astroblastothylacus* Ludwig and *Astrophloeothylacus* Ludwig (see p. 157 above).

4. Recent opinion on Ludwig's generic names can be summarized by reference to the French, American and Russian treatise on invertebrate palaeontology. Lecompte (1952) and Hill (1956) disregarded all of Ludwig's genera except *Tetraphyllum* which Lecompte (1952 : 485) quoted as a synonym of *Polycoelia* King (1849 : 388) and which Hill (1956 : 260) quoted as a synonym of *Calophyllum* Dana (1846 : 183) (*Tetraphyllum profundum* Ludwig (1865 : 154) is an objective synonym of *Calophyllum profundum* Geinitz (1861 : 110) = *Cyathophyllum profundum* Geinitz (1842 : 579) which is the type-species of *Calophyllum* and of *Polycoelia*). Soshkina & Dobrolubova (1962 : 345) referred to Lang & Smith's application to suppress Ludwig's genera with which they concurred, quoting their reasons almost verbatim from Lang & Smith (1934). None of Ludwig's genera is mentioned in the systematic section of the work.

5. Similarly it is believed that only one of Ludwig's trivial names is in current use as a senior synonym. This is *Astroblastodiscus planus* Ludwig (1886: 228, pl. 67, figs. 1, 1a, 1b) = *Cyathophyllum* (*Peripaedium*) *planum* (Ludwig) Birenheide (1963: 398)[2].

The recognition of Ludwig's work would thus result in great confusion in coral literature and would threaten the stability of many Palaeozoic coral taxa. Moreover, the fact that the actual specimens on which Ludwig based his work are virtually all lost[3] means that many of his taxa would be very difficult, if not impossible, to recognize. It is therefore proposed that the International Commission use its plenary powers to suppress the work of Ludwig (1865–66) for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy and place it on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoological Nomenclature.

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[2] Dr. Birenheide is to submit a separate case for the retention of this name.

[3] A large part of the material described by Ludwig was in his personal collection which was offered for sale just before his death in 1880 (Verkaufsanzeige. *Neues Jb. Miner. Geol. Paläont.*, **1877** : 224). The contents of the collection were widely scattered and enquiries among museums in Germany indicate that much of the Palaeozoic coral material was destroyed during the last war. Only specimens of six species erected by Ludwig (1865–66), all in the Hessisches Landesmuseum, Darmstadt, are known to be extant (see Appendix). I am grateful to Dr. Hermann Jaeger (Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin), Dipl.-Geol. Dieter Wayer (Zentrales Geologisches Institut, Berlin) and Dipl.-Geol. H. Weigelt (Hessisches Landesmuseum, Darmstadt) for this information.

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APPENDIX

The following is a list with full page and plate references of all those names of family rank and below erected by Ludwig (1865–66) which would cease to be available with the success of the present case. Species of which figured specimens are known to exist in the Hessisches Landesmuseum, Darmstadt, are indicated by an asterisk.

Families: Anablasta : 139, 185, 222; Chartoplintha : 139, 185, 231; Dendrophora : 139, 185, 213; Phloeoda : 139, 186, 235; Placoda : 139, 186, 242; Thromboda : 139, 186, 240.

Tribes ("Sippe" of Ludwig): Anorygmaphyllina : 142, 153; Astroanablasta : 185, 227; Astrochartoplintha : 186, 234; Astrocyathina : 139, 183, 203; Astrodendrophora : 185, 220; Astrophloeoda : 186, 237; Astroplacoda : 243; Astrothromboda : 242; Diorygmaphyllina : 143, 162; Hexorygmaphyllina : 144, 174; Liochartoplintha : 186, 231; Liocyathina : 139, 183, 191; Liodendrophora : 185, 213; Lioanablasta : 185, 222; Liophloeoda : 186, 235; Lioplacoda : 242; Liothromboda : 240; Ptychoanablasta : 185, 224; Ptychochartoplintha : 186, 231; Ptychocyathina : 139, 183, 194; Ptychodendrophora : 185, 215; Ptychophloeoda : 186, 236; Ptychoplacoda : 243; Ptychothromboda : 240; Taenioanablasta : 185, 226; Taeniochartoplintha : 186, 233; Taeniocyathina : 139, 183,

199; Taeniodendrophora : 185, 216; Taeniophloeoda : 186, 237; Taenioplacoda : 243; Taeniothromboda : 241.

Genera: *Acanthochonium* : 139, 142, 145; *Anorygmaphyllum* : 139, 143, 156; *Astroblastocyclus* : 299; *Astroblastodiscus* : 189, 227; *Astroblastothylacus* : 230; *Astrocalamocyathus* : 188, 222; *Astrochartodiscus* : 189, 234; *Astrocyathus* : 139, 184, 187, 203; *Astrocyclus* : 184; *Astrodendrocyathus* : 188, 220; *Astrodiscus* : 184, 187, 212; *Astrolopas* : 184, 187, 211; *Astrophloeocyathus* : 237; *Astrophloeocyclus* : 189, 237; *Astrophloeothylacus* : 190, 239; *Astroplacocyathus* : 191, 243; *Astrothrombocyathus* : 190; *Astrothylacus* : 184, 187, 209; *Cyathothaelaea* : 139, 142, 152; *Cyathodactylia* : 139, 143, 160; *Hexorygmaphyllum* : 139, 144, 174; *Lioblastocyathus* : 188, 223; *Lioblastolopas* : 224; *Liocalamocyathus* : 214; *Liochartocyathus* : 189, 231; *Liocyathus* : 139, 184, 187, 191; *Liodendrocyathus* : 188, 213; *Liodendrolopas* : 214; *Liophloeocyathus* : 189, 235; *Lioplacocyathus* : 190, 242; *Liothrombocyathus* : 190; *Ptychoblastocyathus* : 188, 224; *Ptychocalamocyathus* : 216; *Ptychochartocyathus* : 189, 231; *Ptychochartocyclus* : 232; *Ptychochonium* : 139, 141, 144; *Ptychocyathus* : 139, 184, 187, 194; *Ptychodendrocyathus* : 188, 215; *Ptycholopas* : 198; *Ptychophloeocyathus* : 189; *Ptychophloeolopas* : 236; *Ptychoplacocyathus* : 190, 243; *Ptychothrombocyathus* : 190, 240 ; *Taenioblastocyathus* : 188, *Taeniocalamocyathus* : 219; *Taeniocalamolopas* : 218; *Taeniochartocyclus* : 189, 233; *Taeniocyathus* : 139, 184, 187, 199; *Taeniodendrocyathus* : 218; *Taeniodendrocyclus* : 188, 220; *Taeniodendrolopas* : 188, 216; *Taeniolopas* : 187, 201; *Taeniophloeolopas* : 189, 237; *Taenioplacocyathus* : 190, 243; *Taeniothrombocyathus* : 190, 241; *Tetraphyllum* : 143, 154.

Species group: *acuta*, *Cyathaxonia* : 171, pl. 46, figs. 3, 3a, b; *adhaesa*, *Taeniocalamolopas* : 218, pl. 63, figs. 4, 4a, b; *adscendens*, *Liodendrolopas* : 215, pl. 60, fig. 3; *alatum* var. *divisum*, *Anorygmaphyllum* : 158, pl. 37, figs. 3, 3a–f; *alatum* var. *indivisum*, *Anorygmaphyllum* : 158, pl. 35, figs. 2, 2a–c; *ampla*, *Zaphrentis* : 165, pl. 38, figs. 1, 1a, b; *articulatus*, *Taeniocyathus* : 200, pl. 52, fig. 3; *aspera*, *Zaphrentis* : 166, pl. 40, figs. 1, 1a–d; *aubeli*, *Astrodendrocyathus* : 221, pl. 64, figs. 1, 1a–d; *breviradiatus*, *Amplexus* : 150, pl. 33, figs. 6, 6a, b; **callosum* *Hexorygmaphyllum* : 179, pl. 45, figs. 1, 1a–h; *callosus*, *Taeniocalamocyathus* : 219, pl. 62, figs. 1, 1a–c; *cancellatus*, *Liocalamocyathus* : 214, pl. 60, figs. 4, 4a–f; *carinata*, *Cyathaxonia* : 191, pl. 47, fig. 32f; *catinifer*, *Liocyathus* : 193, pl. 51, figs. 2, 2a–d; *caudata*, *Zaphrentis* : 170, pl. 42, figs. 2, 2a–f; *compressa*, *Taeniolopas* : 202, pl. 57, figs. 1, 1a–c; *concamerata*, *Zaphrentis* : 164, pl. 37, figs. 1, 1a–d; *cornuformis*, *Amplexus* : 151, pl. 34, figs. 2, 2a–c; *coronata*, *Zaphrentis* : 169, pl. 42, figs. 1, 1a–e; *cuculliforme*, *Aulacophyllum* : 162, pl. 38, figs. 2, 2a–g; *deformis*, *Taeniolopas* : 201, pl. 53, figs. 2, 2a–c; *dilatatus*, *Astrocyathus* : 207, pl. 54, figs. 2, 2a–c; *elongatum*, *Aulacophyllum* : 163, pl. 39, figs. 2, 2a–c; *elongatus*, *Ptychocyathus* : 197, pl. 50, figs. 1, 1a–c; *excelsa*, *Cyathothaelaea* : 152, pl. 46, figs. 6, 6a–c; *excelsus*, *Astrodendrocyathus* : 188, pl. 47, fig. 8c; 220, pl. 61, figs. 2, 2a–c; *excelsus*, *Ptychocyathus* : 187, pl. 47, figs. 2a–c; 195, pl. 49, figs. 2, 2a–d, 3, 3a–c; *faviformis*, *Ptychoblastocyathus* : 226, pl. 66, figs. 1, 1a–c; *fissus*, *Ptychoblastocyathus* : 225, pl. 64, figs. 4, 4a–c; *flexuosus*, *Taeniodendrocyathus* : 218, pl. 63, figs. 3, 3a, b; *foliatus*, *Liocyathus* : 192, pl. 51, figs. 1, 1a–d; *formosus*, *Amplexus* : 147, pl. 34, figs. 1, 1a–e; *formosus*, *Astrophloeocyathus* : 237, pl. 70, figs. 4, 4a, b; *fragilis*, *Zaphrentis* : 167, pl. 40, figs. 2, 2a–d; *furcillatus*, *Ptychodendrocyathus* : 215, pl. 64, figs. 2, 2a–h; *geinitzi*, *Astrocyathus* : 187, pl. 47, figs. 4a–c; 203, pl. 50, figs. 2, 2a–d; *germinans*, *Ptychothrombocyathus* : 190, pl. 47, figs. 22a–c; 240, pl. 72, figs. 5, 5a, b; **giganteus*, *Astrothylacus* : 187, pl. 47, fig. 4e; 209, pl. 56, figs. 1, 1a, b; *gracilis*, *Ptychocalamocyathus* : 216, pl. 63, fig. 5a; *granulifer*, *Ptychocyathus* : 196, pl. 49, figs. 4, 4a; *helmerseni*, *Astrocyathus* : 206, pl. 54, figs. 3, 3a, b; *humilis*, *Ptychocyathus* : 197, pl. 50, figs. 4, 4a, b; *impressus*, *Astrophloeocyclus* : 190, pl. 47, fig. 20d; 237, pl. 70, figs. 5, 5a, b; *inditus*, *Astrocyathus* : 205, pl. 53, figs. 4, 4a, b; *indivisa*, *Cyathodactylia* : 161, pl. 37, figs. 3, 3a–c; *inflexus*, *Amplexus* : 149, pl. 33, figs. 3, 3a–d; *inflexus*, *Astrothylacus* : 211, pl. 57, figs.

2, 2a; *inversum*, *Acanthochonium* : 145, pl. 32, figs. 2, 2a–e; *kochi*, *Zaphrentis* : 164, pl. 37, figs. 2, 2a–d; *laevigatum*, *Ptychochonium* : 144, pl. 32, figs. 1, 1a–g; *late-aperta*, *Zaphrentis* : 163, pl. 32, figs. 6, 6a–c; *latus*, *Ptychocyathus* : 194, pl. 48, figs. 4, 4a–c; *laxus*, *Ptychochartocyathus* : 189, pl. 47, figs. 14a, b; 231, pl. 69, figs. 2, 2a; *loculatus*, *Liocyathus* : 193, pl. 51, figs. 3, 3a, b; **medioprofundus*, *Astrocyathus* : 208, pl. 55, figs. 3, 3a, b; **multiradiatum*, *Hexorygmaphyllum* : 180, pl. 45, figs. 2, 2a; *numismale*, *Anorygmaphyllum* : 159, pl . 40, figs. 3, 3a, b; **nutricius*, *Astrocyathus* : 204, pl. 52, figs. 4, 4a–d; *obtusum*, *Anorygmaphyllum* : 156, pl. 34, figs. 3, 3a; *ovatum*, *Hadrophyllum* : 155, pl. 43, figs. 5, 5a, b; *ovatum*, *Hexorygmaphyllum* : 177, pl. 44, figs. 3, 3a, b; *pauciradiatus*, *Amplexus* : 149, pl. 33, figs. 4, 4a, b; *piriformis*, *Lioblastocyathus* : 188, pl. 47, figs. 9a–c; 222, pl. 65, figs. 1, 1a–c; *planus*, *Astroblastodiscus* : 228, pl. 67, figs. 1, 1a, b (see footnote 2, p. 158); *planus*, *Taeniochartocyclus* : 189, pl. 47, figs. 15a, b; 233, pl. 69, figs. 4, 4a; *politum*, *Anorygmaphyllum* : 157, pl. 35, figs. 1, 1a–c; *primigenius*, *Liocyathus* : 187, pl. 47, figs. 1a–c; 191, pl. 48, figs. 1, 1a, b; *procerum* var. *gladiiforme*, *Hexorygmaphyllum* : 178, pl. 44, figs. 1, 1a–e; *procerum* var. *pugiunculiforme*, *Hexorygmaphyllum* : 177, pl. 44, figs. 2, 2a, b; *profunde-incisa*, *Zaphrentis* : 168, pl. 41, figs. 1, 1a–c, 2, 2a–c, 3, 3a, b; *profundum*, *Anorygmaphyllum* : 156, pl. 32, figs. 5, 5a–c; *profundum*, *Tetraphyllum* : 154, pl. 36, figs. 3, 3a–e; *profundus*, *Astroblastothylacus* : 230, pl. 68, figs. 2, 2a–c; *profundus*, *Ptychoblastocyathus* : 188, pl. 47, figs. 10a–c; 224, pl. 64, figs. 3, 3a–e; *profundus*, *Ptychocyathus* : 196, pl. 49, figs. 1, 1a–e; *prolixus*, *Astrocyathus* : 205, pl. 53, figs. 1, 1a, b; *pulcher*, *Amplexus* : 150, pl. 33, figs. 5, 5a–d; *radiatum*, *Hexorygmaphyllum* : 175, pl. 43, figs. 2, 2a–c; *raschettei*, *Liophloeocyathus* : 235, pl. 70, figs. 2, 2a, b; *richteri*, *Cyathaxonia* : 172, pl. 46, figs. 1, 1a–1; pl. 47, fig. 32e; *rostelliforme*, *Hexorygmaphyllum* : 176, pl. 43, figs. 1, 1a–e; *rostrata*, *Zaphrentis* : 166, pl. 39, figs. 1, 1a–d; *rugosa*, *Taeniodendrolopas* : 188, pl. 47, fig. 7a; 217, pl. 63, figs. 2, 2a, b; *schleiermacheri*, *Taeniodendrolopas* : 216, pl. 59, figs. 2, 2a–f; *socialis*, *Astrocyathus* : 209, pl. 59, figs. 1, 1a–e; *solidus*, *Astroplacocyathus* : 191, pl. 47, figs. 28a–c; *spinosa*, *Taeniolopas* : 187, pl. 47, figs. 3a–c; 201, pl. 51, figs. 4, 4a, b; *stellata*, *Cyathodactylia* : 161, pl. 36, figs. 2, 2a–d; *stigmosus*, *Ptychochartocyclus* : 232, pl. 69, figs. 3, 3a, b; *tenueradiata*, *Hallia* : 153, pl. 32, figs. 4, 4a, b; *tenue-stellata*, *Zaphrentis* : 170, pl. 43, figs. 4, 4a, b; *tenui-ramosus*, *Taeniothrombocyathus* : 241, pl. 72, figs. 4, 4a–c; *tenuis*, *Liocyathus* : 192, pl. 48, figs. 2, 2a, b; **tortuosus*, *Liocyathus* : 194, pl. 50, figs, 3, 3a-f; *triangulare*, *Hexorygmaphyllum* : 174, pl. 43, figs. 3, 3a–e; *triangularis*, *Cyathothaelaea* : 152, pl. 46, figs. 5, 5a -e; *trochiformis*, *Taeniocyathus* : 199, pl. 48, figs. 3, 3a–t; *tubaeformis*, *Astrolopas* : 187, pl. 47, fig. 4d; 211, pl. 57, figs. 3, 3a–g; *tubaeformis*, *Liodendrocyathus* : 213, pl. 60, figs. 1, 1a–g; *tubaeformis*, *Ptychodendrocyathus* : 188, pl. 47, figs. 6a–c; *turbineus Taeniocyathus* : 200, pl. 53, figs. 3, 3a; *umbilicatus*, *Amplexus* : 147, pl. 33, figs. 1, 1a, b; *undosa*, *Cyathodactylia* : 160, pl. 36, figs. 1, 1a–e; *vannifer*, *Amplexus* : 148, pl. 33, figs. 2, 2a–d; *virgatus*, *Liophloeocyathus* : 235, pl. 70, figs. 1, 1a, b; *vulgaris*, *Astrophloeothylacus* : 190, pl. 47, fig. 20c; 239, pl. 71, figs. 2 2a–c.

HYLOBATES LAR (LINNAEUS, 1771), *H. ENTELLOIDES* (I. GEOFFROY ST. HILAIRE, 1842) AND *H. HOOLOCK* (HARLAN, 1834), (MAMMALIA, PONGIDAE): PROPOSAL TO PLACE THESE NAMES ON THE OFFICIAL LIST OF SPECIFIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY. Z.N.(S.) 1844

By Colin P. Groves (*Smithsonian Institute, Washington D.C., U.S.A.*)

The specific name *Homo lar* was introduced by Linnaeus in *Mantissa Plantarum*, Regni Animalis, Appendix, on page 521 in 1771. He gave two previous references:

Golock. Act. Angl. 1769 p. 71. t. 2.

Gibbon. Buff. anim. XIV. p. 92. t. 2, 3?

The first refers to Stephen De Visme, 1769, "Abstract of a letter from *Stephen De Visme*, Esq., at *Canton* in *China*, to Henry Baker, F.R.S. containing an Account of an Earthquake at Macao, and a short Description of a singular species of Monkeys without Tails, found in the interior part of Bengal". *Phil. Trans. Royal Society* **59**: 71–3, pl. 3. The description and plate seem to indicate that De Visme had never seen one himself; but he says "These animals are called Golok or wild people" and "They come out of the forests in the interior part of Bengal, from the country called Mevat". The animal seems from these indications to be the Hoolock (*Hylobates hoolock hoolock* Harlan, 1834), which lives in Bengal and is sometimes written "Golock".

2. The second reference given by Linnaeus is to two different figures of Buffon in *Hist. Nat. Gen.* Part 14, 1766. Buffon's plate 2 ("grand gibbon") shows a black animal, with white hands, feet and face ring—characteristic of the dark phase of *Hylobates lar entelloides* I. Geoffroy St. Hilaire, 1842 (Ellerman and Morrison-Scott, 1952) from southwest Thailand and Tenasserim; it comes from "Coromandel, Malacca, the Moluccas and the kingdom of Gannaure on the borders of China".

Buffon's plate 3 ("petit gibbon")—the reference queried by Linnaeus—is of a curious white-handed, white-footed gibbon with white face ring, with upper half of body rather dark brown, lower half whitish with a brown cast which is especially strong on the lower shanks. The Malay race of *Hylobates lar* is of a brownish colour in dark phase; but no known gibbon has quite such a curious colour disposition as shown in Buffon's plate; it could, just conceivably, be a bad representation of a gibbon in process of changing from infant to adult pelage. Both Buffon's plates are reproduced in Schreber's *Säugethiere* **1**, 1775.

3. There are thus 3 syntypes on which *Homo lar* L. 1771 was based by Linnaeus:

(1) The Western Hoolock described from Bengal (De Visme) and from Assam (Harlan) and figured by both De Visme, 1769 and Harlan, 1834 (*Trans. Amer. Phil. Soc.* (n.s.) **4** : 52, pl. 2). This species was later named *Simia Golok* by Bechstein, 1799 (T. Pennant's *Übersicht der vierfüssigen Thiere* **1** : 181).

(2) The Thailand—Tenasserim white-handed gibbon, figured on plate 2 by Buffon as the "grand gibbon" and later called *Simia longimana*

Schreber, 1775 (*Säugethiere*, 66, pl. 3a) and recorded as *Pithecus lar* by Latreille, 1809 *in* Sonnini's Buffon **36** : 276.

(3) The Malayan white-handed gibbon, the " petit gibbon " of Buffon (Plate 3) described and figured by Schreber, 1775 (as a form of the " grand gibbon " of Buffon) as *Simia longimana* and later described under the names *Pithecus varius* by Latreille, 1809 *l.c.:* 276 and *Pithecus variegatus* by I. Geoffroy St. Hilaire, 1812 (*Ann. Mus. Hist. nat.*, Paris, **19** : 88).

4. Since Linnaeus queried Buffon's Plate 3 in his original citation of *Homo lar* the " petit gibbon " cannot be selected as the lectotype (Code, Art. 72(b)). We are therefore left with *Simia hoolock* Harlan 1834 and the " grand gibbon " of Buffon. Now Schreber 1775 can be regarded as acting as first reviser as he used *Homo lar* L. as the primary reference of the " grand gibbon " of Buffon, although uniting both it and the " petit gibbon " under the new name *Simia longimana*. This conclusion is supported by the fact that Latreille, 1809 used the name *Pithecus lar* for Buffon's " grand gibbon ".

5. By a strict interpretation of the Code the lectotype of *Homo lar* L. 1771 must be Buffon's Plate 2 (the " grand gibbon ").

However the names currently in use for the three taxa mentioned in paragraph 3 above are respectively, *Hylobates hoolock hoolock* Harlan, 1834 (Groves 1967), *H. lar entelloides* I. Geoffroy St. Hilaire, 1842 (Ellerman & Morrison-Scott, 1952) and *H. lar lar* Linnaeus, 1771 (Chasen, 1940). Simonetta (1957 : 62) uses *Simia longimana* Schreber, 1775, as the valid name for the Malay race, reserving *Homo lar* for the Tenasserim race (=*entelloides* I. Geoffroy St. Hilaire, 1842). But Schreber, 1775, as mentioned in paragraph 4 above, used *Simia longimana* for both the small brown gibbon, " petit gibbon " of Buffon, and the large black, Buffon's " grand gibbon ", although he cited Linnaeus' *Homo lar* as his primary source for the " grand gibbon " only.

6. In 1779, C. Miller, *Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc.* **68** (1) : 170 recorded the occurrence in Sumatra of a black gibbon which he identified as *Simia gibbon* Buffon, and gave a brief description of it. This was the first time Buffon's vernacular name " gibbon " had been given a binominal form. The Sumatra gibbon is now known to belong to a species different from either of Buffon's gibbons. It was first described under the name *Simia syndactyla* by Raffles in 1821 and belongs to a different subgenus (*Symphalangus* Gloger, 1841) from Buffon's gibbons. Strictly speaking *S. syndactyla* Raffles is a junior synonym of *Simia gibbon* Miller. The latter name, however, has only been used once, by Matschie, 1897, since it was first cited and is a nomen oblitum.

7. In the interests of nomenclatorial stability and to maintain current usage, the International Commission is requested:

(1) to use its plenary powers

(a) to fix the name *Homo lar* Linnaeus, 1771, for the Malay white-handed gibbon, with type locality Malacca (the only locality from within the range of *H. lar* which is quoted by Linnaeus);

(b) to suppress the following specific names for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy:

(i) *golock* Bechstein, 1799, as published in the binomen *Simia golock* (a *nomen oblitum*);

(ii) *gibbon* Miller, 1779, as published in the binomen *Simia gibbon* (a *nomen oblitum*);

(2) to place the following names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *lar* Linnaeus, 1771, as published in the binomen *Homo lar* as interpreted under the plenary powers in (1)(a) above;

(b) *entelloides* I. Geoffroy St. Hilaire, 1842, as published in the binomen *Hylobates entelloides*;

(c) *hoolock* Harlan, 1834, as published in the binomen *Simia hoolock*;

(d) *syndactyla*, Raffles, 1821, as published in the binomen *Simia syndactyla*;

(3) to place the specific names suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (b) above on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

References

Chasen, F. N. 1940. Handlist of Malayan Mammals. *Bull. Raffles Mus.*, Singapore **15** : I–XX, 1–209

Ellerman, J. R., and Morrison-Scott, T. C. S. 1952. *A checklist of Palaearctic and Indian Mammals*, London

Groves, C. P. 1967. Geographic variation in the Hoolock or White-browed gibbon (*Hylobates hoolock* Harlan, 1834). *Folia Primat.* **7** : 276–283

Matschie, P. 1898. Die unterscheidenden Merkmale der *Hylobates* Arten. *S.B. Ges. naturf. Fr. Berlin* : 209–212

Miller, C. 1779. Extract from several letters from Mr. Charles Miller (son of the late botanic gardener) now settled at Fort Malbro' near Bencoolen; giving some account of that place, of the interior parts of Sumatra, and of a neighbouring island never known to have been visited by any European. *Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc.* **68** : 161–179, 1778 (1779)

Raffles, T. S. 1821. *Trans. Linn. Soc. London*, **13** : 241

Simonetta, A. 1957. Catalogo e Sinonimia annotata degli Ominoidi fossili ed attuali (1758–1955). *Atti Soc. Tosc. Sci. nat.* B, **64** : 53–112

PROTOMOMYS TEILHARD DE CHARDIN, 1927 (MAMMALIA): PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1847

By M. C. McKenna (*Department of Vertebrate Paleontology, American Museum of Natural History, New York*), Donald E. Russell (*Institut de Paléontologie, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris*) and D. E. Savage (*Department of Paleontology, University of California, Berkeley*)

Omomys was proposed as a generic name by Leidy in 1869 (*Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1869** : 63). Teilhard de Chardin, in 1927 (*Mem. Mus. roy. Hist. nat. Belg.* **36** : 16) proposed *Omomys belgicus* n.sp. The species was well described and figured. Later in the same article (p. 25) under a section on isolated limb bones he remarked in passing, "*Protomomys* = *Omomys belgicus*", with no further explanation: this single citation constitutes the proposal of the name *Protomomys*.

2. In 1940 Simpson recognized Teilhard de Chardin's species *O. belgicus* as generically distinct from *Omomys* and proposed the genus name *Teilhardina*. The binomen *Teilhardina belgica* has been accepted and exclusively used since that date. *Protomomys* Teilhard de Chardin, 1927, has been ignored since its creation, although it has priority over *Teilhardina* Simpson, 1940.

3. We request that in the interest of stability the International Commision:

(a) use its plenary powers to suppress the generic name *Protomomys* Teilhard de Chardin, 1927, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(b) place the generic name *Protomomys* Teilhard de Chardin, 1927 (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (a) above) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

TELLINA OBLIQUA J. SOWERBY, 1817 (BIVALVIA): PROPOSED CONSERVATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1849

By Eugene V. Coan (*Dept. Biol. Sci., Stanford University, Stanford, California, U.S.A. 94305*) and D. L. F. Sealy (*Dept. of Palaeontology, British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London, S.W.7, England*)

This petition requests that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature use its plenary powers to conserve the name of a well-known European Caenozoic fossil bivalve which has recently been discovered to be a junior primary homonym.

2. The name *Tellina obliqua* James Sowerby, 1817, was published in *Mineral Conchology* **2** (28) : 137–138, pl. 161, figs. 1 on 1 April 1817 (Dating: Sykes (1906), *Proc. malac. Soc. Lond.* **7** (3) : 192). Sowerby's name is a junior primary homonym of *Tellina obliqua* William Wood, 1815, published in *General Conchology* **1** : 152 (no. 17), pl. 41, figs. 4, 5 in 1815 or before (Dating: Iredale (1922), *Proc. malac. Soc. Lond.* **15** (2/3) : 91). The former is a common and well-known fossil *Macoma* found in Pliocene and Pleistocene of western Europe, while the latter is a *Semele*, most probably a synonym of *Semele purpurascens* (Gmelin, 1791), described as *Venus purpurascens* Gmelin, 1791, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13) **1** (VI) : 3288 (no. 91) (Dating: Hopkinson (1908), *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* for 1907 (4) : 1035–1037) and has never been brought into common use.

3. The International Commission is therefore requested:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *obliqua* Wood, 1815, as published in the binomen *Tellina obliqua*, for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy;

(2) to place the specific name *obliqua* Sowerby, 1817, as published in the binomen *Tellina obliqua*, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the specific name suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO PLACE PUBLICATIONS BY MOORE, 1938 (1939) AND YELTYSHEVA, 1956, 1959, 1964, CONCERNING DISSOCIATED FOSSIL CRINOID REMAINS ON THE OFFICIAL INDEX OF REJECTED AND INVALID WORKS IN ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE, TO SUPPRESS 13 GENERIC NAMES BASED ON CRINOID STEM FRAGMENTS, AND TO DECLARE THESE NAMES AVAILABLE FOR USE IN ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE AS COLLECTIVE GROUPS. Z.N.(S.) 1850

By Raymond C. Moore (*University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas, U.S.A.*) and Russell M. Jeffords (*Esso Production Research Company, Houston, Texas, U.S.A.*)

The purpose of this application is to request the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its plenary powers for (1) placing later-specified publications by R. C. Moore, 1938 (1939) and R. S. Yeltysheva, 1956, 1959, 1964, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoological Nomenclature, (2) suppressing 13 generic names based on dissociated fossil crinoid stem parts with placement of them on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology, and (3) declaring the above indicated 13 names available for use in zoological nomenclature as collective groups. These actions are needed to remove confusion and stabilize nomenclature of many scores of fossil species (more than 150) which have been demonstrated to possess great value for age determination of sedimentary deposits containing them and for use in stratigraphic correlations, both locally and interregionally, even between continents. It is desirable to include in volumes of the *Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology* devoted to Crinoidea, in preparation, results of studies concerned with dissociated skeletal remains, without accepting generic names that fail to meet requirements of the zoological *Code*, however. Only the Commission, by use of its plenary powers, can remove difficulties and provide a basis for stabilized nomenclature.

2. In 1938 (1939) Moore distinguished assemblages of fossil crinoid skeletal fragments which, in order to express differences in magnitude, he called " divisions ", " main groups ", " groups ", and " sections ". He treated the fossils as objects comparable to distinctively shaped and coloured pebbles which might be useful for stratigraphic correlation of formations containing them and took care to avoid consideration of them in zoological terms, stating (Moore, 1938, p. 175) that his " classification and scheme of designation purposely are made entirely distinct from procedures under the rules of zoological nomenclature." Names adopted for divisions, main groups, and groups were latinized plural words and for sections binominal latinized singular words. Other authors have judged that Moore's intentions should be ignored and that names applied by him to fossil crinoid stem parts therefore are competitive with generic names published by Yeltysheva. Although the latter were explicitly called new genera, they were conceived to be artificial and subsequently regarded as equivalent to

collective groups, authorized by the zoological *Code* (Art. 42c). None has been so designated in print, however. In order to remove doubt, the Commission is asked to reject formally Moore's cited publication as applicable to zoological nomenclature.

3. In 1956 Yeltysheva published a greatly elaborated artificial scheme for classifying and naming fossil crinoid stem fragments with categories designated as groups, subgroups, and artificial genera, 48 in total number. A single binomen (*Cyclopentagonalis dentatus*), without description or illustration, was given as example of part of an artificial genus, but it was not called a species. Without any significant changes this was republished by Yeltysheva in 1959 and 1964. Although she and other Russian paleontologists have construed her names for artificial genera actually to represent collective groups (personal communication, April 8, 1968) and thus admissible for zoological use under *Code* Article 42c, they were not so designated and defined. Also, they fail to meet the test of collective groups in being " an assemblage of identifiable species of which the generic positions are uncertain " (*Code* glossary). Obviously, Yeltysheva's classification and nomenclature given in the cited publications are ruled out of possible acceptance by Article 1 of the Code, for this explicitly disallows " names given to hypothetical concepts . . . or names proposed for other than taxonomic use." Therefore, the Commission is asked to reject the Yeltysheva publications referred to as sources of names available in zoological nomenclature.

4. Five generic names which have been widely used by authors for designation of dissociated parts of fossil crinoid columns, with earliest known post-Linnean publication of each, are *Entrochus* Hofer, 1760 (p. 169), *Trochita* Hofer, 1760 (p. 17), *Encrinites* Guettard, 1761 (p. 226), *Trochites* Bertrand, 1763 (v. 1, p. 200), and *Entrochites* Titius, 1767 (p. 15). Combined with specific names (no fewer than 120), these catchall genera are distributed from Lower Ordovician to Upper Cretaceous and striking morphological differences of many species referred to them clearly denote absurdity of considering them to be congeneric. Nevertheless, most species are readily identifiable and could be recognized appropriately as type-species of somewhat precisely defined true genera. Accordingly, the Commission is asked to declare the named crinoid-stem assemblages as collective groups (which need no type-species) and to reject them from consideration as genera.

5. Yeltysheva in 1955 published descriptions and illustrations of 12 species of fossil crinoids from early Paleozoic formations in Siberia, each indicated as new (" n.sp "). They were assigned to three new genera named *Pentagonopentagonalis* (p. 42), containing nine species, *Pentagonocyclicus* (p. 46), with two species, and *Cyclocyclicus* (p. 46), with a single species. The first two do not qualify with stipulation of the *Code* (Art. 13b) that genera introduced after 1930 shall be accompanied by designation of a type-species for each; the third is admissible as a monotypic new genus (*Code*, Art. 68c). Subsequent to 1955, at least 25 new species have been added to *Pentagonopentagonalis*, 72 new species to *Pentagonocyclicus*, and 11 new species to *Cyclocyclicus*. The first two still lack type-species. Morphological differences of the recognized species and stratigraphic range from Lower Ordovician to Middle Devonian suggest that

none of these so-called genera are other than collective groups, and the Russian paleontologists so consider them. The Commission now is asked to rule that these three assemblages are in fact collective groups with authorship and date of Yeltysheva, 1955, and accompanying this action to reject them as genera. Then, *Bystrowicrinus* Yeltysheva *in* Yeltysheva and Stukalina, 1963 (p. 27), with the originally designated type-species *Pentagonopentagonalis quinquelobatus* Yeltysheva, 1955 (p. 43) (a presently unavailable binomen), could be accepted. Likewise, *Obuticrinus* Yeltysheva and Stukalina, 1963 (p. 32), with the originally designated type-species *Pentagonopentagonalis bilobatus* Yeltysheva, 1960 (p. 17) (a presently unavailable binomen), could be accepted. Other new genera published by Russian paleontologists are identical to *Bystrowicrinus* and *Obuticrinus* in having unavailable binomina as designated type-species.

6. In addition to the three collective groups referred to in the preceding paragraph, the Commission is requested to rule that assemblages of fossil crinoid stem parts named *Trigonotrigonalis* Dubatolova and Shao (1959), *Trigonocyclicus* Yeltysheva and Stukalina (1963), *Tetragonotetragonalis* Yeltysheva in Yeltysheva and Stukalina (1963), *Tetragonocyclicus* Dubatolova (1964), and *Cyclopentagonalis* Yeltysheva (1964) are usable in zoological classification and nomenclature as collective groups, at the same time rejecting them as names of genera. The authorship and dates of the respective collective groups would be as given above.

7. Summarizing, the Commission is now asked to use its plenary powers to:

(1) place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoological Nomenclature publications listed as follows:

(a) Moore, R. C., 1938 (1939), The use of fragmentary crinoidal remains in stratigraphic paleontology. *Denison Univ. Bull., Jour. Sci. Lab.*, **33** : 165–250, fig. 1–14, pl. 1–4.

(b) Yeltysheva, R. S., 1956, Stebli morskikh liliy i ikh klassifikatsiya [Crinoid stems and their classification]. *Leningrad. Univ., Vestnik, ser. geologiya i geografii*, no. 12, vyp **2** : 40–46, fig. 1–3.

(c) Yeltysheva, R. S., 1959, Printsipy klassifikatsii, metodika izucheniya i stratigraficheskoe znachenie stebley morskikh liliy [Principles of classification and methods of study for stratigraphic use of crinoid stems]. *Vses. Paleont. Obshch., Ezhegodnik, Trudy*, **2** : 230–235, 1 pl.

(d) Yeltysheva, R. S., 1964, O klassifikatsii stebley morskikh liliy [On classification of crinoid stems]. *Osnovy paleontologii, Y. A. Orlov* (*ed.*), *Iglokozhi, gemikhordovye, pogonofory, i shchetinkochelyustnye*, p. 74–75, 80, fig. 114, pl. 15, fig. 8–23.

(2) suppress the following generic names published for dissociated fossil crinoid stem parts with placement of them on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology:

(a) *Entrochus* Hofer, 1760;

(b) *Trochita* Hofer, 1760;

(c) *Encrinites* Guettard, 1761;

(d) *Trochites* Bertrand, 1763;

(e) *Entrochites* Titius, 1767;
(f) *Pentagonopentagonalis* Yeltysheva, 1955;
(g) *Pentagonocyclicus* Yeltysheva, 1955;
(h) *Cyclocyclicus* Yeltysheva, 1955;
(i) *Trigonotrigonalis* Dubatolova and Shao, 1959;
(j) *Trigonocyclicus* Yeltysheva and Stukalina, 1963;
(k) *Tetragonotetragonalis* Yeltysheva in Yeltysheva and Stukalina, 1963;
(l) *Tetragonocyclicus* Dubatolova, 1964;
(m) *Cyclopentagonalis* Yeltysheva, 1964.

(3) declare the names cited in the preceding subparagraph (2, a–m) available for use in zoological nomenclature as collective groups, with authorship and dates as given in subparagraph (2).

References

[Additional to those given in 7 (1)]

Bertrand, E. 1763. *Dictionnaire universel des fossiles propres et des fossiles accidentels* **1** : 1–284; **2** : 1–256. La Haye

Dubatolova, Y. A. 1964. Morskikh liliy devona Kuzbassa [Devonian crinoids from Kuznetsk Basin]. *Akad. Nauk SSSR. Sibirskoye Otdeleniye, Inst Geologii i Geofiziki, Novye dannye po biostratigrafii Devona i Verkhnego Paleozoya Sibiri*, 32–41, fig. 1–16, pl. 1–14.

—— and Shao, Tsze. 1959. Stebli morskikh liliy Kamenougolnykh, Permskikh, i Triasovykh otlezheniy yuzhnogo Kitaya [Carboniferous, Permian, and Triassic crinoid stems from Yuzhna Kitaya region (China)]. *Acta Palaeontologica Sinica* **7** : no. 1, 41–83, fig. 1–4, pl. 1–2

Guettard, J. E. 1761. Mémoire sur les encrinites et les pierres étoilées dans lequel on traitera aussi des entroques. *Mém. Acad. Sci. Paris*, 1755, 224–263, 318–354, pl. 8–9, 14–16. Paris

Hofer, J. 1760. Tentaminis lithologici de polyporitis vel zoophytis petrefactis. *Acta Helvetica phys.-math.* **4** : 169–211, pl. 6–9. Basileae

Titius, D. G. 1767. *De rebus petrefactis*, 1–22. Wittebergae

Yeltysheva, R. S. 1955. Klass Crinoidea, morskie lilii, stebli morskikh lilii [Class Crinoidea, sea lilies, crinoid stems], *in* Nikiforova, O. I. (ed.), Polevoi atlas ordovikskoi i siluriskoi fauny Sibirskoi platformy. *Vses. Nauchno-Issled. Geol. Inst.* [*VSEGEI*], *Trudy*, 40–47, fig. 7–8, pl. 23, 37, 54

—— 1960. Ordovikskie i Siluriskie krinoidei Sibirskoy platformy [Ordovician and Silurian crinoids of Siberian platform]: *Vses. Nauchno-Issled. Geol. Inst.* [*VSEGEI*], *Trudy*, n. ser., **3** : 1–39, pl. 1–6

—— 1964. Stebli Ordovikskikh morskikh liliy Prebaltiki (Nizhniy Ordovik) [Prebaltic Ordovician crinoid stems (Lower Ordovician)], *Leningradskiy Ordena Lenina Gosudarstvennyy Universitet, Nauchno-Issled. Inst. Zemnoy Kory Paleont. Lab.*, 59–82, pl. 1–4

—— and Stukalina, G. A. 1963. Stebli Ordovikskikh i Nizhnesiluriyskikh crinoidey tsentralnogo Taymyra, Novoy Zemli i Vaygacha [Ordovician and Lower Silurian crinoid stems from central Taimyr, Novaya Zemlya, and Vaygacha], *Nauchno-Issled. Inst. Geologii Arktiki, Uchenmye zapiski, ser. paleont. i biostrat.*, Bull. **2** : 23–62, fig. 1–22, pl. 1–4

PTERORRHIZA EHRENBERG 1834 (ANTHOZOA, RUGOSA): PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1851

A. v. Schouppé & Y. M. Cheng (*Geol. Pal. Inst. University Muenster, Germany*)

The purpose of this application is to request the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its plenary powers to suppress the generic name *Pterorrhiza* Ehrenberg 1834, in order to stabilize the well known generic name *Macgeea* Webster 1834.

1. In 1826 Goldfuss described the Middle Devonian corals *Cyathophyllum radicans* and *Cyathophyllum marginatum* and the Carboniferous coral *Cyathophyllum excentricum* (page 55 and pl. XVI, figs. 2, 3 and 4).

2. In 1834 Ehrenberg (page 312) erected the genus *Pterorrhiza* and assigned the above-named three species to this genus.

3. The name *Pterorrhiza* has, since then, not been recorded in the primary zoological literature, although in 1939 Sanford (page 409) mentioned this name without any commentary.

4. In 1940 Lang, Smith & Thomas in their " Index of Palaeozoic Coral Genera " (page 111) selected *Cyathophyllum marginatum* Goldfuss 1826 as the type-species of this genus. But they remarked immediately, " The holotype of *C. marginatum* is missing from the Goldfuss collection in Bonn, and the species cannot be recognized. The genus therefore lapses. " Stumm (1949, p. 19) agreed with them and stated that until the holotype of *C. marginatum* could be located, *Pterorrhiza* should not be used.

5. In 1961 Glinski stated in a footnote that he had found the missing holotype of *C. marginatum* Goldfuss 1826, the type-species of *Pterorrhiza* and that *Macgeea* (Webster 1889, p. 710) was a junior subjective synonym of *Pterorrhiza*. But the interior structure of *Cyathophyllum marginatum* has not hitherto been published.

6. After Glinski's discovery of the holotype of *C. marginatum* the name *Pterorrhiza* was only once mentioned, by Birenheide (1963 : 409) and Pickett (1967). Only the latter described corals under the generic name of *Pterorrhiza* and erected a subspecies. Pickett (1967 : 28) claimed that *Pterorrhiza* is the prior name for the genus *Macgeea*.

7. As above mentioned, the name *Pterorrhiza* remained unused in primary zoological literature between 1834 and 1939 when Sanford listed it; that is 105 years. If Sanford's mere mention of the name is ignored, the first proper revision of the name was by Lang, Smith & Thomas in 1940. But they did not adopt the generic name because they said the holotype of the type-species *C. marginatum* Goldfuss was missing and the species could not be recognized. In fact they were not correct in stating that the genus therefore lapses. A neotype could have been designated. Nevertheless the fact that they did not adopt the name might be interpreted as not being " usage " in terms of Article 23b. *Pterorrhiza* could be regarded as unused until Glinski discovered the

holotype of *C. marginatum*. Therefore Glinski was not entitled to use this name since Article 23b (ii) says that a nomen oblitum is not to be used after 1960 unless the Commission so directs. But Glinski has not yet referred this case to the Commission.

8. However *Cyathophyllum marginatum* is not congeneric with the other two species Ehrenberg assigned to the genus *Pterorrhiza*. *Cyathophyllum radicans* and *C. excentricum* have funnel shaped calyx and show parricidal budding. Ehrenberg might have erroneously regarded this homolog because of the everted septa of *C. marginatum*, i.e. the epitheca was not extended to the rim of the calyx so that the peripheral edges of the septa are exposed distally. Accordingly the genus *Pterorrhiza* must be divided into at least two different taxonomic groups.

9. On the other hand the name *Macgeea* Webster, 1834 is well known and has been accepted by palaeontologists all over the world for 80 years. The name *Macgeea* is to be found in current palaeontological handbooks such as Hill *in* Moore's Treatise, Lecompte *in* Piveteau's Traité and Soshkina & Dorbrolyubova in Sokolov's Osnovy Palaeontologii.

10. To show that the name *Macgeea* is deeply rooted in palaeontological literature we just give some examples published after 1962 in which the name *Macgeea* is still used.

Altevogt, (1968): in *International Symposium on the Devonian System*, 1967, **2**, Calgary, Canada 1968.
Assereto, (1962): *Riv. ital. Palaeont.*, **67**, no. 1.
Crickmay, (1962): *New Devonian Fossils from Western Canada.*
Dobrolyubova, (1964): *Akad. Nauk. SSSR, palaeont, inst.*
Federowski, (1967): *Acta palaeont. Polonica*, **12**, no. 2.
Kato, (1963): *J. Fac. Sci., Univ. Hokkaido*, Japan.
Liao, (1965): *Acta Palaeont. Sinica*, (2) **13**, Peking, China.
McLaren, (1962): *Geol. Surv. Canada*, paper 62–4.
Oliver, (1963): *Geol. Surv. Amer. Prof. Paper* 414-G.
Pedder, (1965): *Proc. Linnean Soc. N.S.W.* (2) **90**.
Philip & Pedder, (1967): *Geol. Mag.*, **104**, no. 3.
Różkowska, (1965): *Acta Palaeont. Polonica*, (2) **10**, Warsaw.
Schouppé, (1965): *Ital. Exped. Karakorum a. Hindu Kush*, IV.
Schouppé & Stacul (1963): *Senckenbergiana leth.* Bd. 44.
Scrutton, (1968): *Bull. Brit. Mus., Nat. Hist.* (5) **15**, London.
Sorauf, (1967): *Univ. Kansas Palaeont. Contr. Paper* 16.
Soshkina & Dobrolyubova (1962): in *Osnovy Palaeontologii.*
Spassky, (1965): *An SSSR, sibirskoe otdelenie*, 3.
Strusz, (1965): *Palaeontology*, (3) **8**, London.

11. Since the " genus *Pterorrhiza* " was not clearly defined and the name has not been used for more than one hundred years, between 1834 and 1940, while on the other hand the name *Macgeea* is well established and universally known and used, the change from *Macgeea* to *Pterorrhiza* would only lead to confusion. Stability in nomenclature will be promoted by retaining this well known name. By strict observance of the Code, the name *Pterorrhiza* is a nomen oblitum, but

since Glinski's footnote was published nearly four months before the Code, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is requested:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the generic name *Pterorrhiza* Ehrenberg, 1834, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(2) to place the generic name suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the generic name *Macgeea* Webster, 1889 (gender: feminine) type-species, by designation by Fenton & Fenton, 1924 (: 54), *Pachyphyllum solitarium* Hall & Whitfield, [1872], on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(4) to place the specific name *solitarium* Hall & Whitfield, [1872], (: 232, pl. 9, figs. 6, 7) as published in the binomen *Pachyphyllum solitarium* (type-species of *Macgeea* Webster, 1889) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(5) to place the family-group name MACGEEIDAE Różkowska, 1957 (type-genus *Macgeea* Webster, 1889) on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology.

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SIPHOCORYNE ANGELICAE DEL GUERCIO, 1911 (HOMOPTERA, APHIDOIDEA): REQUEST FOR SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1852

By H. L. G. Stroyan (*Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Plant Pathology Laboratory, Hatching Green, Harpenden, Herts., England*)

1. G. del Guercio (1911, *Redia* **7** : 328) described a new species of aphid from Portugal as *Syphocoryne* (sic pro *Siphocoryne*) *angelicae*. The host plants were listed as *Angelica silvestris* L. and *Artemisia absinthium* L.

2. This species has never subsequently been noticed in the primary zoological literature, except that C. Börner (1952, *Mitt. Thüring. bot. Ges. Beiheft* **3** : 121) placed *Siphocoryne angelicae* del Gu. in the synonymy of *Cavariella archangelicae* (Scopoli). This action was taken at a time when it was widely believed that del Guercio's collection had been entirely destroyed in the Second World War, and took no account of certain features of del Guercio's description that could not apply to *C. archangelicae*.

3. A large part of del Guercio's collection has subsequently been found intact, including material of *Syphocoryne angelicae* from both *Angelica* and *Artemisia*. The former sample is considered to be the type series in view of the name given to the species by del Guercio, and a lectotype has been selected therefrom. The data of this sample, taken from the original slide, are: " 18/23, *Siphocoryne angelicae* del G. Ombellifero (grande), Portogallo, 64 ". The word ' Ombellifero ' has been deleted, and the name '*Angelica silvestris* ' written over the top of it. The lectotype is a remounted apterous vivipara. Both this sample and the one from *Artemisia*, which bears the data " 18/22, *Syphocoryne angelicae*, *Artemisia absinthium*, 61 " are now housed in the Institute of Agricultural Entomology, University of Milan, Italy. The numbers 18/22, 18/23 are a subsequent catalogue numbering.

4. Both the existing samples of *Siphocoryne angelicae* consist of the same species, and belong to the genus *Coloradoa* Wilson. The species is a senior subjective synonym of *Coloradoa absinthiella* Ossiannilsson, 1962.

5. It is also clear that the consequence of accepting *angelicae* as the valid specific epithet for *Coloradoa absinthiella* Ossiann. would be to replace an appropriate name by an inappropriate one, since *Coloradoa absinthiella* has not at any time been recorded from *Angelica sylvestris* except by del Guercio, and further belongs to a group of species exclusively associated with Compositae, so far as it is known at present.

6. It is therefore requested that the International Commission:

(1) use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *angelicae* del Guercio, 1911, as published in the binomen *Siphocoryne angelicae*, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(2) place the specific name suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

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HYPOSMOCOMA BUTLER, 1881 (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA): PROPOSED VALIDATION OF EMENDATION FROM *HYPOSMOCHOMA*. Z.N.(S.) 1853

By Elwood C. Zimmerman (*Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii*)

This is an appeal to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to place on the Official List the name *Hyposmocoma* (Butler, 1881) Walsingham, 1907, emendation, and to place on the Official Index the generic spelling *Hyposmochoma*. The facts are as follows:

1. Butler (1881 : 399) proposed the generic name *Hyposmochoma* for one species of Microlepidoptera from Hawaii. He compounded the name to refer to scent-dispersing brushes of hairs on the hindwings of the male moth, and which he described as "the large fascicle of bristles emitted from the base of these wings (presumably a scent-fan) . . . ."

(a) It is believed that Butler erred in spelling the compounded word *Hyposmochoma*, which means: Hyp = under + osmo = scent + choma = heap or mound, which in this case appears rather meaningless, and that perhaps he meant to use *Hyposmotrichoma*, trichoma = hair, in reference to the hair-brush specifically mentioned in his original description.

2. Walsingham (1907 : 549–550) emended the spelling to *Hyposmocoma*, and he commented as follows (p. 55):

"The generic name was obviously given in reference to the subcostal hair-pencil, 'presumably a scent-fan' (Btl. *l.c.*). *Hyposmochoma* (χῶμα = a heap) would be neuter, and it seems advisable to make the slight correction to *Hyposmocoma* (κόμη = hair), *feminine*, which was doubtless intended."

3. Butler described only one species, *blackburnii*, in the genus, and no other species were referred to it between 1881 and 1907. In 1907, in *Fauna Hawaiiensis*, Walsingham published a major monograph of the genus in which he listed 187 species-group names. All of these names were formed in the feminine gender in agreement with *Hyposmocoma*. Since 1907, many more species have been added to the genus, and now more than 300 species-group names are involved.

4. There has been no use made of the spelling *Hyposmochoma* since 1907. Every author who described a species in the genus, except Butler, in 1881, has consistently used the emended spelling *Hyposmocoma*, and the spelling *Hyposmochoma* has disappeared from the literature.

5. The proposer of this appeal now has nearing completion an extensive revision of the genus, and he believes that a ruling from the Commission is desirable to conserve the emended, widely used and universally accepted spelling *Hyposmocoma*.

(a) Should the original spelling *Hyposmochoma* be used, then the gender of more than 300 species-group names will have to be altered to conform to the neuter *Hyposmochoma*. This will lead to unnecessary confusion, and it will serve no useful purpose.

6. Advice was sought from Mr. Jasper Griffin, Oxford University, adviser on the classics to the Commission, and he contributed the following pertinent remarks:

" Hyp-osmo-coma is composed of intelligible elements (under, scent, hair) of which the first two are Greek, but the third is Latin, and feminine. The compound is thus, while perhaps not strictly 'correct' by standards of linguistic punctilio, perfectly clear, and seems quite reasonable.

" Hyposmochoma, on the other hand, although it looks more authentically Greek, could only come from χῶμα chòma, 'a heap, mound, promontory'. Just possibly . . . this *could*, I suppose have been meant; but it seems unlikely, and certainly not worth changing 300 specific names to restore.

"A better formation in the first place might have been *Hyposmotrichoma*, which would have included the Greek for 'hair', in line with the other Greek elements. But it seems to me that, as there seems no objection to names compounded from the two languages, the Commission ought to favour the retention of *Hyposmocoma*."

7. The acceptance of the emended spelling *Hyposmocoma* is in agreement with consistent usage by all authors for more than 60 years, it would contribute to stability and uniformity and it would avoid confusion. No useful purpose would be achieved by resurrecting the long-forgotten spelling *Hyposmochoma* which may be an original misspelling for *Hyposmotrichoma*. Therefore, the Commission is asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to validate the emendation to *Hyposmocoma* of *Hyposmochoma* Butler, 1881;

(2) to place the generic name *Hyposmocoma* (emendation of *Hyposmochoma*) Butler, 1881 : 399 (gender: feminine) type-species, by monotypy, *Hyposmocoma blackburnii* Butler, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the specific name *blackburnii* Butler, 1881 : 400, as published in the binomen *Hyposmochoma blackburnii*, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(4) to place the generic name *Hyposmochoma* Butler, 1881 : 399 (ruled under the plenary powers in (1) above to be an incorrect original spelling for *Hyposmocoma*) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

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CRICETODON MINUS LARTET, 1851 (MAMMALIA, RODENTIA): REQUEST FOR A DECISION ON INTERPRETATION. Z.N.(S.) 1854

By M. Freudenthal (*Rijksmuseum van Geologie en Mineralogie, Hooglandse Kerkgracht* 17, *Leiden, Netherlands*) and V. Fahlbusch (*Institut für Paläontologie u. historische Geologie, Richard Wagner-strasse* 10/II, *München, Germany*)

The genus *Cricetodon* was erected by Lartet, 1851, to designate hamster-like rodents from the Miocene locality Sansan (Gers), France. Lartet distinguished three species with the following diagnoses:

C. sansaniense: Un peu plus grand que le Hamster;

C. medium: D'un tiers moindre que le *Cricetodon sansaniense* et plus petit que notre rat noir;

C. minus: Plus petit que notre souris domestique.

Schaub, 1925, in his revision of the genus, chose *C. sansaniense* as the type-species. Fahlbusch, 1964 chose a lectotype for *C. sansaniense* from a small Sansan collection kept in the Museum d'Histoire Naturelle in Paris; this collection may have been collected by Lartet himself.

2. Apart from *C. sansaniense* the Sansan fauna contains at least five species of Cricetodontinae and it is not obvious to which of these species the names *medium* and *minus* should be applied. Schaub distinguished the following species: *C. sansaniense* Lartet 1851; *C. helveticum* Schaub, 1925; *C. gaillardi* Schaub, 1925; *C. affine* Schaub, 1925; *C. breve* Schaub, 1925; *C. minus* Lartet, 1851. Thus Schaub left out the name *medium* as he could not decide to which species of medium size this name should be applied. Fahlbusch, 1964 described a fragmentary maxilla from the above mentioned Sansan collection of the Paris Museum which bears the designation *Cricetodon medium*; this specimen belongs to the species that Schaub described as *C. helveticum* from Sansan. Fahlbusch chose it as the lectotype of *C. medius* thus making the name *C. helveticus* disappear from the faunal list of Sansan. However, this does not mean that *C. medius* and *C. helveticus* are synonyms. The type-locality of *C. helveticus* is Rümikon in Switzerland, and there is good reason to believe that the populations from Sansan and Rümikon are sufficiently different to consider them as separate (sub)species.

3. Schaub did give a clear interpretation of the name *C. minus*; it should be the smallest species of *Cricetodon* from Sansan, the next-larger species was called by Schaub *C. breve*. Most subsequent authors followed this interpretation (cf. Mein, 1958; Freudenthal, 1963; Baudelot, 1964). The type locality of *C. breve* is the Miocene locality La Grive, St. Alban (Isère) France. Freudenthal, 1963 supposed that *C. breve* from Sansan is not identical with *C. breve* from La Grive. Fahlbusch, 1964 distinguished these two populations as different subspecies.

4. In 1951 Stehlin and Schaub recognized that the name *Cricetodon* is masculine instead of neuter; thus the endings of the species names must be changed to the masculine form.

5. Fahlbusch, 1964 split up the genus *Cricetodon* into three genera:

Cricetodon Lartet, 1851; Genotype *C. sansaniensis* Lartet, 1851.

Cotimus Black, 1961; Genotype *C. alicae* Black, 1961 from the Miocene of Montana, U.S.A. To this genus belong *C. medius*, *C. helveticus*, etc.

Democricetodon Fahlbusch, 1964, with the subgenera *Democricetodon* and *Megacricetodon* Fahlbusch, 1964. Freudenthal, 1965 considered these subgenera as separate genera; Fahlbusch, 1966 agreed with this conception.

Fahlbusch, 1964 rejected Schaub's interpretation of the name *C. minus* and gave a new one; this interpretation is based on the small Sansan collection in the Paris Museum of Natural History, which was presumably collected by Lartet, and which also contains his lectotypes of *C. sansaniensis* and *C. medius*. A fragment of a maxilla and a fragment of a mandible from this collection evidently belong to the species which Schaub, 1925 identified as *C. breve*. Fahlbusch chose these two specimens as the lectotype and paralectotype respectively, of *Democricetodon* (*Democricetodon*) *minor* (Lartet, 1851). The species which Schaub, 1925 considered as *C. minus* Lartet, 1851 was consequently given a new name; *Democricetodon* (*Megacricetodon*) *schaubi* Fahlbusch, 1964. Freudenthal, 1965 did not agree with this interpretation and proposed maintaining the original interpretation by Schaub.

6. In the following account Fahlbusch and Freudenthal each give their view concerning this problem. We request the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, to decide what should be regarded as *Cricetodon minus* Lartet, 1851.

PROPOSAL OFFICIALLY TO RECOGNIZE SCHAUB'S INTERPRETATION OF THE NAME *CRICETODON* MINUS LARTET, 1851

By M. Freudenthal

Arguments:

(a) Lartet described *C. minus* as " plus petit que notre souris domestique ". Apparently this designation was based on the lengths of either isolated molars or of the tooth rows in complete jaws. In both cases Schaub's interpretation fits better than Fahlbusch's interpretation: *C. minor* sensu Schaub is definitely smaller than *C. minor* sensu Fahlbusch. The field of variation of the lengths of the tooth rows in *Mus musculus* L. (most probably the " souris domestique " mentioned by Lartet) partly overlaps the field of variation in *C. minor* sensu Schaub; the average for *Mus musculus* is smaller, but at least the diagnosis of Lartet is valid for a number of specimens of *C. minor* sensu Schaub. However, all specimens of *C. minor* sensu Fahlbusch are larger than *M. musculus*; thus, Fahlbusch's interpretation is not consistent with the original diagnosis.

(b) The original material of Lartet, used by Fahlbusch, is of doubtful value. Even if it was actually collected by Lartet, there is no certainty at all that it constitutes the type collection on which the original diagnoses were based; for this reason one may choose neotypes from it, but no lectotypes. Further-

more, even if it were the type collection, it is certainly not the complete type collection; *C. minor* sensu Schaub is not present in it, though it is the most abundant species from Sansan. Gervais, 1859 figures some of Lartet's material from Sansan. Though the figures are rather bad, there is no doubt that table 44, fig. 22 and 25a, represent *C. minor* sensu Schaub. This proves that Lartet actually had some material of this species; the fact that it is lacking in the remaining collection in the Paris Museum cannot be a reason for rejecting Schaub's interpretation.

The " Lartet's original material " makes it probable that Lartet had both the small *Megacricetodon* species and the small *Democricetodon* species, and that he took them together under the name *C. minus*. Schaub, 1925 recognized that there actually were two species, and chose one of these to be called *C. minus*. Schaub should be considered as the first reviser, and his interpretation has priority. Unfortunately Schaub did not designate a neotype.

(c) The Sansan collection in the Paris Museum is accompanied by a list of determinations; this list was certainly not made by Lartet. For example, a molar of *C. sansaniensis* is listed as *C. medium*; *C. sansaniensis*, however, is so easily recognizable, that one can hardly believe that this mistake could have been made by Lartet. For this reason it seems not advisable to give too much value to the other determinations on the same list, in particular to the determination of *C. minus*.

(d) After much confusion on the meaning of the names *medium* and *minus* (which were always interpreted in different ways by succeeding authors (Schlosser, 1884; Filhol, 1891; Deperet, 1892; Forsyth Major, 1899, etc.)) Schaub was the first author to give a clear and unambiguous interpretation of *C. minor*. Schaub rejected the name *C. medium*. Fahlbusch chose a new meaning for the name *medius*, and there cannot be too many objections to this, because he simply replaces one name by another one; this will not cause any confusion. However, in the case of *C. minor*, Fahlbusch changes the meaning of this name as it had been generally accepted since 1925, and introduces a new name for the species that had been called *C. minor* for more than 40 years. This procedure is most confusing and prejudicial to the stability of nomenclature.

Proposed solution:

(e) Schaub's interpretation of the name *C. minus* should be maintained. Thus, this species should be called *Megacricetodon minor* (Lartet, 1851). The neotype of this species is No. Ss 1235, Naturhist. Museum Basel. This specimen, which is also the holotype of *M. schaubi* Fahlbusch, 1964, is figured in Fahlbusch, 1964, page 65, fig. 48. *M. schaubi* and *M. minor* thus have the same type specimen, and are per definition objectively synonymous. *Megacricetodon minor* is the senior synonym.

(f) This procedure makes it necessary to redefine the genus *Democricetodon*. According to Fahlbusch, 1964 the type-species of *Democricetodon* is *Cricetodon minor* Lartet, 1851. However, if *C. minor* is a *Megacricetodon*-species, as proposed above, this would mean that these two genera are synonymous, and it would be necessary to introduce a new generic name. This would be unpractical, since both generic names have been generally

accepted since 1964, and have been used in over a dozen publications. To avoid the introduction of a new generic name I propose to choose a new type-species for *Democricetodon*. Of course the best choice would be the species which Fahlbusch, 1964 actually meant as the type-species, and which remains without a name after *C. minor* is assigned to the small *Megacricetodon*. Schaub, 1925 described the populations from La Grive and Sansan as different subspecies, an opinion with which I fully agree. The material from Sansan should be regarded as a subspecies of *C. brevis*, and I propose to call it *Democricetodon brevis crassus* nomen novum. The holotype shall be the maxilla with M^1–M^2 which Fahlbusch, 1964 figures on page 22, fig. 7, as the lectotype of *D. minor*. Since *D. brevis crassus* and *D. minor* sensu Fahlbusch have the same type specimen there can be no doubt that *Democricetodon brevis crassus* is the same species as the one that Fahlbusch actually meant to be the type-species of *Democricetodon*. Thus, if *Democricetodon brevis crassus* is chosen as the type-species of the genus *Democricetodon*, the concept of this genus is maintained exactly in its original way.

(g) If the International Commission agrees with the above arguments, I request that it:

(1) use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type-specimen for *Cricetodon minus* Lartet, 1851, and having done so to designate the specimen described in para. (e) above as neotype of that species;

(2) use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Democricetodon* Fahlbusch, 1964, made prior to the present Ruling and having done so, to designate *Democricetodon brevis crassus* nom. nov. to be the type-species of that genus;

(3) to place the generic name *Democricetodon* Fahlbusch, 1964 (gender: masculine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (2) above, *Democricetodon brevis crassus*, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(4) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *minus* Lartet, 1851, as published in the binomen *Cricetodon minus*, as interpreted by the neotype designated in (1) above;

(b) *crassus* Freudenthal, 1968, as published in the combination *Democricetodon brevis crassus* (type-species of *Democricetodon* Fahlbusch, 1964).

OPINION IN THE QUESTION " WHAT IS *CRICETODON MINOR* LARTET, 1851?"

By V. Fahlbusch

(h) The designation of a lectotype for *Cricetodon minor* Lartet, 1851 in my 1964 paper: Die Cricetiden (Mamm.) der Oberen Süsswasser-Molasse Bayerns (*Abh. Bayer. Akad. Wiss., Math.-Naturw. Kl.*, N.F. 118) was not

quite accepted by all my colleagues. However, since the publication of my paper no new aspects have turned up. The arguments explained by Freudenthal (1965) in his paper: Betrachtungen über die Gattung *Cricetodon* (*Proc. Kon. Nederl. Akad. Wetensch.*, Ser. B, 68, 5) do not give any new view-points. Therefore I feel I should stick to my opinions and conclusions as published in 1964. In addition I would like to make the following points:

(i) Until 1964 no type specimen for *Cricetodon minor* Lartet, 1851 had been designated.

(j) No author doubts the existence of two small species of "*Cricetodon*" (now: *Democricetodon* and *Megacricetodon*) in Sansan, nor is there any doubt that Lartet had material of both species and took them together under the name "*Cricetodon minus*".

(k) The only material from Sansan, that, according to colleagues in Paris, may be assumed to belong to the original collection of Lartet, is the collection in the Paris Museum, which I mentioned in my publication (1964, page 13).

(l) From this original material of Lartet a lectotype was chosen according to Art. 74 of the International rules of zoological nomenclature. The recommendation 74 A had to remain unconsidered because only one of the two species was present in this material. It was not possible to designate a neotype, because syntypes were still available.

All other arguments as exposed by Dr. Freudenthal, like small differences in size, abundance at the locality Sansan, figures in later publications, etc. are without importance in this connection.

I therefore request that the Commission:

place the specific name *minus* Lartet, 1851, as published in the binomen *Cricetodon minus*, as interpreted by the lectotype designated by Fahlbusch, 1964, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

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The most important literature is indicated with a *.

RHYSSOPLAX THIELE, 1893 (MOLLUSCA, AMPHINEURA): REQUEST FOR DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1855

By A. G. Beu, R. K. Dell, C. A. Fleming (*New Zealand*)

Thiele (1893, *Das Gebiss der Schnecken*, **2** : 368) erected the genus *Rhyssoplax* for two species identified as *Chiton janeirensis* Gray, 1828, and *Chiton segmentatus* Reeve, 1847, and on p. 377 of the same work he erected *Anthochiton* for a species identified as *Chiton tulipa* Quoy and Gaimard, 1834. In 1909 (" Revision der System der Chitonen ", *Zoologica*, **20** : 2–4) Thiele stated that the species identifications in his 1893 work were mostly incorrect, having been made before the publication of Pilsbry's monograph of the chitons (1892, 1893, *Manual of Conchology*, **14**, **15**), and correlated the names in his 1893 work with their correct identifications determined from Pilsbry's monograph. He stated that *Rhyssoplax janeirensis* Thiele, non *Chiton janeirensis* Gray, and *Rhyssoplax segmenata* Thiele, non *Chiton segmentatus* Reeve, referred to the same species and were really *Chiton affinis* Issel, 1869. *Chiton tulipa* had been correctly identified, and must be regarded as the type-species of *Anthochiton* Thiele by monotypy. Thiele then synonymized *Rhyssoplax* and *Anthochiton* with *Clathropleura* Tiberi, 1877, and placed *Chiton affinis* Issel and *Chiton tulipa* Quoy and Gaimard in *Clathropleura*, naming *Chiton siculus* Gray, 1828, as type-species of *Clathropleura*.

Iredale (1914, *Proc. malac. Soc. London*, **11** : 40) showed that the type-species designation of *Clathropleura* given by Thiele was invalid, as *Chiton siculus* Gray was not an originally included species, and designated " *Chiton laevis* (Pennant) Tiberi " as type-species of *Clathropleura*. He considered that this rendered *Clathropleura* a synonym of *Callochiton* Gray, 1847, but the type-species of *Callochiton* Gray is *Chiton laevis* Montagu, 1803, not *Chiton laevis* Pennant, 1777. Iredale clearly stated that Tiberi quoted *Chiton laevis* Pennant as a species of *Clathropleura*. According to Dr. A. G. Smith (pers. comm.), *Chiton laevis* Pennant is a synonym of *Chiton ruber* Linnaeus, which means that *Clathropleura* Tiberi is a subjective synonym of *Tonicella* Carpenter, 1873. The synonymies of *Chiton laevis* Pennant and *Chiton laevis* Montagu have not been checked, but this makes little difference to the present case; it is clear that *Clathropleura* Tiberi is a synonym of either *Tonicella* Carpenter (which seems likely) or *Callochiton* Gray, and neither *Clathropleura* Tiberi nor *Clathropleura* Thiele are available for the genus containing *Chiton affinis* Issel.

This meant that one of Thiele's genera (*Rhyssoplax* or *Anthochiton*) had to be selected to replace *Clathropleura* Thiele, 1909, non Tiberi, and Iredale considered that *Rhyssoplax* should be used. Regardless of other considerations, if there were no complications in the identification of the type-species of *Rhyssoplax*, these names would be synonyms of equal status, and Iredale's selection of *Rhyssoplax* would be valid, as he was the first reviser.

However, in using *Rhyssoplax* in the sense of *Clathropleura* Thiele, non Tiberi, Iredale considered the type-species to be *Chiton affinis* Issel. According

to Article 70 of the Code, the author of a genus must be considered to have correctly identified the type-species of the new genus or the species referred to the new genus. If this were enforced, *Rhyssoplax* could not be the valid name for *Clathropleura* Thiele, non Tiberi, and *Chiton affinis* Issel could not be its type-species.

The two generic names *Rhyssoplax* and *Anthochiton* are undoubtedly synonyms. Since 1914, they have been variously used in Australia and New Zealand for the group of chitons centred around *Chiton aereus* Reeve, which all authors have considered to be closely related to *Chiton affinis* Issel. *Rhyssoplax* has been used more frequently than *Anthochiton*, and is currently in use in Australia, while *Anthochiton* is presently in use in New Zealand. Smith (1960, *Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology, Part I*, p. 165) used *Rhyssoplax* for the genus, but wrongly quoted the type-species as *Chiton janeirensis* Gray, 1828, by subsequent designation by Iredale, 1914.

Because Thiele himself corrected the identification of the species placed in *Rhyssoplax*, without selecting a type-species, Iredale's action in using *Rhyssoplax* in the sense he did could be interpreted as justifiable, and the type-species could be considered to be *Rhyssoplax janeirensis* Thiele, 1893 (not *Chiton janeirensis* Gray, 1828) = *Chiton affinis* Issel, 1869, by subsequent designation by Iredale, 1914. However, some doubt about the type-species of *Rhyssoplax* and the correct usage of the generic name would always remain, even if this interpretation was accepted by the majority of authors, and it is considered best to stabilise the nomenclature once and for always by following Article 70(a) of the Code. In this case, as *Chiton affinis* Issel was selected as type-species of *Rhyssoplax* by Iredale (1914), as *Rhyssoplax* has been used more frequently than *Anthochiton*, and as *Rhyssoplax* has page priority over *Anthochiton*, the nomenclature would seem to be best stabilized by designating as type-species of *Rhyssoplax*, *Chiton affinis* Issel, the species on which Thiele based his diagnosis, rather than *Chiton janeirensis* Gray, the name by which he referred to part of his material.

Therefore, in the interests of stability of nomenclature, the Commission is asked under the terms of Article 70(a)i of the Code:

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Rhyssoplax* Thiele, 1893, and having done so to designate *Chiton affinis* Issel, 1869, as type-species of *Rhyssoplax* Thiele, 1893;

(2) to place the specific name *affinis* Issel, 1869, as published in the binomen *Chiton affinis* (type-species of *Rhyssoplax* Thiele, 1893) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the generic name *Rhyssoplax* Thiele, 1893 (gender: feminine), type-species by designation under (1) above, *Chiton affinis* Issel, 1869, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.

AGAMA BIBRONII DUMÉRIL 1851 (REPTILIA: SAURIA): PROPOSED VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1856

By Andrew F. Stimson (*British Museum (Natural History), London, England*)

The North African rock lizard *Agama bibronii* was described by A. Duméril in Duméril and Duméril (1851, p. 101). This name was accepted without question by systematists until 1955 when Mertens (p. 56) pointed out that it was antedated by *Trapelus* (*Psammorrhoa*) *bibronii* Fitzinger 1843 (p. 81) and would have to be replaced by the next oldest available name, *Agama colonorum* var *impalearis* Boettger 1874 (p. 132).

2. *Trapelus* (*Psammorrhoa*) *bibronii* Fitzinger is a junior objective synonym of the southern African rock lizard *Agama hispida aculeata* Merrem 1820 (p. 53). It was placed in the synonymy of *aculeata* by Boulenger in 1885 (p. 351) and since that time has not been used as a senior synonym. Although the combination *Agama bibronii* Fitzinger has not appeared in primary zoological literature, the placing of the specific name, even in synonymy, in the genus *Agama* makes it a senior secondary homonym of *Agama bibronii* Duméril.

3. Thus if the Law of Homonymy were applied, the well established name *Agama bibronii* Duméril would have to be replaced by *Agama impalearis* Boettger. This latter name was placed by Boulenger (1885, p. 357) in the synonymy of *Agama bibronii* Duméril where it remained until it was revived by Mertens (1955, p. 56). During this period (1885–1955) *Agama bibronii* Duméril became accepted by zoologists, through widespread usage, as the correct name for this North African species. Since 1955 only Wermuth (1967, p. 15) has used *impalearis* while several authors (Bons, 1957, p. 97, 1959, p. 53, 1961, p. 60, 1963, p. 39, 1964, p. 65; Bons and Bons, 1959, p. 120; Bons and Girot, 1962, p. 41; Gabe and Saint-Girons, 1965, p. 194; Gauthier, 1956, p. 139; Grandison, 1968 in press; Kohl, 1963, p. 347; Lambert, 1968, p. 29; Pasteur and Bons, 1960, p. 35; Saint-Girons, 1961, p. 233) have continued to use *Agama bibronii* Duméril.

4. In the interests of nomenclatural stability the Commission is therefore requested:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *bibronii* Fitzinger, 1843, as used in the combination *Trapelus* (*Psammorrhoa*) *bibronii*, for the purposes of the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy.

(2) to place the specific name *bibronii* A. Duméril, 1851, as used in the combination *Agama bibronii*, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the specific name suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

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THECLA VIRIDIS EDWARDS, 1862 (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA): PROPOSAL TO PLACE ON THE OFFICIAL LIST. Z.N.(S.) 1857

By F. Martin Brown (*Fountain Valley School, Colorado Springs, Colorado, U.S.A.*) and Harry K. Clench (*Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.*)

In accordance with the requirement of Article 75 (f) of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (1961) we petition the Commission to set aside the doubtfully valid designation of a specimen as neotype for the name *Thecla viridis* Edwards, 1862, made by Clench in 1944, and to place that specific name on the Official List as interpreted by the sole remaining syntype, a male in the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

2. The taxa *Thecla viridis* Edwards, 1862 (*Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.*: 223) and *Thecla dumetorum* Boisduval, 1852 (both of which are currently placed in the genus *Callophrys*, subgenus *Callophrys*), are very similar to one another and have been confused frequently, even by experienced taxonomists. There is need for a valid type specimen to represent each name. The type of *dumetorum* exists in the United States National Museum. Clench designated a neotype of *viridis* in 1944. This designation does not fully conform with the conditions set forth in article 75(c) of the Code. Because of the discovery of an apparent syntype of *viridis*, we petition the Commission to set aside Clench's neotype designation, instead of revising it to conform to the present Code.

3. Clench (1944, *Bull. Museum of Comparative Zoology*, Harvard **94** : 227) designated as neotype of *viridis* a specimen from San Francisco, California, then in the collection of P. S. and C. L. Remington, now in the collections at the Peabody Museum of Natural History, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, U.S.A. The designation of this specimen, made before the present Code existed, does not wholly conform with Article 75(c), especially items (3) and (6). Clench did not personally examine the material in the W. H. Edwards collection at Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, U.S.A. The late Dr. Walter Sweadner of that institution advised him (letter of 26 May 1943) that " We have no Edwards material labelled *viridis* ", on the basis of which he designated a neotype.

4. W. H. Edwards had convinced himself that his name *viridis* was a synonym of *dumetorum* Boisduval. Because *viridis* postdated *dumetorum* by ten years he relabelled his specimens of *viridis* as *dumetorum* when he transferred his collection to W. J. Holland in about 1890. Holland (1898, 1931, *The Butterfly Book*, pl. 30, figs. 1, 2) continued the confusion by publishing figures of specimens purporting to be *dumetorum* that actually are *viridis*. This is not altogether surprising: from Edwards' day to Clench's restoration of the name in 1944, *viridis* had been considered a synonym of *dumetorum*.

5. While studying the material in the W. H. Edwards collection preparatory to selecting lectotypes of Lycaenidae names proposed by W. H. Edwards, Brown discovered a specimen of *viridis* labeled as *dumetorum* by W. H. Edwards that appears to be a syntype of the name *viridis* Edwards, 1862. This specimen

carries a W. H. Edwards holograph label reading " Dumetorum ♂/Cal[a] ", and is mounted upon a pin of the same type as was used by H. H. Behr, the source of the types of *viridis*. These pins are easily recognized, being thin, tinned brass and very flexible. They are quite unlike the pins used by W. H. Edwards himself, or by Henry Edwards, who also supplied W. H. Edwards with mounted California material.

6. Both Brown and Clench consider that the specimen described in paragraph 5 above is one of the original syntypes and, in fact, the only surviving one. Such other syntypic specimens of *viridis* as may once have existed were returned by W. H. Edwards to Behr and were later destroyed in the earthquake and fire in San Francisco in 1905.

7. Both Brown and Clench to the best of their knowledge believe that the Behr specimen mentioned in paragraph 4 above, here designated as lectotype, and the neotype designated in 1944 by Clench, are conspecific, and that the source of the Behr specimen was probably San Francisco, California, or its environs. Thus, if a favourable action is given to this petition neither the identity of what is now known as *viridis*, nor its type locality, will be changed.

8. It is the joint desire of Brown and Clench that the Commission should:

(1) set aside the neotype for *Thecla viridis* Edwards, 1862, designated by Clench in 1944;

(2) place *viridis* Edwards, 1862, as published in the binomen *Thecla viridis*, as interpreted by the lectotype designated by Brown and Clench in para. 7 above, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

ACTEONELLA D'ORBIGNY, 1842 (GASTROPODA): PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1858

By C. P. Nuttall (*British Museum (Natural History), London*)

1. J. de C. Sowerby (1835, pl. 39, fig. 33) described *Volvaria laevis* collected by Sedgwick & Murchison from the Upper Cretaceous of Gosau, Austria. Normally its height varies between 10 and 30 mm. and its length between 3–10 mm. (Kollmann, 1965, p. 248, pl. 1). Its height to breadth ratio seems to vary between 2·8 : 1 and 3·5 : 1. Sowerby's two figures, the first of which shows a specimen damaged anteriorly, measure 20 × 8 mm. and 31·5 × 11·5 mm. The figured specimens cannot be found among the 47 shells in the Sedgwick & Murchison collection in the British Museum (Natural History) Reg. No. G17841. There is a strong likelihood that the illustrations are factual rather than reconstructions because damage to the specimens is shown and Sowerby has a reputation for accuracy.

2. d'Orbigny (1842, p. 107–113, pls. 164–7) described *Acteonella* and four species which he assigned to it without designating a type-species. The species in order were *Acteonella renauxiana* d'Orbigny (nov. sp.), *Tornatella gigantea* J. de C. Sowerby, *Volvaria laevis* J. de C. Sowerby and *Volvaria crassa* Dujardin. The first two have a distinct spire, the others are convolute. d'Orbigny states that his figure of *Acteonella laevis* is a restoration of a complete individual from a large number of shells in his collection. He mentions that 'one finds' this species at Gosau and that it had been found by several collectors at various French localities. He himself had collected it at Uchaux (Vaucluse) Soulage (Aude) and Angoulême (Charente). In the text he gives measurements of 75 × 35 mm., his figure measures 83 × 36 mm., giving height to breadth ratios of 2·14 and 2·3 respectively. From all this it may be inferred that he was not describing Sowerby's species from Gosau, but a French form.

3. Herrmansen (1846, p. 17), deliberately changing the spelling to the classically correct *Actaeonella*, selected as type-species *Volvaria laevis* J. de C. Sowerby. He made no reference to Sowerby's publication. He gives a page reference to Reuss (1845, p. 50) who describes and figures as *A. laevis* a small unidentifiable species from the Cretaceous of Bohemia which might be conspecific with the Gosau form. He also gives a full reference to d'Orbigny's work.

4. Meek (1863, p. 89) restricted *Acteonella* to convolute and involute forms lacking a spire. Apparently in ignorance of Herrmansen's work he quotes *Volvaria laevis* as type-species giving a full reference to Sowerby's work. He assigned those species which have a distinct spire to his new genus *Trochactaeon*, selecting *Acteonella renauxiana* d'Orbigny as type-species.

5. Stoliczka (1866, p. 137) in ignorance of Meek's paper divided the genus in the opposite way. The spired forms remained *Acteonella*. Of the species he assigned to this genus *Tornatella gigantea* J. de C. Sowerby is mentioned first in his work. He described *Volvulina* (p. 141) as a new genus, the first mentioned species being *Volvaria laevis* J. de C. Sowerby.

6. Later, (1868, pp. 478–9) Stoliczka after seeing Meek's work conceded that it had priority. He wrote that his own arrangement would have been preferable as it retained the name *Acteonella* for *A. gigantea* " which was described and figured by d'Orbigny before the other species ". In fact *A. renauxiana* was described first, but on this reasoning although Stoliczka (1866) designated no type-species he would presumably have based *Acteonella* on *gigantea* and *Volvulina* on *laevis*.

7. Cossmann (December, 1896, p. 166) is the first author to have drawn attention to d'Orbigny's misidentification and proposed the name *A. uchauxensis* for the form described and figured by d'Orbigny. He recommended that henceforth *A. uchauxensis* should become the 'neotype' of the genus, " that is to say the shell which d'Orbigny was studying when he created the genus ". [Mais, comme elles appartiennent toutes deux ou même genre, cela ne modifie pas le dénomination du genre qui aura désormais pour néotype *A. uchauxensis*, *nob.* c'est-a-dire la coquille que d'Orbigny avait en vue, quand il crée le genre.] His photographs (1895, pl. 2, figs. 13, 14) of this form (under the name *Actaeonella laevis* d'Orbigny) show that d'Orbigny's reconstruction was reasonable.

8. Cossmann in April 1896 had read a paper in which he proposed the name *A. grossouvrei* for the same form; this becomes a junior synonym of *uchauxensis* as the paper was not published until 1897.

9. Two recent handbooks regard the French form as the type-species. Zilch (1959, p. 18, fig. 49) quotes the type as being "*A. laevis* A. Orbigny (non Sowerby) =*uchauxensis* Cossmann ", and the designation as being by Herrmannsen, 1846. Pcelincev & Korobkov (1960, p. 245, pl. 657, fig. 673a, b) quote the type as being "*Actaeon grossouvrei* Cossmann (=*Actaeon laevis* Orbigny 1842 non Sowerby) ". Both works copy d'Orbigny's illustrations.

10. On the other hand two Austrian authorities Pokorny (1959, p. 949) and Kollmann (1965, p. 244) regard the Austrian species *Acteonella laevis* Sowerby as the type and attribute the designation to Meek.

11. Most workers in the past have based their interpretation of the genus on d'Orbigny's work, and in view of the wide circulation enjoyed by the works of Zilch and Pcelincev & Korobkov, will continue to do so. Furthermore, many more species of *Acteonella* resemble *uchauxensis* than the rather small and elongate *laevis*. I therefore consider that the stability of nomenclature would best be protected by the designation of *uchauxensis* Cossmann as type-species of *Acteonella*. Such a course would leave available the generic name *Volvulina* Stoliczka, 1866 should future workers consider *laevis* to be not congeneric with *uchauxensis*.

12. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is therefore requested:

(a) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type-species for *Acteonella* d'Orbigny, 1842, made prior to the Ruling now requested and, having done so, to designate *Acteonella uchauxensis* Cossmann, 1896, to be the type-species of that genus;

(b) to place the generic name *Acteonella* d'Orbigny, 1842 (gender: feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (a) above,

Acteonella uchauxensis Cossmann, 1896, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(c) to place the specific name *uchauxensis* Cossmann, 1896, as published in the binomen *Acteonella uchauxensis* (type-species of *Acteonella* d'Orbigny, 1842) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

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Printed in England by Staples Printers Limited at their Kettering, Northants, establishment

Volume 25, Part 6 28th February 1969
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THE BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

The Official Organ of

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

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LONDON:

Printed by Order of the International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature

and

Sold on behalf of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature by the International Trust at its Publications Office 14, Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1.

1969

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BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Volume 25, Part 6 (pp. 193–252), T.P.–X 28th February 1969

NOTICES

(a) *Date of Commencement of Voting.*—In normal circumstances the Commission starts to vote on applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* six months after the publication of each application. Any zoologist who wishes to comment on any of the applications in the present part is invited to send his contribution, in duplicate, to the Secretariat of the Commission as quickly as possible, and in any case in time to reach the Secretariat before the close of the six-month period.

(b) *Possible use of the Plenary Powers.*—The possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers is involved in the following applications published in the present part of the *Bulletin:*

(1) Designation of a type-species for *Scarus* Forsskål, 1775 (Pisces). Z.N.(S.) 1721.

(2) Validation of emendation to *patchae* of *patchiae* (*Schizoneura*) Börner & Blunck, 1916; suppression of *Schizoneura patchi* Meunier, 1917 (Insecta, Hemiptera). Z.N.(S.) 1859.

(3) Suppression of *Tropidogaster* Duméril & Bibron, 1837, *Tritropis* Fitzinger, 1843 and *Tropidogaster blainvillii* Duméril & Bibron, 1837 (Reptilia). Z.N.(S.) 1860.

(4) Grant of priority to *Salamandra tigrina* Green, 1825 over *Gyrinus mexicanus* Shaw, 1789 (Amphibia). Z.N.(S.) 1861.

(5) Suppression of *Sertularia fastigiata* Linnaeus, 1758 (Polyzoa). Z.N.(S.) 1862.

(6) Suppression of two papers by Buckman, 1914 and 1915 (Brachiopoda). Z.N.(S.) 1863.

(7) Suppression of *Dicyphus tamaricis* Puton, 1886 (Insecta, Hemiptera). Z.N.(S.) 1864.

(8) Determination of a type-specimen for *Anthocoris pini* Bärensprung, 1858 (Insecta, Hemiptera). Z.N.(S.) 1865.

c/o British Museum (Natural History),
Cromwell Road,
London, S.W.7, England.
17 *January* 1969

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary,
International Commission on
Zoological Nomenclature

THE ORIGINAL PUBLICATION OF *HETEROTIS* HEMPRICH AND EHRENBERG, 1828. Z.N.(S.) 1807

(see volume 24, pages 291–293)

By Harold F. Roellig (*Department of Physics, Adelphi University, Long Island, New York, U.S.A.*)

D'Aubenton and Daget (1967) recently noted that although Ehrenberg brought to the attention of other ichthyologists (by unknown means) a fish from the Nile that he called *Heterotis niloticus*, there is no evidence that he published a name, description or plate of the fish in order to legally place the name into zoological nomenclature. This comment is found in the above-mentioned authors' petition to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to place the name *Heterotis* Ehrenberg, 1829 on the official list of generic names in zoology.

Recently while working on a study of the Osteoglossidae, I discovered in the rare book room of the library of the American Museum of Natural History two folios authored by Hemprich and Ehrenberg with a publication date of 1828 and containing three plates depicting and naming *Heterotis niloticus*. One folio (Hemprich and Ehrenberg, 1828a) contains a tinted plate (plate I) made from a steel engraving labelled "*Heterotis Nilotica* H & E" and signed "F. W. Linger jun. sculp. Berlin 1827". The complete fish is illustrated in lateral view and small numbers are placed near the branchiostegal rays and the fins to indicate their counts. The outline of a transverse section through the body and two illustrations of scales are included on the plate. The other folio (*ibid.* 1828b) contains two steel engravings depicting the internal anatomy of *Heterotis*. Plate VIII, labelled "*Heterotis nilotica*" is a lateral view of the skeleton, a ventral view of the skull, a ventral view of the palate, a dorsal view of the lower jaw and branchial arches, a frontal view of the skull and a view of two vertebrae with associated arches and ribs. Plate IX, labelled "*Heterotis niloticae*", illustrates the suprabranchial organ, the viscera, a gill arch, the nasal epithelium, the semicircular canals and the brain.

The two 1828 folios are obviously part of the more widely-known series of folios published by Hemprich and Ehrenberg between 1828 and 1845 based on their collections from Africa and the Near East. The two folios are printed in identical format with the other folios and circumstantial evidence indicates that they are similar in ageing. Except for the legends on the plates and the contents listed on the back cover of the two folios, no commentary is known to accompany the plates.

In 1899, a team of editors in Germany published the plates in question in the apparent belief that the plates were still unpublished. In the foreword to their 1899 publication of Hemprich and Ehrenberg's plates they state "Ehrenberg hat die 'Symbolicae Physicae' nicht vollendet. Eine Anzahl von Abbildungen sind unter seiner Leitung angefertigt worden, gelangten aber bis jetzt noch nicht zur Veröffentlichung". The possession by the Library of the American Museum of Natural History of the two folios would seem to negate this statement. To what extent other copies were distributed besides the ones in the possession of the American Museum seems unlikely to be discovered at this late date. Present evidence, however, would indicate that for reasons unknown the two folios in question had a much more restricted distribution than the other folios in the series.

The two folios were examined in regard to publication date by the following members of the staff of the American Museum of Natural History: Mr. George Goodwin, former Librarian; Dr. Bobb Schaeffer, Department of Vertebrate Paleontology and Dr. Eugene Eisenmann, Department of Ornithology.

As the two folios are available in the Library of the American Museum of Natural History, and in order to conserve the generic name, *Heterotis*, which has been long known and widely used, *Clupisudis* Swainson, 1839 should again be considered a junior synonym of *Heterotis*. Also, as the 1828 plate is labelled "*Heterotis nilotica*

H & E ", the proper citation is to be: *Heterotis niloticus* Hemprich and Ehrenberg 1828, rather than *Heterotis niloticus* Ehrenberg (without date), the practice heretofore.

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HEMPRICH, F. G., and EHRENBERG, C. G. 1828a. Symbolae Physicae seu Icones et Descriptiones Piscium qui ex itinere per Africam Borealam et Asiam Occidentalem—Friderici Guilelmi Hemprich et Christiani Godofredi Ehrenberg, Medicinae et Chirurgiae Doctorum—Studio Novi aut Illustrati Redierunt—Percensuit et Regis Jussu et Impensis—edidit Dr. C. G. Ehrenberg. Decas Prima. Berolini ex Officina Academica—Venditur a Mittlero. MDCCCXXVIII. 10 pls.

—— 1828b. SYMBOLAE PHYSICAE seu ICONES ET DESCRIPTIONES ZOOTOMICRORUM quae ex itinere per AFRICAM BOREALEM ET ASIAM OCCIDENTALEM—FRIDERICI GUILELMI HEMPRICH ET CHRISTIANI GODOFREDI EHRENBERG, Medicinae et Chirurgiae Doctorum—Studio Novi Aut Illustrati Redierunt—Percensuit et Regis Jussu et Impensis—Edidit Dr. C. G. Ehrenberg—Decas Prima—Berolini ex Officina Academica—Venditur a Mittlero. MDCCCXXVIII. 10 pls.

—— 1899. Symbolae Physicae Icones Adhuc Ineditae Corporum Naturalium Novorum Aut Minus Cognitorum, quae ex itineribus per Libyam, Aegyptum, Nubiam, Dongalam, Syriam, Arabiam, et Habessiniam . . . F. G. Hemprich et C. G. Ehrenberg . . . 1820–1825. Publico usui obtulerunt O. Carlgren, F. Hilgendorf, E. v. Martens, P. Matschie, G. Tornier, W. Weltner. Zoologica. Berolini, Sumptibus Georgii Reimieri. MDCCCXCIX.

INTERNATIONAL TRUST FOR ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

FINANCIAL REPORT 1967

The outcome of the year's work is satisfactory and there is an excess of income over expenditure of £1,700 compared with the figure of £1,100 last year. There is also an additional item of £1,124 resulting from the surplus on sale of investments.

A large part of the excess income arises from an increase in sales of the Bulletin (£800) and sales of Opinions (£400). Interest on investments is also greater.

Expenditure shows little increase apart from Printing and Distribution, both of which are largely outside our control. The difference is some £450 over last year's figures.

The Official List Suspense Account shows no movement other than a return in income from sales of Parts issued last year.

The Balance Sheet shows an increase in Revenue Reserves now over £20,000 gross.

The changes in investments during the year are shown in the Balance Sheet.

INTERNATIONAL TRUST FOR

Incorporated under the Companies

BALANCE SHEET—

1966 £	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		Revenue Reserves—		
10,000		General Reserve	10,000 0 0	
1,691		"Official List" Suspense Account (per separate account)	2,048 9 9	
5,214		Income and Expenditure Account (per separate account)	8,046 1 9	
16,905			20,094 11 6	
		Special Donation unappropriated—		
252		Balance at 31st December, 1967		252 2 3
		Current Liabilities—		
745		Sundry Creditors	721 1 10	
653		Subscriptions to Publications received in advance ..	416 7 5	
1,398			1,137 9 3	
£18,555				£21,484 3 0

REPORT OF

We have obtained the information and explanations which we considered necessary and in our opinion
(1) The above balance sheet and annexed income and expenditure account give a true and fair view of year ended on that date.
(2) Proper books have been kept and the accounts are in agreement therewith and give, in the prescribed

FINSBURY CIRCUS HOUSE,
BLOMFIELD STREET,
LONDON, E.C.2.
11th June, 1968

ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Act, 1929 (Limited by Guarantee)

31st December, 1967

1966 £	£		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		Fixed Assets—						
		Office Equipment—						
	980	Book value at 1st July, 1948 and additions since at cost	1,001	14	6			
	612	*Less* Depreciation and amount written off	650	10	6			
368						351	4	0
		Investments at cost—						
	2,079	£2,500 2½% Savings Bonds 1964/67	—	—	—			
	5,689	£6,857 2*s* 11*d* British Transport 3% Stock 1968/73 ..	—	—	—			
	2,249	£2,500 6½% Exchequer Stock 1969	—	—	—			
	—	£18,070 3½% Treasury Stock 1977/80	14,176	0	1			
	10,017	(£10,822) (Market value at date £13,733)	14,176	0	1			
	3,000	County Borough of Preston Temporary Loan	3,000	0	0			
13,017						17,176	0	1
		Current Assets—						
		£	£	s.	d.			
		Amounts due for Publications at						
	665	valuation	956	9	5			
	38	Income Tax recoverable ..	169	2	3			
	30	Selective Employment Tax re-						
	—	coverable	30	0	0			
	733					1,155	11	8
	4,437	Balances at Bank and Cash in Hand.. ..				2,801	7	3
5,170						3,956	18	11

(NOTE—The Stock of Publications has not been valued)

FRANCIS J. GRIFFIN
HURCOMB
} Members of the Committee of Management

£18,555	£21,484 3 0

THE AUDITORS

the state of the Trust's affairs at 31st December, 1967 and of the excess of income over expenditure for the manner, the information required by the Companies Act, 1948.

W. B. KEEN & CO.,
Chartered Accountants

Income and Expenditure Account for

1966 £	£	EXPENDITURE	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		Administration Expenses—		
3,367		Salaries, National Insurance, etc.	3,551 6 4	
1,238		Office Expenses	1,164 7 0	
53		Audit Fee	52 10 0	
4,658			4,768 3 4	
50		*Less* Proportion allocated to "Official List"	50 0 0	
4,608				4,718 3 4
41		Depreciation of Office Equipment		39 0 0
		Printing and Distribution of Publication—		
1,715		Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature		2,069 8 3
6,364				6,826 11 7
		Balance being Excess of Income over Expenditure for the		
1,115		year, carried down		1,707 7 5
7,479				£8,533 19 0
5,214		Balance carried forward to Balance Sheet		8,046 1 9
£5,214				£8,046 1 9

"Official List"

for the year ended

1966 £		£ s. d.
1,884	Printing 2nd Instalment of Official List	— — —
50	Proportion of Administration Expenses	50 0 0
1,691	Balance carried forward to Balance Sheet	2,048 9 9
£3,625		£2,098 9 9

the year ended 31st December, 1967

1966 £	£	INCOME	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		Sales of Publications—		
659		International Code	440 6 6	
168		Opinions and Declarations	578 13 8	
5,414		Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature	6,214 4 4	
3		Copenhagen Decisions on Zoological Nomenclature ..	6 5 0	
6,244				7,239 9 6
15		Donations		13 19 8
618		Interest Received on Investments (gross)		757 16 3
246		Interest on Bank Deposit		165 10 3
356		Grant from U.N.E.S.C.O. per International Union of Biological Sciences		357 3 4
£7,479				£8,533 19 0
4,099		Balance brought forward from 1966		5,214 6 7
1,115		Balance brought down		1,707 7 5
—		Surplus on Sale of Investments		1,124 7 9
£5,214				£8,046 1 9

Suspense Account

31st December, 1967

1966 £		£ s. d.
3,284	Balance brought forward from 1966	1,691 1 4
341	Sales of Publications	407 8 5
£3,625		£2,098 9 9

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED VALIDATION OF *SIGANUS* FORSSKÅL, 1775. Z.N.(S.) 1721

(see volume 25, pages 26–28)

By M. M. Smith (*Department of Ichthyology, Rhodes University, Grahamstown, South Africa*)

The authors state that the purpose of the present application is to validate the use of the alleged generic name *Siganus* Forsskål, 1775. However they have gone further and seek formal recognition of the genus *Scarus* Forsskål, 1775. This latter is an important case *per se* and should perhaps be treated separately.

I fully agree with paragraphs 9 sections 1a, b, 2a, 3a and 4 which validate the generic name *Siganus* Forsskål, 1775, type-genus of family Siganidae, and designate *Scarus rivulatus* Forsskål, 1775, as the type-species.

However with regard to the choice of the type-species of *Scarus*, may I draw the attention of the International Commission to the following:

For many years tropical Parrotfishes were placed in the family Callyodontidae, type genus *Callyodon* Gronow, 1763. *Scarus* Forsskål, 1775 was preoccupied by *Scarus* Gronow, 1763 for a labrid fish until Opinion 261 published on 10th August, 1954 rejecting all the names published in Gronow's " Zoophylacium gronovianum " (1763) validated *Scarus* Forsskål, 1775.

However, the choice of *S. psittacus* Forsskål, 1775 as the type-species is an unfortunate one. It was originally selected by Jordan and Gilbert (1882), possibly because Günther (1862 : 223) indicated it as a widespread, abundant species by synonymizing it with *pyrrhostethus* Richardson, 1845 now regarded as a synonym of *ghobban*. Günther was apparently influenced by Rüppell's figure (1828 : Pl. 20) of *psittacus* which is obviously *ghobban*, but Rüppell's description on p. 77 indicates confusion of species.

Forsskål apparently described his fishes from fresh material. The first true parrotfish on his list is *ghobban* which is an unmistakable fish, easily differentiated from all other species, the characteristic colour alone being remarkably constant. Not only is Forsskål unlikely to have described this species again as *psittacus*, but his description (copied in part by Rüppell) does not fit *ghobban*. The latter species for example does not possess the " 1, 2 or 3 conical upper canines ".

Klunzinger (1871 : 564) rejects the decisions of Rüppell and Günther, synonymizing *psittacus* Forsskål with *forskalii* Klunzinger, the latter found to be *bataviensis* Bleeker, 1857 by Smith (1959 : 268).

Schultz (1958 : 13, 29, 50) synonymizes *psittacus* Forsskål, 1775 with *harid* Forsskål, 1775. Here again it is inconceivable that Forsskål could have described his *harid* under two different names as the Red Sea *harid* has a characteristic, easily recognizable shape and colour, and stands out from all other parrotfishes. Also the specimens which Schultz described as *harid* were not the Red Sea species, but a related one which Smith (1959 : 277) renamed *schultzi*.

These conflicting opinions about the identity of *psittacus* Forsskål, the type-specimen of which no longer exists, emphasize that the original description lacks sufficient data to determine with any certainty what species it really was. The three suggested: *ghobban*, *harid* and *bataviensis* are now recognized as falling into three different genera, so the identity of the type-species is important not only in relation to its own genus.

Scarus psittacus as shown above, and more fully by Smith (1959 : 266–267), can thus only be regarded as a *nomen dubium*, and as such totally unsuitable to be validated.

I recommend therefore that *ghobban*, the first parrotfish (as now accepted) listed by Forsskål, be designated as the type-species of *Scarus*. It is a wide-ranging, unmistakable species, the fish apparently intended by Jordan and Gilbert as the type-species.

I suggest the following emendations:

paragraph 9, section 1 add: (c) to set aside all type designations and selections for the genus *Scarus* Forsskål, 1775, made prior to the Ruling now asked for; and having done so

(d) to designate as the type-species of that genus the species *Scarus ghobban* Forsskål, 1775.

Delete section 2b and replace by:

(b) *Scarus* Forsskål, 1775 (gender: masculine), type-species *Scarus ghobban* Forsskål, 1775.

Delete section 3b and replace by:

(b) *ghobban* Forsskål, 1775, as published in the binomen *Scarus ghobban* (type-species of *Scarus* Forsskål, 1775).

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COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED RULING ON THE INTERPRETATION OF *ANOMIA PECTEN* LINNAEUS, 1758. Z.N.(S.) 1832

(see volume 25, pages 50–51)

By Anthony Wright (*Department of Geology, The Queen's University of Belfast, N. Ireland*)

As one whose scientific research is principally concerned with a study of the phylum Brachiopoda, and in particular with the Ashgillian Brachiopoda, I wish to lend my support to the application of Dr. Jan Bergström of Lund University, that the ruling of Opinion 224 applying the specific name " *pecten* " to Dalman's 1828 plate 1, figs. 6a–d, be set aside in view of Bergström's demonstration that Dalman's material is from the Upper Ordovician of Västergötland, whilst Linnaeus' specimen appears to be from the Silurian of Gotland.

The specimen from the Linnean Collection must clearly be the type in view of the fact that the I.C.Z.N. has already decided that the species described by Lister and referred to by Linnaeus is to be regarded as the lamellibranch *Pterinopecten papyraceus*.

COMMENTS ON *CYNOCEPHALUS* BODDAERT VERSUS *GALEOPITHECUS* PALLAS. Z.N.(S.) 1792

(see volume 24, pages 190–191)

By Philip Hershkovitz (*Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, U.S.A.*)

The proposal presented by Van Valen, Butler, McKenna, Szalay, Patterson and Romer, for suppression of the currently used and valid name *Cynocephalus* Boddaert, 1768, and its replacement by the almost completely disused junior synonym, *Galeopithecus* Pallas, 1783, for colugos or " flying lemurs ", is an anachronism.

The name *Cynocephalus* is used in every modern work including those by Simpson (1945), Grassé (1955) and Romer (1966), cited by Van Valen *et al.* in support of their proposal, by Butler (1956) co-signer of the proposal, and by authors of widely disseminated reference books some of which are listed below. Few names for well known but rare animals are better established and more universal than *Cynocephalus*.

A search through the issues of the Zoological Record since 1945 reveals Cynocephalidae adopted as the " official " familial name for colugos, and *Cynocephalus* used as the generic name 9 times, *Galeopterus* = [*Cynocephalus*] used three times, and *Galeopithecus* used once, by Davis (1962 : 28, footnote).

Apprehension felt by the aforementioned proponents that *Cynocephalus* could be misunderstood as the name for a baboon, is largely based on supposition and past events. There is slight likelihood that the application of *Cynocephalus* could be misconstrued in proper context, or as defined in modern dictionaries, encyclopedias and text books.

Colugos are living animals. It would not be surprising, therefore, that the six authors of the proposal in question, all vertebrate paleontologists, may have had little occasion to inquire into the literature of recent mammals and the present status of the name *Cynocephalus*. In any case, uniform use of the name *Cynocephalus* by practically all paleontologists and laymen does not affect in the least the availability of the literature on colugos under whatever name including the generic synonyms, *Galeopithecus*, *Galeopus*, *Pleuropterus*, *Dermopterus*, *Galeolemur* and *Galeopterus*.

In conclusion, I cannot agree with the distinguished proponents that suppression of *Cynocephalus* Boddaert and validation of *Galeopithecus* Pallas would, at this late date, insure stability and prevent confusion. On the contrary, substitution of an unavailable and nearly obsolete name for a valid, universally established and popularly known name for one of the familiar " oddities " of the animal world, could create the very dismay and confusion predicated but never realized when *Galeopithecus* was first dropped for *Cynocephalus*.

In the interest of eliminating unsettling proposals regarding the status of *Cynocephalus*, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is hereby requested to:

(1) place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology, the generic name *Cynocephalus* Boddaert, 1768, *Dierkundig Mengelwerk*, **2** : 8, footnote 1; type species, *Cynocephalus volans*, Boddaert (=*Lemur volans* Linnaeus, 1758), by monotypy [work cited, Boddaert's annotated translation of Pallas, 1767, *Spicilegia Zoologica*, fasc. 3 (*Lemur volans*, p. 4)];

(2) list *Galeopithecus* Pallas, 1783, *Acta Acad. Imp. Petrop.*, **4** (1780) : 208 [work not seen], with type *Lemur volans* Linnaeus, 1758, by monotypy, as a junior, objective synonym.

Literature Cited

(with addition of selected reference works using *Cynocephalus* for colugos)

Anderson, S., and Knox Jones, J., Jr. 1967. *Recent mammals of the world* [p. 108]
Bourlière, F. 1954. *The natural history of mammals* [p. 30]
—— 1955. *Mammals of the world* [p. 191].

BURTON, M. 1962. *Systematic dictionary of mammals of the world* [p. 48]
BUTLER, P. M. 1956. The ontology of molar pattern. *Biol. Rev.*, **31** : 30–70 [*Cynocephalus*, pp. 44 ff.]
CLARK, W. E. LE GROS. 1959. *The antecedents of man* [p. 92]
GRANDALL, L. S. 1964. *The management of wild mammals in captivity* [p. 57]
DAVIS, D. D. 1962. Mammals of the lowland rain-forest of North Borneo, *Bull. Nat. Mus. Singapore* [p. 28, footnote 3]
ELLERMAN, J. R., and MORRISON-SCOTT, T. C. S. 1955. Supplement to Chasen (1940), " *A handlist of Malaysian mammals* ". British Museum (Nat. Hist.) [Chasen's Galeopteridae (p. 5) changed to Cynocephalidae; *Cynocephalus* recognized, with synonyms *Galeopithecus* and *Galeopterus*]
GRASSÉ, P. 1955. *Traité de zoologie*, vol. 17, fasc. 2 [p. 1713]
HARRISON, J. L. 1967. *An introduction to the mammals of Singapore and Malaya* [not seen]
MORRIS, DESMOND. 1965. *The mammals. A guide to the living species* [p. 88]
ROMER, A. S. 1966. *Vertebrate Paleontology* [pp. 211, 380 *Cynocephalus* and Cynocephalidae used as alternatives]
RUSSELL, D. E. 1964. Les mammifères paléocènes d'Europe. *Mem. Mus. Nat. Hist. Nat., Paris*, (C), **13** : 1–324 [p. 111]
SIMPSON, G. 1945. The principles of classification and a classification of mammals. *Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.*, vol. 85 [p. 54]
WALKER, ERNEST P. 1964. *Mammals of the world*, vol. 1 [p. 180]

By the Committee on Nomenclature of the American Society of Mammalogists (Chairman: William Z. Lidicker, Jr.)

The Committee has studied the proposals by Van Valen, *et al.* to suppress the generic name *Cynocephalus* Boddaërt, 1768, in favour of junior synonym *Galeopithecus* Pallas, 1783. We would like to report that we are in unanimous disagreement with this proposal.

Our reasons for opposing the validation of *Galeopithecus* primarily stem from a disagreement with the authors of the proposal concerning the present state of unhappiness with *Cynocephalus* among mammalogists, and the extent to which we feel the alleged current confusion will be alleviated by a change to *Galeopithecus*. Specifically we feel that, whatever the merits of the Commission's 1925 ruling on this matter, *Cynocephalus* is currently an accepted and widely used name. Furthermore, its suppression at this time would only cause widespread and unnecessary confusion. We see no compelling argument why the law of priority should not be allowed to take its course in this case, and therefore strongly oppose suppression of *Cynocephalus* Boddaërt. One Committee member has pointed out that understandable unhappiness with Article 40, which may force unwelcome change in long-standing family names, should not be used as an argument, as has been done in this case, for replacing a valid generic name with an objective synonym. Finally, one of us (Hershkovitz) has formally submitted his comments in opposition to the Van Valen *et al.* proposal (see above).

COMMENTS ON *OTIORHYNCHUS* VERSUS *BRACHYRHINUS* (INSECTA, COLEOPTERA, FAMILY CURCULIONIDAE). Z.N.(S.) 1819

(see volume 25, pages 29–35)

By Rose Ella Warner and T. J. Spilman (*Systematic Entomology Laboratory, Agr. Res. Serv., USDA, c/o U.S. National Museum, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.*)

The simple facts of the case have been given by its author, Dr. Elwood C. Zimmerman: *Brachyrhinus* Latreille, 1802, and *Otiorhynchus* Germar, 1824, are synonymous because their type-species are in the same genus though in different subgenera. *Curculio ligustici* Linnaeus is type-species of *Brachyrhinus* and *Curculio clavipes* Bonsdorff is type-species of *Otiorhynchus*. He states that *Brachyrhinus* has clear priority.

His facts are essentially correct except that in part 2 the species *niger* and *ligustici* are said to now reside in the genus *Otiorhynchus*. That is only half the truth; the two species now reside in a genus called either *Otiorhynchus* or *Brachyrhinus*, depending on which is the correct name. To be absolutely correct technically, one should say the two species now reside in *Brachyrhinus* and will continue to do so until and unless the generic name is discarded by the Commission.

Both sides of the argument for the use of *Brachyrhinus* or *Otiorhynchus* are given, but the argument was more than slightly weighted in favour of *Otiorhynchus*. Twenty-six books or sets of books are cited in favour of *Otiorhynchus*, and their authors are lauded. Schoenherr is called " the great master " and his work " basic "; Lacordaire's work is " monumental "; Le Conte and Horn's work is " great "; Reitter's two works are " important ". Yet, Bradley's *A Manual of the Genera of Beetles of America North of Mexico* (1930), Arnett's *The Beetles of the United States* (1960), and Dillon and Dillon's *A Manual of the Common Beetles of Eastern North America* (1961) are omitted; they use the name *Brachyrhinus*. Cannot these be considered great, or important, or basic? Kissinger's large key to subfamilies and genera of Curculionidae, using *Brachyrhinus*, was cited, but not termed " great " or " monumental "; one wonders why not. The name *Brachyrhinus* was used in Comstock's *An Introduction to Entomology*, in Essig's *College Entomology* and in Metcalf and Flint's *Destructive and Useful Insects*, three books not mentioned, on which most of the thousands of entomologists in North America were weaned. The name is and has been used by countless economic entomologists and county agricultural agents and has appeared in many state and government pamphlets and faunal lists. The name is in the *Common Names of Insects*, a list approved by the Entomological Society of America, with a membership of 5,387, and is accepted as the correct generic name by Canadian governmental units. Finally, a European work, Evert's *Coleoptera Neerlandica*, 3 volumes (1898–1922), is omitted; it used *Brachyrhinus*.

Actually, only four works are cited for *Brachyrhinus*, and each of these is disparaged. Not only that, but arguments for *Otiorhynchus* are given in the *Brachyrhinus* section. For example, Pierce is said to have done " much to confuse the taxonomy and nomenclature of the Curculionidae ". Whatever Pierce's record in the Curculionidae might be, one thing is certain; in 1913 he was right in establishing the correct name for the genus. He must not be attacked for finding that correct answer. Indeed, he was following the lead of Bedel (1883), an earlier European worker. It should be remembered, therefore, that all authors who have used the name *Otiorhynchus* since 1913 are guilty of ignoring facts or of arbitrarily making nomenclatural decisions on their own. In the proposal those authors were spoken of as if they had done the correct thing.

The *Zoological Record*, said in the proposal to have " used *Otiorhynchus* for 100 years ", does not by any stretch of the imagination choose a correct name for genera or species; it merely lists them as given by the author. For example, see page 271 of the Insecta section of *Zoological Record* of 1951 for a citation to an article in which *Brachyrhinus* is used by European authors. In that article Mühler and Fröhlich (1951,

Beitr. Ent. **1** (1) : 1–41) say, in translation, " The genus *Brachyrhinus* was validly described by Latreille in 1802 (*Hist. Nat. Crust. et Ins.* III, p. 200), the name *Otiorrhynchus* by Germar in 1824 (*Ins. Spec. Novae* I, p. 343). Latreille included 4 species in the genus *Brachyrrhinus: pyri*, *ligustici*, *lineatus* and *niger* F. One of these 4 species, therefore, must serve as the type-species of *Brachyrrhinus*, and the application of the name *Brachyrrhinus* will depend on which of these species is identified as the type-species. Now it seems to me that a selection of the type-species was really made by Latreille himself. In his third mention of the name (1807 *Gen. Crust.* II, p. 254) Latreille included only 3 species under *Brachyrrhinus: viridis*, *incanus* and *ligustici*. Only one of these (*ligustici*) was also included with the original description of *Brachyrrhinus*. It seems to me then that under strict application of the International Rules of Zoological Nomenclature the name *Brachyrrhinus* must be used for *ligustici* and its relatives, which would represent the present-day concept of the genus ' *Otiorrhynchus* '."

Another cataloguing serial, *The Review of Applied Entomology*, is cited in favour of *Otiorhynchus* in the proposal, but not the *Index of American Economic Entomology*; the latter has 528 citations for the use of *Brachyrhinus* from 1915 to 1957. The name *Brachyrhinus* had had very extensive usage in many fields of entomology, and any change would cause serious difficulty. The problem concerns not merely curculionid taxonomists; it concerns many kinds of entomologists, and we must be concerned with them and their usage.

We agree with the statement made by Balfour-Browne and Zimmerman in 1957 (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **16** (1) : 11) that, " Many names which have been used in literature for long periods of time are used in error, and the number of times a name appears in literature is no absolute index to its correctness ".

The persistent and erroneous use of the generic name *Otiorhynchus* has given rise to all the confusion. Therefore, to avoid compounding this confusion and to establish stability and uniformity the wisest and only course to follow is to conserve the valid generic name *Brachyrhinus* and to suppress and place the invalid generic name *Otiorhynchus* on the Index of Rejected and Invalid Names in Zoology.

By Patricia Vaurie (*The American Museum of Natural History, New York, U.S.A.*)

I wish to express my wholehearted support of the recent proposal by Elwood C. Zimmerman. It is evident from the extensive list of publications given by Dr. Zimmerman (on p. 31–32) that the use of *Otiorhynchus* is nearly universal so that it is in the interest of stability to keep this name for this enormous genus of weevils. I myself (1963, A revision of the South American genus *Hyphantus* (Coleoptera, Curculionidae, Otiorhynchinae), *Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.*) in my discussions used *Otiorhynchus*.

One point that has not been stressed in regard to the names *Otiorhynchus* and *Brachyrhinus* is that the genus in Europe and Asia (under the name *Otiorhynchus*) includes 1,000 or more species, whereas there are only a few species (six to eight) in North America (all are north of Mexico). These few, I believe, all originated from the Old World. It is true that these few species are economically important and that therefore there is much literature on them in the United States, but the species of the genus are also economically important in Europe where the literature is voluminous. Even in the United States, the usage of the name *Brachyrhinus*, as noted by Zimmerman, is not universal; I understand that, although the Index of American Economic Entomology used *Brachyrhinus* from 1915 to 1957, the Review of Applied Entomology (also an American publication) has used *Otiorhynchus*. A number of strictly North American works, not cited by Zimmerman, have, it is true, used *Brachyrhinus*, but these are mostly generic keys, or textbooks and manuals for American students.

In summary, I would say that the most widespread and important reference books (i.e., the Zoological Record and the world catalogue of beetles—Junk) use *Otiorhynchus*, that *almost all* European authors (see Zimmerman's list) used *Otiorhynchus* from

1802 to the present (and it is a chiefly palearctic genus), and that American authors did not use *Brachyrhinus* until Pierce's discovery that it was an earlier name (probably, but I am not sure, the species were not introduced into the United States until the turn of the century). Therefore I feel, along with Zimmerman, that we should conserve *Otiorhynchus* and suppress *Brachyrhinus*.

By M. G. Morris (*Monks Wood Experimental Station, Abbots Ripton, Huntingdon, England*)

I have no comments on matters of fact to add to Dr. Zimmerman's paper but I am in complete agreement with his arguments that the name *Otiorhynchus* should be placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology since this name has always been used in this country instead of *Brachyrhinus* except in a negligible number of instances. I therefore support this move on the part of Dr. Zimmerman and agree with all his six points proposed on page 33 of his paper.

By Theo. L. Bissell (*University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.*)

I am distressed to learn that Dr. E. C. Zimmerman has proposed that the curculionid name *Brachyrhinus* be supplanted by *Otiorhynchus*. Miss Rose Ella Warner and Mr. T. J. Spilman, in recent comments, show clearly that *Brachyrhinus* is the proper name by rules of priority. Also this name is thoroughly established for three of our common insect pests, alfalfa snout beetle, strawberry root weevil, black vine weevil and at least one other of common occurrence *Brachyrhinus rugosostriatus* (Goeze).

I have worked with these insects and written about them at odd times over quite a period of years and know that a change would seriously disrupt our workers in the future.

Dr. Zimmerman's arguments are entirely untenable and I trust the Commission will not agree to his proposal.

By D. G. Kissinger (*Biology Department, Atlantic Union College, So. Lancaster, Mass. 01561, U.S.A.*)

This letter is in support of the use of the name *Otiorhynchus* instead of *Brachyrhinus* for a large genus of Palearctic Curculionidae. This decision is not based on my personal preference—I am as fondly attached to the name *Brachyrhinus* as is any other North American coleopterist.

It is obvious that an official decision as to which name to use for this genus, the currently valid name *Brachyrhinus* or *Otiorhynchus*, has been needed for a long time. The direction the decision takes should not be unduly influenced by: (1) the excellence, or lack of it, in papers using the names; (2) the abilities as taxonomists of individuals using the names; (3) the number of papers using the name; (4) nationalistic tendencies; and (5) neglect of a valid name. I do not think that the first four items require any explanation. Item five is possibly at the crux of this problem. Individual scientists can make mistakes. The practitioners of a large segment of science can adopt these mistakes, especially if the " error " occurs early in the development of a science and is of no real consequence. In this case the mistake would be the accidental or intentional avoidance of a generic name, *Brachyrhinus*.

The question now is " What will the impending decision accomplish? " A vote in favour of retaining *Brachyrhinus* as the valid name will produce the following situation: the family-group names for subfamily and tribe will be based on *Otiorhynchus* (unless this is suppressed) and approximately 900 species-names would require transference to *Brachyrhinus*—a genus which apparently has never had a species originally described in it. While this route would be according to the current rules, it seems to entail the possibility of a great deal of confusion. A vote in favour of *Otiorhynchus* would stabilize the situation essentially as it is now without a wholesale transference of species-names from one genus to another. The exception would be the eleven

species of the genus introduced into North America which have already been transferred by common usage to *Brachyrhinus* and would require re-transfer.

In conclusion, currently the valid name is *Brachyrhinus*. Because the continued usage of the valid name seems to lead to taxonomic confusion, it appears desirable to conserve and to use instead a widely used but invalid name to reduce the possibility of confusion. For this reason I now favour the replacement of *Brachyrhinus* by *Otiorhynchus*.

By Roy A. Crowson (*Dept. of Zoology, The University, Glasgow*)

Dr. E. C. Zimmerman has performed a valuable service to European Coleopterists in his request to the Commission for the suppression of *Brachyrhinus* Latreille and the official validation of its synonym *Otiorhynchus* Germar. His list of important works in which the name *Otiorhynchus* is used is, as he implies, by no means exhaustive—I would add to them the most important works on the larvae, particularly those of van Emden (1952) and Scherf (1964), and Marshall's "Fauna of British India" volume (1916).

The replacement of *Otiorhynchus* by *Brachyrhinus* would serve absolutely no scientific purpose, save to place a needless obstacle between future students and the literature of the past—which as far as this genus is concerned is overwhelmingly European. As Zimmerman points out, Otiorrhynchini will have priority in any case as a tribal (and subfamilial) name. As I understood it, the inclusion in the Code of provisions to obviate such name-changing as this was one of the major obligations which the International Congress of Zoology laid on those it appointed to draw up the latest code of Zoological Nomenclature. If the name *Otiorhynchus* is allowed to fall to *Brachyrhinus*, many will take this as an indication that the International Commission is failing to honour its obligations to the general body of zoologists.

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Scherf, H. 1964. Die Entwicklungsstadien der mitteleuropaischen Curculioniden. *Abhandl. Senckenb. naturforsch. Ges.* 506. Frankfurt am Main

By R. T. Thompson (*British Museum (Natural History), London*)

We wish to lend our whole-hearted support to Dr. Zimmerman's plea for the suppression of *Brachyrhinus* Latreille, 1802, in favour of *Otiorhynchus* Germar, 1824. We feel that Dr. Zimmerman's plea is a full, clear and impartial exposition of the problem. His proposed solution will avoid unparalleled confusion, not only in the literature of pure and applied entomology but also in that concerning the wider field of general natural history.

This comment is supported by the following:

British Museum (Natural History):
J. Balfour-Browne, C. M. F. von Hayek, P. M. Hammond, R. D. Pope
Commonwealth Institute of Entomology:
N. A. Aslam, R. B. Madge, E. A. J. Duffy.

By A. Lindsley Gressitt (*Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii*)

In the controversy regarding the weevil generic names *Otiorhynchus* and *Brachyrhinus*, I would like to voice support of the proposal by Dr. E. C. Zimmerman, and speak against the one by Mrs. Rose Ella Warner-Spilman.

As pointed out by Dr. Zimmerman, the name *Otiorhynchus* has been far more widely used over a long period of years. It has been almost consistently used in Europe where the great majority of the species occur. The use of the name *Brachy-*

rhinus has largely been confined to America where only a few introduced European species occur.

As pointed out by Dr. Zimmerman, most weevil monographs and most long-standing general works have used *Otiorhynchus*. Most of the works mentioned by Mrs. Spilman are not weevil monographs, and not by weevil specialists, but general compilations, some of them of mediocre quality. Thus, they should not all be termed authoritative works.

In a case like this, I think it is very important to consider in particular the attitudes of the important weevil workers around the world. I think it will be found that most of them are in favour of the use of the name *Otiorhynchus*.

By Eduard Voss (*Harderberg, Germany*)

Wie mir Dr. Elwood Zimmerman, mitteilt und in einer Veröffentlichung (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **25** (1) : 29–35, 1968) näher erläutert, tritt er für die Erhaltung des Gattungsnamens *Otiorhynchus* Ger. ein und bittet, diesen anstelle des prioritätsberechtigten Namens *Brachyrhinus* Latr. zu schützen und ihn auf die " Official List of Generic Names in Zoology " zu setzen.

Ich möchte diesen Antrag vom Kollegen E. Zimmerman unterstützen und zwecks Vermeidung unabsehbarer Verwirrung in der Literatur bei Änderung des gebräuchlichen und in dem internationalen Schrifttum gegenüber *Brachyrhinus* bevorzugt verwendeten Namens *Otiorhynchus* bitten, letzteren zu erhalten.

Ein vergleichender Überblick über die katalogisierte systematische Literatur im *Col. Cat.* Junk/Schenkling Pars 148, 1936, p. 4, zeigt deutlich, dass die angeführten Zitate der Hauptbestimmungswerke unter dem Gattungsnamen *Otiorhynchus* ein Mehrfaches der unter dem Begriff *Brachyrhinus* aufgeführten beträgt. Dem übergeordneten Unterfamiliennamen Brachyrhininae käme vielleicht in historischer Sicht eine gewisse Bedeutung zu, wenn der Systematiker ähnlich wie Schoenherr zu der Ansicht kommen sollte, dass die Otiorrhynchinae und die Brachyrhininae auf Grund gemeinsamer Merkmale (z.B. Erhaltung einer Mandibelnarbe etc.) zusammenzufassen wären. Aber dieser Gesichtspunkt dürfte nicht ausschlaggebend sein.

By G. Kuschel (*Entomology Division, D.S.I.R., Nelson, New Zealand*)

The problem of *Otiorhynchus* versus *Brachyrhinus* has been objectively presented by Dr. Elwood C. Zimmerman. I am in full agreement with Dr. Zimmerman's proposal that the generic name *Brachyrhinus* Latreille should be suppressed in favour of its junior synonym *Otiorhynchus* Germar because (1) *Otiorhynchus* contains more than a thousand taxa, all native to the Palearctic region, for which this name has always been and still is the overwhelmingly prevalent name; (2) *Otiorhynchus* has been used (a) in all leading works on the classification of Curculionidae (Schönherr, Lacordaire, Leconte), (b) in all monographs of the genus (Stierlin, Seidlitz, Marseul, and Apfelbeck), (c) in all but one of the faunistic treatises of countries, or groups of countries of the Palearctic region, including the very recent ones of France and Denmark, and (d) in the two major catalogues (Gemminger-Harold and Junk); (3) the large and well known family-group name Otiorhynchinae has priority over Brachyrhininae and would have to stay, thus the retention of *Otiorhynchus* would be most convenient; and (4) the name *Brachyrhinus* was coined only for a very limited number of species and used almost exclusively for species introduced to the Nearctic while *Otiorhynchus* is the prevalent name for introduced species of all three continents of the southern hemisphere.

Although priority is in favour of *Brachyrhinus*, a suppression of this name would certainly serve an important cause of stability and avoid a major reshuffling of over a thousand species.

By Melville H. Hatch (*University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, U.S.A.*)

In the first place, I suggest that approval of Zimmerman's proposal would (I use the subjunctive because I am reluctant to believe that the International Commission will be so unwise as to approve this proposal) constitute a nefarious tampering with the long established rule of priority in zoological nomenclature. Only in most extreme cases should the principle of priority be set aside. As I see it, the real function of the International Commission is interpreting the International Rules of Zoological Nomenclature as they apply to individual cases and rendering decisions where true and genuine ambiguities exist. It should, in my opinion, be only with the very greatest care and reluctance that the rules should be set aside.

For over 50 years, since Pierce's 1913 publication, the situation has been clearly presented to entomologists, and the name *Brachyrhinus* has, virtually without exception, been employed by workers in the United States and Canada since the appearance of Leng's *Catalogue of the Coleoptera of America, North of Mexico* in 1920. Included in the genus in North America are several species of great and widespread economic importance, which must have been mentioned hundreds of times in the North American literature.

Next, no real confusion of usage is involved. Neither name has, in recent decades, been applied to more than the single genus under discussion. *Otiorhynchus* is a clear cut synonym of *Brachyrhinus*, or, if the Commission is so unwise as to approve Dr. Zimmerman's proposal, *Brachyrhinus* is a " nomen oblitum " synonym of *Otiorhynchus*.

Finally, I would point out that the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature is already in serious trouble because of its tampering with the principle of Priority in the matter of the " fifty year rule " in Art. 23b. The XIIth International Congress of Entomology in London in 1964 voted that entomologists are not bound by this rule and names of insects constitute a large majority of zoological names.

By Donald W. Davis (*Utah State University, Logan, Utah, U.S.A.*)

I wish to express an opinion in opposition to the proposal to establish the name *Otiorhynchus* in place of *Brachyrhinus*.

For many years we have used the name *Brachyrhinus* exclusively in our work. There have been several hundred publications, largely in applied entomology, during the past 30 years. The name *Brachyrhinus* is so firmly entrenched in the minds of American entomologists that a change would result in considerable confusion.

As I interpret the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, the name with priority should be abandoned only in cases where it has not received wide usage. I have no idea of the relative frequency of use of these two names, but I do know that *Brachyrhinus* is certainly used extensively on the North American continent.

By Ray F. Smith (*University of California, Berkeley, California, U.S.A.*)

In Zimmerman's application he either states or infers that *Brachyrhinus* is little used. Without attempting to comment on the nomenclatorial status of *Brachyrhinus* vs. *Otiorhynchus* (I understand for the Zimmerman application that *Brachyrhinus* is the valid name and that the rules must be set aside to use *Otiorhynchus*), I would like to comment on the use of *Brachyrhinus* in the United States. There are at least five species that are economically important in the western United States and others in other parts of North America. The name *Brachyrhinus* has been used exclusively in the United States. This name has been so well established here that economic entomologists, extension people, and even growers are familiar with this name. It would definitely be an inconvenience to change this name. Furthermore this name change would be another blow to the status and stability of nomenclature in the eyes of the crop protection specialists.

OPINION 869

PROTEOCORDYLUS EICHWALD, 1831, AND *PALAEOTRITON* FITZINGER, 1837 (AMPHIBIA): SUPPRESSED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the following generic names are hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy:

(a) *Proteocordylus* Eichwald, 1831;

(b) *Palaeotriton* Fitzinger, 1837.

(2) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Proteocordylus* Eichwald, 1831 (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) (Name No. 1941);

(b) *Palaeotriton* Fitzinger, 1837 (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) (Name No. 1942).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1751)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Prof. Robert Mertens in March 1966. Prof. Mertens' application was sent to the printer on 22 April 1966 and was published on 16 October 1966 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 174–175. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to two specialist serials. The proposals were supported by Prof. Hobart M. Smith.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 12 June 1968 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (68)19 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 175. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 12 September 1968 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty (20), received in the following order: China, Holthuis, Melville,* do Amaral, Lemche, Uchida, Mayr, Tortonese, Eisenmann, Simpson, Obruchev, Jaczewski, Vokes, Forest, Binder, Alvarado, Sabrosky, Ride, Brinck, Munroe.

Negative votes—one (1): Starobogatov.

Commissioners Bonnet, Mertens and Kraus returned late affirmative votes.

In returning his vote Mr. Melville made the following comment: " I favour placing *Proteocordylus* Eichwald, 1831, and *Palaeotriton* Fitzinger, 1837, on the Official Index, but since both names are *nomina oblita*, Article 23b applies and no use of the plenary powers is required. I therefore vote against para. (1) of the proposals."

* An affirmative vote in part only. See comment below.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on the Official Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:
Palaeotriton Fitzinger, 1837, *Ann. wien. Mus. Naturgesch.* **2** : 186
Proteocordylus Eichwald, 1831, *Zoologia specialis* (3) : 165.

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (68)19 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 869.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
10 *October* 1968

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF *AMPHISBAENA MILDEI* PETERS, 1878. Z.N.(S.) 1746
(see vol. 23, pp. 162–163; vol. 24, pp. 8, 209)

By R. V. Melville (*Secretary, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

When this application was first published (*Bull.* **23** : 162–163), the Commission had voted to suspend Article 23b pending the report of a Committee set up to clarify that Article. It was subsequently ascertained that the Commission had not the power to suspend a particular article of the Code in its general application. Thus, while the application was correctly drafted at the time when it was published, and the object sought by Dr. Gans could only have been attained by the use of the plenary powers, this is not the case now that Article 23b has been restored to vigour. It is, in fact, clear from Dr. Gans's application that *Amphisbaena mildei* Peters, 1878, is both a *nomen dubium* and a *nomen oblitum*. This fact was made clear by Dr. Gans in 1967 (*Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist.* 134 (3) : 232, 237; 135 (2) : 70).

Since *A. mildei* is a *nomen oblitum* under Article 23b, it cannot present any threat to a junior synonym in its quality as a *nomen dubium*. The only action that the Commission is called upon to take is to vote whether or not to enter the name on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology. No exercise of the plenary powers is in question. Dr. Gans approves of this presentation of his case.

OPINION 870

HIPPOCAMPUS ERECTUS PERRY (1810) (PISCES): REFUSAL TO SUPPRESS UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—The use of the plenary powers to suppress the specific name *erectus* Perry (1910), as published in the binomen *Hippocampus erectus*, is hereby refused.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1753)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. Myvanwy M. Dick in April 1966. Dr. Dick's application was sent to the printer on 22 April 1966 and was published on 16 October 1966 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 178. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to two specialist serials. The proposals were supported by Dr. David Miller and opposed by Prof. C. Richard Robins (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **24** : 80) and the Nomenclature Committee of the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **24** : 280).

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 12 June 1968 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (68)21 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 178. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 12 September 1968 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—six (6), received in the following order: Lemche,* Uchida, Mayr, Eisenmann,* Binder, Brinck.

Negative votes—fifteen (15): China, Holthuis, do Amaral, Tortonese, Starobogatov, Simpson, Obruchev, Jaczewski, Vokes, Forest, Melville, Alvarado, Sabrosky, Ride, Munroe.

Voting Papers not returned—one (1): Evans.

Commissioner Bonnet returned a late affirmative vote, and Commissioners Mertens and Kraus returned late negative votes.

The following comments were made by Commissioners in returning their votes:

Dr. H. Lemche (1.vii.68): " It is evident from all the comments on this case that the identity of *erectus* cannot be properly established and causes confusion. The remaining problems do not seem to need action by the Commission. I vote for the proposals except for para. (3)."

Mr. E. Eisenmann (11.vii.68): " I vote for proposals (1) and (2) (the suppression of *erectus* Perry), but against (3) (placing *hudsonius* De Kay on the Official List) for the reason given by the Nomenclature Committee of Amer. Soc. Ichthy. and Herpet., that *erectus* may be a synonym of another form than *hudsonius*."

* In part, see comments below.

Prof. E. Binder (22.viii.68): " Since authors can pretend, with equal likelihood, to identify *H. erectus* with any of several species (*H. hudsonius*, *punctulatus*, *kinkaidi*), the name is obviously a *nomen dubium* and a source of confusion and instability in nomenclature, and should be suppressed. This judgment does not depend on the real identity of *H. erectus*, it is a judgement in nomenclatorial technique, not in taxonomy, and as such it falls within the competence of the Commission."

Mr. R. V. Melville (23.viii.68): " The published comments on this case show that it is not yet ready for consideration by the Commission. It must first be made clear (a) whether *Hippocampus erectus* Perry, 1810, is a *nomen dubium* or not; (b) whether it threatens the stability of a junior synonym in general current use or not; and (c) if so, which name is threatened. No vote can properly be taken until these points are settled."

Dr. W. D. L. Ride (10.ix.68): " Contrary to Mrs. Dick's statement in her application for suppression, the name *H. erectus* Perry is in use today. But this usage is much less secure than Robin implies. Contrary to Robin's statement, Ginsburg did not identify it certainly with any particular species. Ginsburg (p. 517) ' doubtfully ' placed it in synonymy with *punctulatus* saying (p. 561) that it ' agrees most nearly with the present subspecies, but may also apply to other seahorses '; later, in explaining why he did not employ *erectus* as a valid name, he says (p. 566) ' there is no means now of determining with absolute certainty what *erectus* actually represents ' and mentions *kincaidi* and *hudsonius* as possibilities. There is certainly instability here, but the name is in use and no case has been made that this instability cannot be removed by the selection of a neotype and preserving its present usage or some other. If this is regarded as undesirable then a fresh case should be made out on these grounds for the use of the plenary powers; but until the name is either fixed in usage or suppressed instability will remain."

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (68)21 were cast as set out above, that the proposal set out in that Voting Paper has not been adopted, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 870.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
14 *October* 1968

OPINION 871

TECTARIUS VALENCIENNES, [1832] (GASTROPODA): VALIDATED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers it is hereby declared that *Tectarius* Valenciennes, [1832], is to be considered a new name, although it was actually an incorrect spelling for *Tectus* Montfort, 1810.

(2) The generic name *Tectarius* Valenciennes, [1832] (gender: masculine), type-species, by designation by Clench and Abbott, 1942, *Tectarius coronatus* Valenciennes, [1832], is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1836.

(3) The specific name *grandinatus* Gmelin, 1791, as published in the binomen *Trochus grandinatus*, is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2291.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1754)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Prof. A. Myra Keen in April 1966. Prof. Keen's application was sent to the printer on 13 June 1966 and was published on 16 October 1966 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 179–180. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to two palaeontological serials. The proposals were supported by Dr. Joseph Rosewater.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 12 June 1968 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (68)22 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 180. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 12 September 1968 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-one (21), received in the following order: China, Holthuis, do Amaral, Lemche, Uchida, Melville, Mayr, Tortonese, Starobogatov. Eisenmann, Simpson, Jaczewski, Obruchev, Vokes, Forest, Binder, Alvarado, Sabrosky, Ride, Brinck, Munroe.

Negative votes—none (0).

Voting Papers not returned—one (1): Evans.

Commissioners Bonnet, Mertens and Kraus returned late affirmative votes.

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

grandinatus, *Trochus*, Gmelin, 1791, *in* Linnaeus, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13) **1** : 3585

Tectarius Valenciennes, [1832], *in* Humboldt & Bonpland, *Voy. Rég. equinox, nouv. Continent*, Zoology **2** : 271.

The following is the original reference for the designation of a type-species for the genus concerned in the present Ruling:
For *Tectarius* Valenciennes, [1832] : Clench & Abbott, 1942, *Johnsonia* **1** (4) : 1.

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (68)22 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 871.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
15 *October* 1968

OPINION 872

HIPPELLA MOERCH, 1861 (PELECYPODA): SUPPRESSED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the generic name *Hippella* Moerch, 1861, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The generic name *Condylocardia* Bernard, 1896 (gender: feminine), type-species, by designation by Bernard, 1897, *Condylocardia sanctipauli* Bernard, 1896, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1837.

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *sanctipauli* Bernard, 1896, as published in the binomen *Condylocardia sanctipauli* (type-species of *Condylocardia* Bernard, 1896) (Name No. 2293);

(b) *hippopus* Moerch, 1861, as published in the binomen *Hippella hippopus* (Name No. 2294).

(4) The family-group name CONDYLOCARDIIDAE (correction of CONDYLOCARDIDÉS) Bernard, 1896 (type-genus *Condylocardia* Bernard, 1896) is hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Number 437.

(5) The generic name *Hippella* Moerch, 1861 (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1943.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1755)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Prof. A. Myra Keen in April 1966. Prof. Keen's application was sent to the printer on 13 June 1966 and was published on 16 October 1966 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 181–182. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to two specialist serials. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 12 June 1968 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (68)23 either for or against the proposal set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 182. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 12 September 1968 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—nineteen (19), received in the following order: China, Holthuis, do Amaral, Lemche, Uchida, Melville,* Mayr, Tortonese, Eisenmann, Simpson, Jaczewski, Obruchev, Vokes, Forest, Binder, Alvarado, Ride, Brinck, Munroe.

* An affirmative vote in part only. See comment below.

Negative votes—two (2): Starobogatov, Sabrosky.

Voting Papers not returned—one (1): Evans.

Commissioners Bonnet, Mertens and Kraus returned late affirmative votes. The following comments were made by Commissioners in returning their votes:

Mr. R. V. Melville (2.vii.68): " I am in favour of placing *Hippella* Moerch, 1861, on the Official Index. But I am against using the plenary powers in this case because the name is a *nomen oblitum* and Article 23b applies."

Dr. C. W. Sabrosky (9.ix.68): " I would adopt *Hippella* for the genus and continue to use the family name CONDYLOCARDIIDAE under the provisions of Article 40."

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Condylocardia Bernard, 1896, *Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris* **2** : 195

CONDYLOCARDIIDAE Bernard, 1896, *Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris* **2** : 195

Hippella Moerch, 1861, *Malakozoologische Blätter* **7** : 199

hippopus, Hippella, Moerch, 1861, *Malakozoologische Blätter* **7** : 199

sanctipauli, Condylocardia, Bernard, 1896, *Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris* **2** : 196.

The following is the original reference for the designation of a type-species for a genus concerned in the present Ruling:

For *Condylocardia* Bernard, 1896: Bernard, 1897, *J. Conchyliol.* **44** : 175

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (68)23 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 872.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
5 *November* 1968

OPINION 873

TRUNCATULINA DUMBLEI APPLIN, 1925 (FORAMINIFERA): SUPPRESSED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the specific name *dumblei* Applin, 1925, as published in the binomen *Truncatulina dumblei*, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The specific name *taylorensis* Carsey, 1926, as published in the binomen *Anomalina taylorensis*, is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2295.

(3) The specific name *dumblei* Applin, 1925, as published in the binomen *Truncatulina dumblei* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 904.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1756)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. James D. McLean, Jr., in May 1966, together with a letter of support by Mrs. Esther R. Applin. Dr. McLean's application and Mrs. Applin's letter were sent to the printer on 13 June 1966 and published on 16 October 1966 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 183–185. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to two palaeontological serials.

The proposals were supported by Dr. James F. Mello, Dr. Ruth Todd Dr. Lloyd G. Henbest, Dr. E. H. Rainwater, Dr. R. P. Zingula and Dr. R. D. Woods.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 12 June 1968 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (68)24 either for or against the proposal set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 184. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 12 September 1968 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-one (21), received in the following order: China, Holthuis, do Amaral, Lemche, Uchida, Mayr, Tortonese, Starobogatov, Eisenmann, Simpson, Obruchev, Jaczewski, Vokes, Forest, Binder, Melville, Alvarado, Sabrosky, Ride, Brinck, Munroe.

Negative votes—none (0).

Voting Paper not returned—one (1): Evans.

Commissioners Bonnet, Mertens and Kraus returned late affirmative votes.

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on the Official List and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

dumblei, *Truncatulina*, Applin, 1925, *in* Applin, Kniker & Ellisor, *Bull. Am. Assoc. Petrol. Geol.* **9** : 86–88, 89
taylorensis, *Anomalina*, Carsey, 1926, *Univ. Texas Bull.* No. 2612: 74–48.

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (68)24 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 873.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
5 *November* 1968

THE CASE FOR THE RETENTION OF THE SPECIFIC NAME *ASTROBLASTODISCUS PLANUS* IN R. LUDWIG'S " CORALLEN AUS PALÄOLITHISCHEN FORMATIONEN " (*PALAEONTOGRAPHICA*, **14** : 228; 1866). Z.N.(S.) 495

By Rudolf Birenheide (*Forschungs-Institut Senckenberg, Frankfurt am Main*)

The case of Dr. C. T. Scrutton (1968) for the suppression of the whole of the work of Ludwig (1865–1866) for the purposes of the Law of Priority will surely find the consensus of many coral investigators. The present author must only plead for the retention of one of Ludwig's specific names, that is *Astroblastodiscus planus* Ludwig (1866 : 228, pl. 57, fig. 1a–b). The reasons are as follows:

1. The original illustrations of the species " *Astroblastodiscus* " *planus* Ludwig (1866 : pl. 57, fig. 1a–b) are good enough for identification, and also the description given by Ludwig (1866 : 228) is adequate. Colonies of this species are very common in the Eifelian stage of Western Germany.

2. Frech (1886 : 56, pl. 6, fig. 13) used the name *planus* as *planum* for his redescription of the species in question, probably for the reasons given in 1. Frech's monograph is a fundamental work dealing with the Middle Devonian corals of Germany.

3. The writer (1963a : 405, 1963b : 398) followed Frech's authority in recognizing the name *planus* as *planum*. If this name is suppressed, much confusion would arise in the name and type changes of the species *Cyathophyllum* (*Peripaedium*) *planum* (Ludwig, 1866) *sensu* Birenheide, 1963. In recent years the writer has made many faunal lists for dissertationists working in the Eifel and Afghanistan; the name *planum* also occurs in these lists.

With the suppression of *planus* the name would have to be replaced by *helianthoides* Schulz, 1883 (*non* Goldfuss, 1826). Thus we would have the following name changes for the subspecies of *Cyathophyllum* (*Peripaedium*) *planum*:

C. (*P.*) *tabulatum tabulatum* Quenstedt, 1879, instead of *C.* (*P.*) *planum tabulatum* Quenstedt 1879;

C. (*P.*) *tabulatum helianthoides* (Schulz, 1883), instead of *C.* (*P.*) *planum planum* (Ludwig, 1866).

The type of *Heliophyllum helianthoides* Schulz, (1883 : 79, pl. 21, fig. 5) is lost. So it would be necessary to start a second intense search for this type, or—if this should fail—to choose a neotype from Schulz's remaining material. Thus the writer's neotype (Birenheide 1963b) of *C.* (*P.*) *planum planum* (of which the exact locality and horizon are known) could only be saved by a somewhat sophistical interpretation of the rules.

The above mentioned reasons cause the writer to propose that the International Commission should use its plenary powers to save the specific name *planus* Ludwig, 1866 : 228, when the work of Ludwig (1865–1866) is suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority.

References

Birenheide, R. 1963a. Standortwechsel von Korallen aus dem Eifelmeer. *Natur und Museum*, Frankfurt a.M., **93**, 10 : 405–409, text-figs. 1–3

—— 1963b. *Cyathophyllum*- und *Dohmophyllum*-Arten (Rugosa) aus dem Mitteldevon der Eifel. *Senckenberg. leth.*, Frankfurt a.M., **44**, 5 : 363–458, pls. 46–62

Frech, F. 1886. Die Cyathophylliden und Zaphrentiden des deutschen Mitteldevon. *Palaeont. Abh.*, Berlin, **3**, 3 : 1–120, pls. 1–8 (sep. iss.)

Goldfuss, G. A. 1826–1844. *Petrefacta Germaniae*, Düsseldorf : 1–312, pls. 1–171 (2nd ed., 1862–1863, Leipzig)

Ludwig, R. 1865–1866. Corallen aus paläolithischen Formationen. *Palaeontographica*, Stuttgart, **14**, 4 : 133–172 (1865); **14**, 5–6 : 173–244 (1866); pls. 31–72

Schulz, E. 1883. Die Eifelkalkmulde von Hilldesheim. *Jb. kgl. preuss. geol. Landesanstalt*, Berlin, **3**, B : 158–250, pls. 19–23

Scrutton, C. T. 1968. The case for the suppression of R. Ludwig's " Corallen aus Paläolithischen Formationen " (*Palaeontographica* **14** : 133–244; 1865–1866) for the purposes of Zoological nomenclature. *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **25** : 156–161

SCHIZONEURA PATCHIAE BÖRNER & BLUNCK, 1916, AND *S. PATCHI* MEUNIER, 1917, A CASE OF VIRTUAL HOMONYMY, AND A PROPOSED SOLUTION (INSECTA, HEMIPTERA, APHIDOIDEA). Z.N.(S.) 1859

By Ole E. Heie (*Skive Seminarium, Skive, Denmark*)

This application concerns two specific names which only because of misspellings do not enter into formal primary homonymy.

2. C. Börner & H. Blunck 1916 (*Mitt. Kais. Biol. Anst. H.* **16** : 36–37) described *Schizoneura patchiae*, named after Dr. Edith M. Patch, U.S.A.

3. This species is now commonly known as *Schizoneura patchae* Börner & Blunck, 1916, as Börner corrected the spelling to *patchae* in later papers (Börner & Schilder 1932: *Aphidoidea, Blattläuse*, in P. Sorauer: *Handbuch der Pflanzenkrankheiten* V, 4. Aufl.: 660 (as *Eriosoma patchae*); Börner 1952: Europae centralis Aphides, *Mitt. Thür. Bot. Ges. Beiheft* **3** : 185 (*Schizoneura patchae*)).

4. *Schizoneura ulmosedens* Marchal, 1919 (*C.R. hebdomad. Acad. Sci.* **169** : 211–216) according to Börner 1952 (loc. cit.) is a junior synonym of *S. patchiae*, but older than the emendation to *patchae*.

5. F. Meunier 1917 (*Verh. Kon. Akad. Wet. Amsterdam* **20** : 7) described a fossil as *Schizoneura patchi*, named after Dr. Patch, obviously unaware that she was a woman.

6. Neither *patchiae* nor *patchi* comes under the category of inadvertent errors in the meaning of Art. 32a (ii) of the Code, though the correct spelling of both species names is *patchae*. So, if the rules are strictly followed, the species would keep their original names, *Schizoneura patchiae* and *S. patchi* or, if the generally adopted name *patchae* of the former species were to be validated, *S. patchae* and *S. patchi*, both named after the same person. This situation, of course, is most disturbing and will have to be remedied by suppressing one of the names.

7. Several solutions may be proposed. Due weight should be given to the fact that *Schizoneura patchae* Börner & Blunck is in general use for a well known aphid, whereas *S. patchi* Meunier until now has been mentioned in the original description only, and is known solely from the type specimen which has now disappeared. It is hereby proposed to validate the name *patchae* for *patchiae* Börner & Blunck and to call the fossil species *Schizoneura meunieri* nom. nov. pro *Schizoneura patchi* Meunier, 1917.

8. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is hereby requested:

(1) Under the plenary powers

(a) to validate the emendation *patchae* of the specific name *patchiae* Börner & Blunck, 1916, as published in the combination *Schizoneura patchiae*;

(b) to suppress the name *patchi* Meunier, 1917, as published in the combination *Schizoneura patchi;*

(2) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *patchae* Börner & Blunck, 1916, as published in the combination *Schizoneura patchiae* and emended under (1) above;
(3) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology the names:
  (a) *patchiae* Börner & Blunck, 1916, as published in the combination *Schizoneura patchiae* and rejected under (1) (a) above;
  (b) *patchi* Meunier, 1917, as published in the combination *Schizoneura patchi* and suppressed under (1) (b) above.

TROPIDOGASTER BLAINVILLII DUMÉRIL & BIBRON, 1837 (REPTILIA, SAURIA): PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1860

By Richard Etheridge (*Department of Zoology, San Diego State College, San Diego, California, U.S.A.*)

Two genera of lizards in the family Iguanidae occur on the island of Madagascar (Malagasy Republic). One of these contains a single species that has been known under the name *Chalarodon madagascariensis* since the description of that genus and species by Peters in 1854. Seventeen years earlier Duméril & Bibron (1837) described *Tropidogaster blainvillii*, based on a specimen in the Paris Museum from an unknown locality. Examination of the syntypes of *Chalarodon madagascariensis* and the holotype of *Tropidogaster blainvillii* shows that the former is a synonym of the latter. The object of the present application is to request the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its plenary powers for the purpose of suppressing the name *Tropidogaster blainvillii* Duméril & Bibron, 1837, and to validate the name *Chalarodon madagascariensis* Peters, 1854. The relevant history of this case follows.

2. In 1837, Duméril & Bibron described a new genus and species of iguanid lizard, *Tropidogaster blainvillii*, based on a specimen in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris (No. 6869). The geographic origin of the specimen was unknown.

3. Fitzinger (1843 : 59) listed this species in the combination *Ptychosaurus* (*Tritropis*) *Blainvillii*, and (p. 16) designated *Blainvillii* as the type-species of the subgenus *Tritropis*. The range was said to be " America ".

4. Peters (1854 : 616) described a new genus and species of iguanid lizard, *Chalarodon madagascariensis*, based on five specimens now in the Zoologischen Museum der Humbold Universität, Berlin (Nos. 4360 (2), 5617, 9214 (2)), from " Madagascar (St. Augustins-Bay) ". This name has been in continuous usage for this well known Malagasy iguanid lizard since its description.

5. In addition to listing Peter's *Chalarodon madagascariensis*, Boulenger (1885 : 178) included Duméril & Bibron's species in the combination " *Tropidurus*? *blainvillii* ". *Tropidurus* is a common, large genus of iguanid lizards that inhabits South America and the Galápagos Islands. However, Boulenger wrote "———?" for the range of *blainvillii*.

6. In their checklist of South American lizards Burt & Burt (1933 : 45) listed the species as *Tropidurus blainvillii*, and gave " South America " as its range.

7. I have examined the holotype of *Tropidogaster blainvillii* and the syntypes of *Chalarodon madagascariensis* and find them to be identical in all essential details. Distinctive characteristics that permit certain identification

are the tricarinate ventral body scales, and the jet black spot that overlies the interparietal scale.

8. About 64 genera and 700 species of lizards in the family Iguanidae occupy the New World; one monotypic genus occurs on Fiji and the Tonga Islands, and two genera (one monotypic, one with six species) occur on Madagascar and the Comores Archipelago. The disjunct occurrence of the Malagasy iguanid genera is therefore of particular interest to zoogeographers, all of whom (e.g. Darlington, 1957 : 212) have always used the name *Chalarodon madagascariensis*. This name has also always been used in faunal lists (e.g. Angel, 1942; Mertens, 1933; Barbour, 1918), and works on anatomy (e.g. Blanc, 1965).

9. In view of the fact that at no time since the description of *Tropidogaster blainvillii* has that name been applied to the Malagasy iguanid, and since *Chalarodon madagascariensis* has been in continuous usage for over 100 years, I therefore request the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to take the following actions:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the following names for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy:
  (a) the generic name *Tropidogaster* Duméril & Bibron, 1837 (: 329);
  (b) the subgeneric name *Tritropis* Fitzinger, 1843 (: 59);
  (c) the specific name *blainvillii* Duméril & Bibron, 1837 (: 300) as published in the binomen *Tropidogaster Blainvillii*;

(2) to place the generic name *Chalarodon* Peters, 1854 (: 616), (gender: masculine), type-species by monotypy, *Chalarodon madagascariensis* Peters, 1854 (: 616), on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the specific name *madagascariensis* Peters, 1854 (: 616), as published in the binomen *Chalarodon madagascariensis* (type-species of *Chalarodon* Peters, 1854) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(4) to place the generic names suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (a) and (b) above on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology;

(5) to place the specific name suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (c) above on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

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SALAMANDRA TIGRINA GREEN, 1825, AND *GYRINUS MEXICANUS* SHAW, 1789 (AMPHIBIA: CAUDATA): REQUEST FOR USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO DESIGNATE NOMENCLATURAL PRIORITY. Z.N.(S.) 1861

By Hobart M. Smith (*Department of Biology, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, U.S.A.*)

In Opinion 649 of April, 1963, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature placed the specific name *mexicanus* Shaw, 1789, as published in the binomen *Gyrinus mexicanus*, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology. In Opinion 662 of April, 1963 (part 3 of volume 20 of the Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature; Opinion 649 appeared in part 2), the specific name *tigrina* Green, 1825, as published in the binomen *Salamandra tigrina*, was also placed on the Official List.

At the time these Opinions appeared, no consideration was given to the relationship of the taxa involved. In reality a significant proportion of students of these salamanders regard them as conspecific, and there is a reasonable possibility that this relationship will be documented by future studies, although the evidence of at least subspecific distinction is already conclusive.

In the past, workers who have regarded *mexicanum* and *tigrinum* as conspecific have unwittingly utilized the junior name *tigrinum*. The ICZN decisions of 1963 do not, however, rectify the situation, since each name thereby acquired precedence over all other names, as stated in the introduction (p. xii) to the first instalment of the Official List, viz.: ". . . a specific name once stablized in this way is to be used in preference to any other name for the species concerned . . . unless . . . the Commission " directs otherwise.

Clearly the ICZN must now designate which of the two names *mexicanum* and *tigrinum* possesses priority, since they are otherwise nomenclaturally synchronous. *G. mexicanus* has priority of publication, and also priority of assignment to the Official List, but these are of minor significance in dictation of a choice between the two names. Of greatest significance is maintenance of nomenclatural stability. To assign nomenclatural priority to *G. mexicanus* would be extremely confusing, since literally thousands of articles have been published on both *Ambystoma mexicanum* and *A. tigrinum*, most of them faithfully maintaining a distinction between the two taxa. The species *A. tigrinum* has long been recognized as consisting of numerous (about 6–12) geographic subspecies ranging from southern Canada to central Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Great Basin, whereas the name *A. mexicanum* has never been applied to anything except the single taxon of central Mexico known generally as the axolotl. It would be a gross error, leading to vast confusion, were the name *mexicanum* sanctioned in priority over *tigrinum*, not only because of the change in specific name required for *tigrinum*, but also because of the necessity of every publisher on the species to take a stand on the presently controversial relationship of *mexicanum* and *tigrinum*: he would use *mexicanum* if he regarded

the taxa conspecific *tigrinum* if he did not. The ICZN cannot foster such unnecessary ambiguity and confusion.

Accordingly I hereby petition the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to assign, under the plenary powers, nomenclatorial priority to *Salamandra tigrina* Green, 1825, over *Gyrinus mexicanus* Shaw, 1789, without readjustment of dates of publication. Thus those students regarding the taxa as conspecific would use the specific name *tigrinum* rather than *mexicanum*, although the name *mexicanum* could, if desired, be used for the subspecies of *tigrinum* to which it applies; and those students who regard the taxa as bispecific would use the names *tigrinum* and *mexicanum* independently, each conserved for its species by its appearance on the Official List.

SERTULARIA FASTIGIATA LINNAEUS, 1758 (POLYZOA): PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1862

By J. S. Ryland (*Dept. of Zoology, University College of Swansea, Wales*)

1. This application deals with the nomenclature of two somewhat similar species in the polyzoan genus *Bugula* and, in effect, proposes the conservation of the names used for them by Hincks in the ' British Marine Polyzoa ' (1880) and Ryland in the ' British species of *Bugula* ' (1960). The species are:

(a) *B. plumosa* (Pallas): with spirally arranged branches, buff coloured in life and when dried; and distributed from the Mediterranean through western Europe, possibly reaching southern Norway, but certainly rare in northern Britain;

(b) *B. purpurotincta* Norman: tufted, but branches not spiral, drying a purplish colour; and distributed from northern Britain into Arctic latitudes.

2. *Sertularia fastigiata* was introduced by Linnaeus (1758 : 815) with short diagnosis and references to Ray and to Ellis. The reference to Ellis (1755 : 33, pl. 18; the Soft-feathered Coralline) is particularly important. Harmer (1930 : 81–84) has established that 41 of the 44 species of *Sertularia* included by Linnaeus in *Systema Naturae* (ed. 10) " are based solely or principally on Ellis ". *S. fastigiata* is one of these. Ellis' work was outstanding for its time, especially in the excellence of its plates. Pl. 18 in conjunction with his description establishes that the Soft-feathered Coralline, and, therefore, *S. fastigiata* Linnaeus, is the species known in current literature as *Bugula plumosa* (Pallas).

3. Ellis (1755 : 33) gave the following diagnosis for the Soft-feathered Coralline: *Corallina cellifera erecta ramosissima tenerrima & plumosa.* Pallas (1766 : 66), presumably because he judged the adjective *plumosa* to be more appropriate to Ellis' diagnosis, substituted it in place of the name *fastigiata* proposed by Linnaeus. Thus, under his genus *Cellularia*, he introduced *C. plumosa* with references to Ray and Ellis and to *Sertularia fastigiata* Linnaeus.

It thus seems clear beyond any doubt that *plumosa* Pallas (1766) is a junior synonym of *fastigiata* Linnaeus (1758).

4. Fabricius (1780 : 445) recorded *Sertularia fastigiata* Linnaeus from Greenland. The identity of Fabricius' species is a matter for doubt (see Norman, 1868 : 219); but the question is fortunately unimportant in the present context, for it cannot have been Linnaeus' species (see para. 1 (a), *Bugula plumosa*).

5. In the ensuing years, European writers used either of the names *fastigiata* and *plumosa* (see synonymy given by Johnston, 1838 : 294). The material available to some of these authors, however, did not belong to *fastigiata*, but to the more boreal species later to be named *Bugula purpurotincta* (para. 1 (b)). Thus the actual specimens on which Johnston based his accounts of *Acamarchis plumosa* (1838 : 294) and *Cellularia plumosa* (1847 : 341), and Dalyell (1847 :

236) his description of *Cellularia fastigiata*, belonged to the more boreal species. Alder (1856 : 149), however, distinguished the two species, and applied the name *fastigiata* to the more northerly distributed of the two.

6. Norman (1868 : 149) quite properly introduced the new name *purpurotincta* for *Bugula fastigiata* Alder, recognising that *Sertularia fastigiata* Linnaeus " is our *B. plumosa* ".

7. The name *fastigiata* evidently remained associated with the boreal species, for Hincks (1880 : 89) lapsed into using it in the discussion of the species he had introduced as *Bugula purpurotincta*. No doubt it was mainly for this reason that he employed Pallas' name *plumosa* for the more southern " Soft-feathered Coralline ", although he did query the identification of *S. fastigiata* L. with *Bugula plumosa*.

8. All recent writers (e.g. Ryland, 1960; Prenant & Bobin, 1966) have followed Hincks in calling the more southern species *Bugula plumosa* (Pallas).

9. Ryland (1960) correctly named the boreal species *Bugula purpurotincta* Norman; but Kluge (1962), and Prenant & Bobin (1966) following him, referred to this species as *Bugula fastigiata* (Dalyell). Dalyell (1847 : 236), in fact, (incorrectly) named his species *Sertularia fastigiata* Linnaeus (para. 5 above).

10. The name *fastigiata* cannot be used for *Bugula purpurotincta* Norman, as it is properly the name of the species currently known as *B. plumosa*. On the other hand, having been recently though incorrectly applied to *B. purpurotincta*, it would be confusing in the extreme to transfer this name to another species; especially to replace a name so well-established as *B. plumosa*. The only satisfactory solution appears to be for the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to suppress the name *Sertularia fastigiata* Linnaeus.

11. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is therefore requested:

(a) to suppress for purposes of the Law of Priority, but not for the Law of Homonymy, the specific name *fastigiata* Linnaeus, 1758, as introduced in the binomen *Sertularia fastigiata*;

(b) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology: *plumosa* Pallas, 1766, as published in the binomen *Cellularia plumosa*;

(c) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology: *purpurotincta* Norman, 1868, as published in the binomen *Bugula purpurotincta*;

(d) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology: *fastigiata* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Sertularia fastigiata* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (a) above).

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PROPOSED SUPPRESSION, UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS, OF TWO PRELIMINARY PAPERS TO S. S. BUCKMAN'S 1918 MONOGRAPH ON THE BRACHIOPODA OF THE NAMYAU BEDS, BURMA. Z.N.(S.) 1863

By L. R. M. Cocks (*British Museum (Natural History), London*)

Early in the present century, S. S. Buckman was asked by the Geological Survey of India to report on a collection of Jurassic brachiopods from the Namyau Beds, in the Northern Shan States of Burma. Buckman took this opportunity to make a complete revision of the Lower and Middle Jurassic Rhynchonellida and Terebratulida from Europe; and the result was published, together with his report on the Burmese forms, in a monograph (1918) which included large numbers of new genera.

The situation is, however, complicated by the issue of two short papers before the appearance of his monograph, which list many of the new generic names. The first of these was a pamphlet, consisting merely of a single sheet of paper printed on both sides, and published by W. Wesley & Sons in 1914. The second was a seven page paper published in the Records of the Geological Survey of India in 1915. In both cases there are lists of genera, each with its "genotype" (now termed type-species), and a third column headed "Remarks", in which some genera have earlier species attributed to them. Some of the genera have as their "genotypes" species which already existed; other genera have new species as their types, species which remained *nomina nuda* until their valid erection in the monograph of 1918.

However there are nine genera, all first published in 1914 and repeated in 1915, for which Buckman designated a type-species at that time undescribed, but to which he also attributed other, previously described, species in the "Remarks" column. It is worth quoting these in the form published by Buckman.

GENERA	GENOTYPES	REMARKS
Calcirhynchia	*C. calcaria*, nov.	*R. calcicosta*, Dav. series
Costirhynchia	*C. costigera*, nov.	*R. subringens*, Dav. series
Gibbirhynchia	*G. gibbosa*, nov.	*R. amalthei*, Dav. series
Rudirhynchia	*R. rudis*, nov.	*T. calcicosta*, Quen. series
Rhactorhynchia	*R. rhacta*, nov.	*R. subtetrahedra*, Dav. series
Goniorhynchia	*G. goniaea*, nov.	*R. boueti*, Dav. series
Furcirhynchia	*F. furcata*, nov.	*R. furcillata*, Dav. series
Rimirhynchia	*R. rimosiformis*, nov.	*R. rimosa*, Dav. series
Nannirhynchia	*N. subpygmaea*, Walker MS.	*R. pygmaea*, Dav. series

As in these cases the "genotypes" are *nomina nuda*, in each case the other, previously described, species should automatically become the type-species of these nine genera by monotypy. Such a strict reading of the rules would throw the existing nomenclature into confusion. To illustrate that confusion, the case of *Gibbirhynchia* will be considered.

The type-species would properly become *Gibbirhynchia amalthei* Buckman 1914 (under Article 70b of the Rules of Nomenclature) since Buckman specifies Davidson's interpretation of Quenstedt's species *amalthei*, not that of the original author. In a recent monographic revision of the Liassic rhynchonellids Ager (1962 : 92) puts Davidson's interpretation of *R. amalthei* into subjective synonymy with *Gibbirhynchia gibbosa* Buckman 1918, and in fact the second of Davidson's two figured specimens comes from the same locality and geological horizon as Buckman's types. Unfortunately, however, Quenstedt's original species *Terebratula amalthei* Quenstedt 1852 is also now attributed to the same genus *Gibbirhynchia* (Ager 1962 : 93), and so the type-species lies in homonymy with it, and a *nom. nov.* would be necessary for the type-species.

Similar problems occur with the other genera. Of the "Dav." species quoted by Buckman, only three, *subringens*, *subtetrahedra* and *boueti*, are Davidson original species, the others are merely Davidson's interpretations, with varying degrees of consistency, of original species by other workers, as follows: *T. calcicosta* Quenstedt 1852, *T. amalthei* Quenstedt 1852, *T. furcillata* von Buch 1835, *T. rimosa* von Buch 1831 and *T. pygmaea* Morris 1847.

All workers subsequent to Buckman have ignored the two earlier papers, and attributed all Buckman's new genera to 1918, using the type-species as Buckman designated them. These subsequent workers include Muir-Wood (1965) and Ager (1965) in the *Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology*. In no case have the type-species of the nine genera been quoted as other than the species designated by Buckman as "genotypes".

Thus to stabilize existing nomenclature, the International Commission is asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress for nomenclatorial purposes the two papers written by Buckman in 1914 and 1915, in favour of the monograph subsequently published by the same author in 1918;

(2) to place the works suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoological Nomenclature.

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CYRTOPELTIS TENUIS REUTER, 1895 (INSECTA, HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA): PROPOSED VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1864

By Eduard Wagner (*Hamburg*)

1. In 1886 Puton described a new species from Tunisia under the name of *Dicyphus tamaricis* (*Exp. Sci. Tunis.* : 19). The material studied by him contained merely a single male. This species has never been recorded again. There are also no works treating it, except the catalogues of Atkinson 1890 (*Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* **58** (2) : 129), of Oshanin 1910 (*Verz. Pal. Hem.* : 813) and of Carvalho 1958 (*Arq. Mus. Nac. Rio de Janeiro* **14** : 200).

2. In 1895 Reuter described a new species from China under the name of *Cyrtopeltis tenuis* (*Rev. Ent. Fr.* **14** : 139). He overlooked that this was the same species described by Puton under the name of *Dicyphus tamaricis* Puton, 1886. Subsequently the name given by Reuter (*Cyrtopeltis tenuis* Reuter, 1895) was accepted by all authors treating this species. Nobody applied the name *Dicyphus tamaricis* Puton, 1886. In 1952 China and Carvalho (*Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (12) **5** : 160) transferred the species to the genus *Cyrtopeltis* Fieber, subgenus *Nesidiocoris* Kirkaldy.

3. In 1967 E. Wagner examined the type of *Dicyphus tamaricis* Puton and stated that it was identical with *Cyrtopeltis* (*Nesidiocoris*) *tenuis* Reuter. As the name *tamaricis* Put. had priority over *tenuis* Reut., there arose the question whether the species should in future be named *tamaricis* Put. The author on the other hand regarded the name *Dicyphus tamaricis* Puton, 1886, as a *nomen oblitum* (*Reichenbach.* **8** : 119). Therefore this request is submitted to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

4. The species treated here has a world-wide distribution. It has been found in all regions except the Australian one. It is also a severe pest of many cultivated plants (e.g. Solanaceae, Cucurbitaceae). In consequence a numerous literature has arisen around it, in all of which, without exception, the name of *Cyrtopeltis tenuis* Reuter, 1895, is used. Therefore the change of name to *C. tamaricis* Puton, 1886 would cause great confusion especially in the literature of applied entomology. In consequence it seems to be necessary to conserve *C. tenuis* Reuter, 1895, as the name of this well-known pest.

The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is asked to take the following action:

(1) use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *tamaricis* Puton, 1886, as published in the binomen *Dicyphus tamaricis*, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(2) to place the following specific name on the Official List of Specific names in Zoology: *tenuis* Reuter, 1895, as published in the binomen *Cyrtopeltis tenuis*;

(3) to place the specific name suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid names in Zoology.

ELATOPHILUS PINI (BÄRENSPRUNG, 1858): THE PROBLEM CREATED BY THE DISCOVERY OF THE TYPE-SPECIMEN AFTER THE DESIGNATION OF A NEOTYPE (INSECTA, HETEROPTERA). Z.N.(S.) 1865

By U. Göllner-Scheiding (*Zoological Museum, Berlin, D.D.R.*) and J. Péricart (*Montereau, France*)

Researches made in 1965 at the Museum of Zoology, Berlin, led to the conclusion that the type-specimen of *Anthocoris pini* Bärensprung 1858 [1] was not to be found in the Bärensprung collection preserved in that Institution. Having verified, thanks to the courtesy of Mr. Martin Meinander, curator of Hemiptera in the Zoological Museum, Helsinki, that this type-specimen was no longer preserved in the Reuter collection, one of us, in the course of his work on the revision of the family Anthocoridae, designated in 1967 a neotype and a series of paraneotypes for this species [2].

2. In 1968 a re-arrangement of the collections in the Berlin Museum, enabled us to discover the authentic type-specimen which had been overlooked in 1965. In conformity with the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (Article 75, f) the situation thus created has to be submitted to the Commission. The details of the problem are as follows:

(a) the locality of the type-specimen from the original publication (Bärensprung, 1858) was, " Bei Berlin, unter Kieferrinde ";

(b) the authentic type-specimen is a female in good condition, preserved in the Berlin Zoological Museum, labelled " Berlin, no. 8571, Typus, *Pini* Bärensprung ";

(c) the neotype is a female in good condition, preserved in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle in Paris, labelled " Fürstenberg, Néotype ";

(d) the paraneotypes are seven females, in good condition, from the same locality, of which five are in the Paris Museum, one in the German Entomological Institute at Eberswalde (D.D.R.) and one in the collection of J. Péricart.

The locality from which this neotype series was collected is situated in Mecklenburg, and so is relatively close to that of the authentic type specimen since the species in question extends from Germany to Western Russia.

3. The International Commission of Zoological Nomenclature is, therefore, requested to:

(a) use its plenary powers to invalidate the original authentic type specimen, or

(b) to invalidate the neotype and the series of paraneotypes;

(c) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *pini* Bärensprung, 1858, as published in the binomen *Anthocoris pini* as interpreted either by the original type-specimen, or by the neotype specimen which the Commission may decide to validate by the exercise of its plenary powers.

The neotype series and the original type specimen of *Anthocoris pini* Bärensprung belong to the same species and are closely similar in all details.

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PARTICULARS OF DATES OF PUBLICATION OF THE SEVERAL PARTS IN WHICH THE PRESENT VOLUME WAS PUBLISHED

Part No.	*Contents of Part* (*pages*)	*Date of Publication*
1	1–64	24th May 1968
2/3	65–128	27th September 1968
4/5	129–192	17th January 1969
6	193–252 T.P.–X	28th February 1969

INSTRUCTIONS TO BINDERS

The present volume should be bound up as follows: T.P.–X, 1–252

Note: The wrappers (covers) of the six parts should be bound in at the end of the volume.

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Printed in England by Staples Printers Limited at their Kettering, Northants, establishment